

(53) (98)

Numb. 19.

THE
A D D R E S S
 OF THE
 COMMONS in PARLIAMENT
 TO HIS
M A J E S T Y,
 To Remove

Sir George Jeffreys

Out of all Publick Offices.

WE your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons in Parliament Assembled, having received a Complaint against Sir George Jeffreys Knight, your Majesties Chief Justice of Chester, and heard the Evidence concerning the same, and also what he did alledge and prove in his Defence. And being thereupon fully satisfied that the said Sir George Jeffreys, well knowing that many of your Loyal Protestant Subjects, and particularly those of your Great and Famous City of London, out of Zeal for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, your Majesties Royal Person and Government, and in hopes to bring the Popish Conspirators to speedy Justice, were about to Petition to your Majesty in an Humble, Dutiful and Legal way, for the Sitting of this Parliament, the said Sir George Jeffreys not regarding his Duty to your Majesty, or the welfare of your People,
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did on purpose to serve his own private Ends, and to create a Mis-understanding between your Majesty and your Good Subjects, though disguised with pretence of Service to your Majesty, maliciously declared such Petitioning, sometimes to be Tumultuous, Seditious and Illegal, and at other times did presume publicly to insinuate and assert, as if your Majesty would deprive your Citizens of London of their Charters, and divers other Priviledges, Immunities and Advantages, and also of your Royal Favour in case they should so Petition, and also did publicly declare that in case they should so Petition, there should not be any Meeting or Sitting of Parliament, thereby traducing your Majesty, as if you would not pursue your Gracious Intentions, the rather because they were grateful to your good Subjects, do, in most humble manner beseech your Majesty to remove the said Sir George Jeffreys out of the said Place of Chief Justice of Chester, and out of all other Publick Offices and Employments under your Majesty.

His Majesty by Mr. Secretary Jenkins was pleased to return Answer to this Address, That he would consider of it.

I Appoint John Wright, and Richard Chiswell, to Print this Address and Answer, perused by me according to the Order of the House of Commons, and that no other Person presume to Print them, Nov. 22. 1680.

Wi Williams, Speaker.

London, Printed for John Wright at the Crown on Ludgate-hill, and Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1680.



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Numb. 22

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST Edward Seymour Esq;

With the VOTE of the
COMMONS in PARLIAMENT
Upon the said ARTICLES.

Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, against Edward Seymour Esq; one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, Treasurer of His Majesties Navy, and one of the Members of the House of Commons now in Parliament Assembled.

Inprimis,

THat, Whereas the Sum of Five hundred eighty four thousand nine hundred seventy Eight Pounds, Two shillings, Two pence, was raised by an Act of Parliament for the speedy building of Thirty Ships of War, and thereby appropriated to the said Use; By which Act it was particularly directed, That the Treasurer of the Navy should keep all Moneys payed to him by vertue of the said Act, distinct and apart from all other Moneys, and should Issue and Pay the same by Warrant of the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy or any three or more of them; and mentioning and expressing that it is for the Building, for the Guns, Rigging and other Furnishing of the said Thirty Ships of War, and to no other Use, Intent, or Purpose whatsoever; He the said *Edward Seymour* on or about the year One thousand six hundred seventy seven, being then Treasurer of the Navy, did, contrary to the said Act, and contrary to the Duty of his said Office, lend the Sum of Ninety thousand Pound (at Eight Pound *per Cent.*) parcel of the said Sum raised by the said Act (being then in his hands) for and towards the support and continuance of the Army then Raised; after such time as by an Act of Parliament the said Army ought to have been Disbanded, whereby the said two several Acts were Eluded, and the said Army was continued and kept on foot to the great Disturbance, Hazard and Danger of the Peace and safety of the Kingdom; And the Nation was afterwards put to a new Charge of raising and paying the sum of Two hundred thousand pound for the Disbanding of the said Army.

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Secondly,

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Secondly, That whereas an Act of Parliament had passed for Raising of Money by a Poll, for Enabling His Majesty to enter into an Actual War against the *French* King, and the Money raised by Vertue of the said Act, was thereby appropriated to the said Use, and to the Re-payment of such Persons as should furnish His Majesty with any Sums of Money, or any Stores necessary for the said Service.

And whereas certain East-land Merchants were desired by His Majesties Officers to furnish and supply great quantities of Stores for the Navy, and as an Incouragement thereunto, were assured, that the Sum of Forty thousand Pound, parcel of the Moneys raised by the said Act, was at that time actually in the hands of the said *Edward Seymour* (which he did acknowledge so to be) and did promise the said Sum should be payed to the said Merchants in part of Satisfaction for the said Stores, which they did furnish upon the Credit of the said Affirmation and Undertaking. He the said *Edward Seymour* did on or about the Year One thousand six hundred seventy eight, issue out and pay the said Sum to the Victuallers of the Navy by way of Advance, and for Provisions not then brought in, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act ; Whereas, the same by the Provision of the said Act, ought to have been payed to the East-land Merchants, who had furnished His Majesty with Flax, Hemp, and other Necessaries for the said Service ; Of which said Deceit and Injustice the said Merchants did complain in the last Parliament.

Thirdly, That the said *Edward Seymour* being Treasurer of the Navy, and then and still having a Salary of 3000 *l. per Annum* clear for the same, did, during the time that he was Speaker of the late long Parliament, receive out of the Monies Appointed for secret Service, the Yearly sum of 3000 *l.* over and above his said Salary, which was constantly payed to him, as well during the Intervals as the Sessions of Parliament ; and particularly, during the Prorogation of Fifteen Months.

Fourthly, That on or about the Eighteenth Year of His Majesties Reign, and during a War with the States General of the United *Netherlands* ; He the said *Edward Seymour*, being then one of the Commissioners for Prize Goods, did, Fraudulently, Unlawfully, and in Deceit of His Majesty, Unlade a certain Prize Ship, taken from the Subjects of the said States, without any Order or Authority for the same, and did House the Lading and Goods of the said Ship, and Lock up the same without the presence of any Store-keeper, and did afterwards Sell the same, pretending the same to be only *Muscarado* Sugars, and did Account with His Majesty for the same as such ; Whereas in Truth, the said Ship was Laden with *Cochineal* and *Indico*, rich Merchandises of a very great Value.

Veneris 26^o Nov. 1680.

Resolved,

THAT there is sufficient Matter in these Articles for the Impeachment of *Edward Seymour* Esq; a Member of this House ; And that he be Impeached upon these Articles.

I Appoint John Wright and Richard Chiswell to read these Articles and Vote, Perused by me according to the Order of the House of Commons ; And that no other Person presume to Print them, 26 Nov. 1680.

Wi Williams, Speaker.

London, Printed for John Wright, at the Crown on Ludgate-hill, and Richard Chiswel, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1680.

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Numb. 24.

The Humble

ADDRESS

OF THE

COMMONS in PARLIAMENT

Presented to His

MAJESTY,

To Remove

GEORGE Earl of *HALLIFAX*

From his Prefence and Counfels.

WITH HIS

MAJESTIE'S ANSWER.

WEE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, being deeply sensible of the manifold dangers and mischiefs, which have been occasioned to this Your Kingdom by the Dissolution of the last Parliament, and by the frequent Prorogations of this present Parliament, whereby the Papists have been greatly encouraged to carry on their hellish and damnable Conspiracies against Your Royal Person and Government, and the Protestant Religion now established amongst us, and have had many opportunities to contrive false and malicious Plots against the Lives and Honours of several of Your loyal Protestant Subjects; And having just reason to believe that the said Dissolution was promoted by the evil and pernicious counsels of *George Earl of Hallifax*; Do therefore most humbly pray

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Your

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Your Majesty, for the taking away of occasions of distrust and jealousy between Your Majesty and Your Loyal Commons, and that we may with greater cheerfulness proceed to perfect those matters now before us, which tend to the safety and honour of Your Sacred Person and Government, and to the preservation of the true Protestant Religion both to our Selves and our Posterity, That You would be graciously pleased to remove the said George Earl of Halifax from your Presence and Counsels for ever.

His Majesties Answer to the Address.

CHARLES R.

His Majesty having received the Address of this House relating to the Earl of Hallifax, hath thought fit to return this Answer.

That He conceives the said Address to be lyable to several Exceptions, but having a great desire to preserve all possible good understanding with this House, He chooseth to decline to enter into particulars, to avoid all occasions of dispute.

He therefore thinks fit to tell them, that He doth not find the grounds in the Address of this House to be sufficient to induce Him to remove the Earl of Hallifax; But He assures them at the same time, that whenever this House shall in a due and regular course prove any Crime either against the said Earl of Hallifax, or any other Person, who either now is, or shall hereafter be in his Councils, He will leave him or them to their own legal defence without interposing to protect them.

I Appoint John Wright, and Richard Chiswell, to Print this Address and Answer, perused by me according to the Order of the House of Commons, and that no other Person presume to Print them, Nov. 26. 1680.

Wi Williams. Speaker.



London, Printed for John Wright at the Crown on Ludgate-hill, and Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1680.

I Appoint New York, and New
York, to Print this MESSAGE
and ADDRESS, Printed by me, Ac-
cording to the Order of the HOUSE
of COMMONS, And that no o-
ther Person presume to Print the
same New York, 1880.
WILLIAM S. SPEAKER.

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I Appoint *John Wright*, and *Richard Chiswel*, to Print this MESSAGE and ADDRESS, Perused by me, According to the Order of the HOUSE of COMMONS; And that no other Person presume to Print the same. *Nov. 29. 1680.*

Wi WILLIAMS, *Speaker.*

HIS
MAJESTIES
MESSAGE
TO THE
COMMONS in PARLIAMENT,
Relating to *TANGIER*.
AND THE HUMBLE
ADDRESS
OF THE
COMMONS
TO HIS
MAJESTY,
In Answer to that MESSAGE.

Presented upon *Monday 29. Nov. 1680.*

L O N D O N,
Printed for *John Wright* at the Crown on *Ludgate-hill*,
and *Richard Chiswel* at the Rose and Crown in
St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1680.

MAILED
JAN 28 1880
FOR THE
POST OFFICE
GENERAL DELIVERY
POST OFFICE
ADDRESS
GENERAL DELIVERY
POST OFFICE
MAILED
JAN 28 1880
FOR THE
POST OFFICE
GENERAL DELIVERY
POST OFFICE

Printed for the Government by the Crown on Indenture
and under the authority of the Crown in
the year of our Lord 1880.

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Numb. 28

HIS
MAJESTIES
MESSAGE
TO THE
COMMONS
IN
PARLIAMENT.

CHARLES REX.



His Majesty did
in His Speech,
at the opening
of this Session,
desire the Ad-
vice and Assi-
stance of His Parliament, in relation

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to

to *Tangier*: The Condition and Importance of the Place obliges His Majesty to put this House in mind again, That He relies upon them for the Support of it, without which it cannot be much longer Preserved. His Majesty does therefore very earnestly Recommend *Tangier* again to the due and speedy Consideration and Care of this House.



The

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The Humble

ADDRESS

OF THE

COMMONS

IN

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

Presented to His

MAJESTY.

*Monday 29th. day of Nov. 1680.**May it please your Most Excellent Majesty,*

WE Your Majesties
 most Obedient and
 Loyal Subjects, The
 Commons in Parlia-
 ment Assembled, ha-
 ving with all Duty
 and Regard taken
 into our Serious Consideration Your
 Majesties late Message relating to
Tangier, cannot but account the pre-
 sent Condition of it, as Your Ma-
 jesty

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jesty is Pleased to Represent it in Your
 said Message, (after so vast a Treas-
 ure expended to make it Useful) not
 only as one Infelicity more added to
 the afflicted Estate of Your Majesties
 faithful and Loyal Subjects, But as one
 result also of the same Counsels and
 Designs which have brought Your
 Majesties Person, Crown and King-
 doms into those great and imminent
 Dangers, with which at this day they
 are surrounded ; And we are the less
 surprized to hear of the Exigencies of
Tangier, when we remember that since
 it became part of Your Majesties Do-
 minions, it hath several times been
 under the Command of Popish Go-
 vernors, (particularly for some time
 under the Command of a Lord Im-
 peached, and now Prisoner in the
Tower for the Execrable and Horrid
 Popish Plot) That the Supplies sent
 thither have been in great part made
 up of Popish Officers and Soldiers,
 and that the *Irish* Papists amongst the
 Soldiers of that Garrison, have been
 the Persons most Countenanced and
 Encouraged.

To



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To that part of your Majesties
 Message which expresses a reli-
 ance upon this House for the sup-
 port of *Tangier*, and a recommenda-
 tion of it to our speedy care, We do
 with all humility and reverence give
 this Answer, That although in due
 Time and Order, we shall omit
 nothing incumbent on Us for the
 preservation of every part of your
 Majesties Dominions, and advan-
 cing the prosperity and flourishing
 Estate of this your Kingdom; yet at
 this time, when a Cloud which has
 long threatened this Land, is ready
 to break upon our heads in a storm
 of Ruine and Confusion, to enter
 into any further consideration of
 this matter, especially to come
 to any Resolutions in it, before we
 are effectually secured from the im-
 minent and apparent Dangers a-
 rising from the Power of Popish
 Persons and Councils, We humbly
 conceive will not consist either
 with our Duty to your Majesty,
 or the Trust reposed in Us by those
 we represent.

It is not unknown to your Ma-
 jesty

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jesty how restless the Endeavours, and how bold the Attempts of the Popish Party, for many years last past, have been, not only within this, but other your Majesties Kingdoms, to introduce the Romish, and utterly to extirpate the true Protestant Religion. The several Approaches they have made towards the compassing this their Design (assisted by the Treachery of perfidious Protestants,) have been so strangely successful, that tis matter of Admiration to Us, and which we can only ascribe to an Over-ruling Providence, that your Majesties Reign is still continued over Us, and that We are yet assembled to consult the means of our preservation; This bloody and restless Party not content with the great Liberty they had a long time enjoyed to exercise their own Religion privately amongst themselves, to partake of an equal Freedom of their persons & Estates with your Majesties Protestant Subjects, and of an Advantage above them, in being excused from chargeable Offices and Employments,

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ments, hath so far prevailed, as to find countenance for an open and avowed practice of their Superstition and Idolatry, without controul, in several parts of this Kingdom. Great swarms of Priests and Jesuits have resorted hither, and have here exercised their Jurisdiction, and been daily tampering to pervert the Consciences of your Majesties Subjects. Their Opposers they have found means to disgrace, and if they were Judges, Justices of the Peace or other Magistrates, to have them turned out of Commission; and in contempt of the known Laws of the Land, they have practised upon people of all ranks and qualities, and gained over divers to their Religion; some openly to profess it, others secretly to espouse it, as most conduced to the service thereof.

After some time they became able to influence matters of State & Government, and thereby to destroy those they cannot corrupt. The continuance or Prorogation of Parliaments has been accommodated to serve the purposes of that Party.

Morley

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Money raised upon the People to supply your Majesties extraordinary Occasions, was by the prevalence of Popish Councils imployed to make War upon a Protestant State, and to advance and augment the dreadful Power of the French King, though to the apparent hazard of this, & all other Protestant Countries. Great numbers of your Majesties Subjects were sent into, and continued in the service of that King, notwithstanding the apparent Interest of your Majesties Kingdoms, the Addresses of the Parliament, and your Majesties gracious Proclamations to the contrary. Nor can We forbear to mention, how that at the beginning of the same War, even the Ministers of *England* were made Instruments to press upon that State, the acceptance of one demand, among others, from the French King for procuring their peace with him, that they should admit the publick exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion in the United Provinces, the Churches there to be divided, and the Romish Priests maintained out of the publick Revenue.

At



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At home, if Your Majesty did at any time by the Advice of Your Privy-Council, or of Your two Houses of Parliament, Command the Laws to be put in Execution against Papists, even from thence they gained advantage to their Party, while the edge of those Laws was turned against Protestant Dissenters, and the Papists escaped in a manner untouched. The Act of Parliament, enjoining a Test to be taken by all Persons admitted into any Publick Office and intended for a security against Papists coming into Employment, had so little effect, that either by Dispensations, obtained from *Rome*, they submitted to those Tests, and held their Offices themselves, or those put in their places, were so favourable to the same Interests, that Popery it self has rather gained than lost ground since that Act.

But that their business in hand might yet more speedily and strongly proceed, at length a Popish Secretary (since Executed for his Treasons) takes upon him to set afoot and maintain corresponden-

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cies at *Rome* (particularly with a Native Subject of Your Majesties, promoted to be a Cardinal) and in the Courts of other Foreign Princes (to use their own form of Speech) for the subduing that Pestilent Heresie, which has so long domineered over this Northern World; that is, to root the Protestant Religion out of *England*, and thereby to make way the more easily to do the same in other Protestant Countries.

Towards the doing this great Work, (as Mr. *Coleman* was pleased to call it) Jesuits (the most dangerous of all Popish Orders to the Lives and Estates of Princes) were distributed to their several Precincts within this Kingdom, and held joint Councils with those of the same Order in all Neighbour Popish Countries: Out of these Councils and Correspondencies was hatcht that damnable and hellish Plot, by the good Providence of Almighty God brought to light above two Years since, but still threatening us; wherein the Traytors impatient of longer delay, reckoning the
prolonging

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prolonging of Your Sacred Majesties Life (which God long Preserve) as the Great Obstacle in the way to the Consummation of their hopes, and having in their prospect a Profelyted Prince immediately to succeed in the Throne of these Kingdoms, resolved to begin their Work with the Assassination of Your Majesty, to carry it on with Armed Force, to destroy Your Protestant Subjects in *England*, to Execute a second Massacre in *Ireland*, and so with ease to arrive at the Suppression of our Religion, and the Subversion of the Government.

When this Accursed Conspiracy began to be discovered, they began the smothering it with the Barbarous Murther of a Justice of the Peace, within one of Your Majesties own Pallaces, who had taken some Examinations concerning it.

Amidst these distractions and fears, Popish Officers, for the Command of Forces were allowed upon the Musters by special Orders (surreptitiously obtained from Your Majesty) but Counter-Signed by
a Secre-

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a Secretary of State, without ever passing under the Tests prescribed by the aforementioned Act of Parliament. In like manner above fifty new Commissions were granted about the same time to known Papists, besides a great number of desperate Popish Officers, though out of Command, yet entertained at half pay. When in the next Parliament the House of Commons were prepared to bring to a legal Tryal the principal Conspirators in this Plot, that Parliament was first Pro-rogued, and then Dissolved. The Interval between the Calling and Sitting of this Parliament was so long, that now they conceive hopes of Covering all their past Crimes, and gaining a seasonable time and advantages of practising them more effectually.

Witnesses are attempted to be corrupted, and not only promises of Reward, but of the Favour of Your Majesties Brother, made the Motives to their Compliance. Divers of the most considerable of Your Majesties Protestant Subjects have Crimes of the highest nature



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nature forged against them, the Charge to be supported by Subornation and Perjury, that they may be destroyed by Forms of Law and Justice.

A Presentment being prepared for a Grand Jury of *Middlesex*, against Your Majesties said Brother the Duke of York, (under whose Countenance all the rest shelter themselves.) The Grand Jury were in an unheard of, and unprecedented, and illegal manner discharged; and that with so much haste, and fear lest they should finish that *Presentment*, that they were prevented from delivering many other *Indictments* by them at that time found against other *Popish Recusants*. Because a Pamphlet came forth Weekly, called, *The Weekly Basket of Advice from Rome*, which exposes Popery (as it deserves) as ridiculous to the People, a new and arbitrary Rule of Court was made in Your Majesties Court of Kings Bench (rather like a Star Chamber, than a Court of Law) That the same should not for the future be Printed by any Person whatsoever.

We acknowledge Your Majesties Grace and Care in issuing forth divers Proclamations since the Discovery of the Plot, for the Banishing Papists from about this Great City and Residence of Your Majesties Court, and the Parliament; but with trouble of Mind We do humbly inform Your Majesty,

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That notwithstanding all these Prohibitions, great Numbers of them, and of the most dangerous Sort, to the Terror of Your Majesties Protestant Subjects, do daily resort hither, and abide here. Under these and other sad Effects and Evidences of the Prevalency of Popery, and its Adherents, We Your Majesties faithful Commons found this Your Majesties Distressed Kingdom, and other Parts of Your Dominions labouring, when We assembled.


And therefore from our Allegiance to Your Majesty, our Zeal to our Religion, our Faithfulness to our Countrey, and our Care of Posterity, We have lately, upon mature deliberation, proposed One Remedy of these Great Evils, without which (in our Judgements) all others will prove vain and fruitless, and (like all deceitful Securities against certain Dangers) will rather expose Your Majesties Person to the greatest hazard, and the People, together with all that's valuable to them as Men or Christians, to utter Ruine and Destruction. We have taken this Occasion of an Access to Your Majesties Royal Presence, humbly to lay before Your Majesties great Judgement and Gracious Consideration this most dreadful Design of Introducing Popery, and, as necessary Consequences of it, all other Calamities, into Your Majesties Kingdoms. And

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if after all this, the private Suggestions of the subtle Accomplices of that Party and Design should yet prevail, either to Elude or Totally Obstruct the faithful Endeavours of Us Your Commons for an Happy Settlement of this Kingdom, We shall have this Remaining Comfort, That We have freed our selves from the Guilt of that Blood and Desolation which is like to ensue. But our only Hope, next under God, is in Your Sacred Majesty; That by Your Great Wisdom and Goodness, we may be effectually Secured from Popery, and all the Evils that attend it; and that none but Persons of known Fidelity to Your Majesty; and Sincere Affections to the Protestant Religion, may be put into any Employment, Civil or Military; that whilst we shall give a Supply to *Tangier*, we may be assured, we do not Augment the Strength of our Popish Adversaries, nor encrease our own Dangers. Which Desires of Your faithful Commons, if Your Majesty shall graciously vouchsafe to grant, We shall not only be ready to assist Your Majesty in Defence of *Tangier*, but do whatsoever else shall be in our Power to enable Your Majesty to Protect the Protestant Religion and Interest, at Home and Abroad, and to Resist and Repel the Attempts of Your Majesties and the Kingdoms Enemies.

F I N I S.

if after all this, the private suggestions of the
these Accomplishes of necessity and Design should
yet prevail, either to hinder or totally Oppress the
faithful Followers of the Your Majesty's Religion for an
Happy Settlement of the Kingdom. We shall have
this Remaining Comfort, That We have freed our
selves from the Guilt of the Blood and Detraction
which is like to ensue. For our only Hope next
under God, is in Your Sacred Majesty, That by
Your Great Wisdom and Goodness, we may be de-
fectually secured from Popery, and all the Evils that
attend it; and that none of the Persons of known Fide-
lity to Your Majesty; in sincere Affections to the
Protestant Religion,  be put into any Employ-
ment, Civil or Military, that while we shall give
a Supply to Treason, we may be assured, we do not
Augment the Strength of our Popish Adversaries,
nor create our own Danger. Which Duties of
Your faithful Commons, if Your Majesty shall
graciously vouchsafe to grant, We shall not only be
ready to assist Your Majesty in Defence of Justice,
do whatsoever else shall be in our Power to do,
Your Majesty to Protect the Protestant Religion
and Interest, at Home and Abroad, and to Repel
and Repel the Attempts of Your Majesty and the
Kingdoms Enemies.

Colt: Titus his Speech in y^e House of Commons

Mr. Speaker 1690.

The gentleman y^e spoke last seems to intimate that we are to have a due regard for the Kings Brother, and consider the infinite disadvantages with arrow to us if we are too hasty in our resolutions, as before the D: of y^e is found guilty to proceed to pass a Bill of Exclusion for that nothing but wars and bloodshed can be expected from it, therefore he say we ought to be moderate and find out some medium to serve the protestant religion notwithstanding the Duke may be a papist: Now Gent I give you the dictates of my heart without either passion or prejudice and would be as willing as any person to agree to what ~~the Duke~~ hath proposed if any such reason can be brought to enforce it for my part I think it absolutely impossible that this Kingdom ^{in the year 1690} or the protestant religion succeed under a popish successor; for doo but observe the antient and moderne histories and find how protestants have suffered under a popish King, Have they not been massacred, butted and enslaved in France, Germany, and in our own Country ^{in the year 1690} what, also not the tortures of papists, destruction of protestant religion, and that no faith is to be kept with such, remember the barbarous usage of the protestants in Piedmont, and in Queens Maryes time; How then can we promise our selves any better success and by how much a popish prince seems to be religious by so much the more ought hee to be lookt upon desperately dangerous; for since the papists make such plotting and designing to subvert our religion now under a protestant prince, how much more will they art against us under a popish successor? for to think to restrain a prince under the power of penall law thereby to secure religion is no more then to tie up Sampson with ropes; for will not the courtiers be flattered by their prince to imitate the same religion with him? And then will not wee protestants be discountenanced and none but priests and jesuits have the dominion over us; for my part if you passe not this Bill we shall agree to have our throats cut, and therefore I have no patience at all, for you see how the D: of y^e being a papist they have all their dependance on him, and hopes to performe their villanies, therefore take away their generall and we may be secure; And then being united at home and secured by protestant religion and interests abroad we need not feare what all the papists in the world can doe against us; when we fight by and in the maintenance of our laws and for our Religion and propriety; It is far better to retaine and maintaine our religion by exclusion of a popish prince, and withstand any violence that shall be brought against us, then be in danger every day to have our throats cut by those that are among us. One gent^l was pleas'd to say that it was a papists jesuits Bill to doe that which we brand the papists withall, viz^t deposing of Princes; I doe say as to that we doe not depose James D: of York. but as being a papist considering the sad consequences that will ensue, for should we admitt him being a papist we should give away the Crowne; for hee would only have the title; The Pope would be our Sovereign, And we ought to prevent any such

usurper

usurper who no doubt would make havock of our estates if hee
 pares our lives. Do tell us that Exclusion would make a civil
 warre, I am of the contrary opinion, for it would be more conducing
 to the preservation of the Kings person and government, our
 laws, and religion to be unanimous; whereas oppression, fixe and
 lagget might cause people to rebel and be mutinous, when the
 they would be a means to unite us, As I will give you a reason
 why I cannot chastise him otherwise, or use moderation towards
 him, For suppose I were riding a full speed on the road on a
 rude horse. A Gentleman passing by desires mee to moderate my
 pace for it will kill my horse when at the same time hee keepest
 at if I slacken my pace I shall have my throat cut by thieves
 that are swiftly pursuing mee, Therefore I cannot be moderate
 in this case unless I will fling away my life. I will give you
 another similitude; Suppose I were sailing to the East Indies,
 and passing the equinoctiall line; and most of the seamen sick and
 distempored through heat and on their beds, And it is told them
 that the Shipp is in danger of sinking having sprung a Leake;
 upon which they all arise and instantly follow the pump, But
 the Surgeon acquaints them that if they doe not work more
 moderately they will get the Calenture and soe destroy them-
 selves; But they give him onely the hearing, for if they cease
 never soe little they are all certainly damned in the deepe,
 Therefore in this case there can be no moderation. And to
 give you one instance in holy writt, Moses was a meeke and
 mild man, A moderate man, But seeing an Egyptian and
 an Israelite fighting, hee immediately slue the Egyptian
 for hee knew it was to no purpose to be moderate with
 him, But afterwards seeing two Israelites fighting hee
 endeavoured to part them, ^{seeing them} they were brethren and ought to
 be moderate; Soe wee must place it upon the right ob-
 ject, and not suffer our selves and our posterity to be
 irrecoverably undone. / /

Mr. William Jones Speech upon passing the
Bill against the D. of York. / Nov. 1680

No man hath a greater veneration for the Royall family, tho
my self, to which I am oblig'd both in gratitude and duty, And I am bound
to say, that I have had a great esteem and honour for the person of the
D. of York; yet I must be for the passing of this Bill, and to dissent from the
worthy Gentleman that thinks it a Bill of rigour; for it is as I receive
Bill of grace and mercy; and I vote for it in favour to the D. of Y. I
sure it is, soe to the royall family, that cannot be safe till that
pass'd, In tenderness to our Country we must not endanger the
that worthy Gentlemen that moved last seems to intimate that the pass-
ing this Bill is against our oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, I ad-
mire his mistake; and it is the first time that ever I heard those pro-
testant oaths cited to justify a popish Successor; It is urg'd that
we are sworn to the King his Heires and ~~Successors~~ lawfull Successor.
It is true we are soe, But not oblig'd to any in the Kings life time
but himself; for that we are treason, Hee hath no Heires nor Successor
by law during his own life; Non est heres vivens, we are likewise
told that we are designing a Bill to unite the protestant interest,
but will divide it; because many true protestants will out of loyalty
be for the true Heire; and for the Duke of York if he be soe, which
may occasion the effusion of much blood among us.

Mr. Speaker, unity is desirable by all, yet let us be glad to divide
from such men for when this Bill is pass'd their false loyalty will be a
crime; and we know what Character to give it and what punishment
to assigne them; Loyalty is a correspondence and submission to the
Law; It is that which surrounds the King and makes his person
sacred. It is hinted that we might impeach the D. of Y. And if
should be for it if hee did not withdraw, I will not say fly from
justice; If we impeach him being absent we can only attain
him, And should hee survive the King and be then lawfull Heire
the descent of the Crowne takes of all attainders, And such proceeding
would only a delusion, and would indeed involve us in blood.
Let us disable him, Let us exclude him from the Crowne; tis law-
full, tis absolutely necessary, without it it is impossible to be safe,
I perceive no Gentleman hath confidenc to deny the legality
of the fact, or excuse the black crimes that appear before us,
why doe they not answer the Evidence that is now come in? If
it is false contradict it; If true, what is the reason of this
debate? Is not the King alive? Is not all Loyalty due to him?
Love hates competitors, much more a Crowne. /

Debates In the House of Commons January the 7th 1680.
upon the Kings Message Concerning the Bill of Exclusion.

Mr. Booth. 1. His Majesty relies not only on the dictates of his own Judgment but is confirmed by the House of Lords. But many of them have gained their honour by interest rather than merit, His Majesty hath given no answer to several of your addresses; when you say nothing but secure you but this Bill, that he should propose other means, but we have not the Bill we are deprived of the means to preserve his Majesty's life, person and Government; I never knew that Tangier is more considerable than all the three Kingdoms; Is it a time to be silent, & not? Why is all this stur for a man that desires the Throne before his Majesty's death? He is in all the plot either at one end or other, who took his Evidence of London first? Arbitrary Government was at the end, and no religion like Popery to set up that. I will pay the duty of allegiance of an English man to an English Prince, But Popery and arbitrary power must be rooted out, Can you hope for any good whilst this man is here and apostate from Religion? His Government is the more dangerous; Our Ministers of State give us little hopes from White Hall; I hope they will be named, first set a brand upon all them that framed the answer, and all them that send money by way of anticipation, desire his Majesty to take desire of his Parliament, rather than of private men, or to let us go home and attend his service when he shall again call for us.

Lord Russell. ~ 2^d.

I am afraid we are all lost; We have done our part, and showed our selves good Subjects, But some stand between the King and us to promote the Duke of York's Interest, those that advised not to pass the Bill deserve to be branded.

Mr. Sackville. 3^d.

We have made the modestest request that ever people did in such a time of Danger, We have neither passed a Bill nor received a kind answer, Our trust is in our votes; when the King bid us look into the plot, like well meaning Country Gentlemen we lookt into the Tower; we should have lookt into White Hall, there is the plot hatched, & cherished and brought up; It were well if all against the Bill were put out of the Council as all of this House were put out of Commission that are for it, I would rather the Moros had Danger, and the French King flanders than the Pope have England.



St. H. Capell.

S^r M. Capell. 4th

I think the debate is upon A Message from the King, And the most
 speciall matter is about the Bill, I Contrive with that noble person
~~valley the prince of Wales~~ But begin with the first, His Maj^{ty} hath suffered us
 twice to address upon the Bill, yet the Lords have not admitted one
 conference; I believe every man came unwillingly into this Bill,
 And any that were against it proposed anything for our security? If
 they will let them stand up and I will sit downe; I have advised
 men that know Laws, Religion and Government; This Law, this Bill
 must passe; we have veried no Expedient from the Lords, the
 Estate of the Nation lyas at their doors, they sit to heare causes,
 they mind you of Mr. Seynour, but say nothing of the Bill; In
 King Richard 3rd time some Lords were sayd to be Lords in the
 Kings pocket, but had no shoulders to support him. It is plaine
 our evil comes from Ministers, there are some who will have a
 Prince of one Religion on the Throne to rule the people of another,
 A Popish prince and a protestant Kingdom; Will any Minister of
 parts unless he have indifferency to Religion think this consistent?
 A devitate my Allegiance to the King, they to another person, in
 soe the Kingdom must be destroyed, either this limited Monar-
 chy must ~~stand~~ stand, or come to bloud. On the other side of
 the water Monarchy is absolutely supported by little men of no
 fortunes, And hee that takes in on and low men to be Ministers
 sets up for popery and arbitrary Government, the King hath
 countessours bound. If you have a popish Prince and a protestant
 Parliament will the King ever consort with them in matters of Re-
 ligion and property? And not your Estates sprinkled with Abby-
 lands? If hee ask money, will you trust him? Will forreigners
 comply with a prince that in effort hath no people? we must
 be overcome with France and popery; for the Bodye will gett a
 new head or the Head a new bodye, and then comes bloud.

Lorey Hide. 5.

The House was at first unwilling to enter into debate about
 Expedients, And I am not prepared to propound anything, ~
 you have heard what hath bin proposed by the King in print;
 If you had them they will doe you no harm; One day you say
 the King had bin a good prince if he had good company and
 good countessours; Noe great compliment to the King; Hee offers
 you anything but the Bill; I humbly make my motion to try
 it.

Mr. L. 6th

I think it becomes that Gentleman to be of the opinion that he is,
 though noe man else of this House; I wish the Duke of Yorke
 were of that opinion his father desired him; The Lords reject-
 ed the Bill but I am affrayd the King solitied or else they would
 not; It is some mens Interest to be for the Duke; And in
 whilst they are at Court we shall never have it; forreign
 per-

perjures have great Interest at Court which inclines mee to believe some body hath paid for it, the Court is a nursery of traitors, they transmit them to the Country, And there are none but such men employed.

M^r. Hambden. 7th

The question now before you is, whether any means be effectual besides the Bill. I have heard none proposed in this Parliament; The last Parliament thought it not fit to debate them, they were so weak: But hath this Plot been no longer then 78? Wee gave 25000 to fight the Dutch and assist them who had a mind to subdue us. The Lords have confirmed the King in his opinion, But did not the provisos for the Duke come from the Lords House? I believe the Lords do not feare him, But I believe the is more dangerous then ever, so rely upon any remedy but this Bill it will expose your selves and your Religion.

S^r. W^m. Jones. 8th

You have had severall propositions, but first make an end of one, It is long since we thought in this House that we are not secure without the Bill, Some men as yet have not considered of it; And I think we never shall make an Act of excommunication against the Duke, It is to say Let him be lawful King and then fight against him, Another way is Banishment, If it be during the Kings life only, we run into more dangers rather then remove them; If you talk of banishment during the Dukes life, that is Exclusion; If the Duke be a papist exclude all papists from inheriting, Some talk that if an Act passes they cannot satisfy their consciences, I am sure of vote to exclude him will not satisfy, The Papists expect to have their religion established when the Duke is next, I wonder men should plead for loyalty to one who may never come to use it; Some men say, Can the Duke change Religion? Must not the two Houses joyne? Regis ad Exemplum Et. Most will conform: Do make arguments for this Bill is but to lesson it; The King bids you go on to other things, Let us forbear all other things are ineffectual, Do rely on any other thing else is not only ineffectual but dangerous.

S^r. Fran. Winnington 29th

Now I see the House so full and so considerate, I am bound to give you my thoughts, The necessity of the Bill hath bin formerly debated by other men, For hee sayth (what shall come in a Parliamentary way) How comes the King to know what is done in Parliament when (Clifford sett up barres farre for Popery hee brought the King to some

* Have all y^e Lords bin put in execution against the papists? But a few of them are going to put down a ready House with a new Bill on a posse, was made a reason, But what hath bin done with the Plot in the

frequently to the House of Lords; Cranmer sayth that Henry the 8th past the Act of Six Articles in a non-parliamentary way by the Kings coming and solitting the Peers and Commons; Henry the 8th in records called the Indemnity of the Peers and Commons; The King being in haste for money sends a message desiring that hee might debate the matter with them, they returned answer, that Parliaments ought to debate free; And it is entered in the Rolls that the King shall neither come to one House or the other. Danby solitted but could not move them, The King comes and he prebables; Some Lords have little in ~~the~~ Estates, some little Conscience, and some less religion. The King calls it an opinion, and tells you that he is confirmed in it by the House of Lords, He may come to take up other resolutions if the Parliament go away and this work undone; The King is in the highest danger; Though some men think that they shall be accounted Loyall for opposing an Act of Parliament, It is but a Nick-name; King James in his Speech in 1603 thought it his security to comply with his Parliament, nay that hee should betray his Countrey and posterity in not doing of it, Remember what rare the last King took to have his posterity maintaine the protestant religion, Remember Queen Mary broke her word every day for Conscience sake; Queens Elizabeths Association against the Queen of Scots in the Act of Parliament was an Exclusion; Shee was but a woman but had wise Counsellours, Prelates did not then feare the frownes of a Prime; Sure when the King sees soe many Gentlemen in this House soe firme he will take their advice and prorogue them and then passe the Bill. Wee have not yet compassed for our throats as some of Whitehall have done, There is noe next best, The onely way to preserve the protestant religion is to have the Bill, what is as secure as this must amount to Exclusion, we cannot save his personall dignity but with the loss of our Laws and lives too, I would to god the King knew how well this House loves him.

Mr. Secretary Jenkins, 10th

Consider whether the disinheriting of a Lawfull Prince be Justice or noe; or whether wee ought not rather trust the providence of Almighty God.

Colonell Fitzus, 11th

I should be glad the last Gentleman would make it good. That wee are to trust the Providence of Almighty God rather than doe (as he supposes) an unlawfull Act; But can hee be proud it unlawfull? Can King, Lords and Commons doe an unlawfull act? Must wee not have a Supream power? To limitt it to something is to say It is not Supream, we

was

was there not in Qu: Elizabeths time^s machinations every yeare^s until shee took away the Scotch Rulers? I wonder we have this answer until I consider who is at the Kings eare and hath had an Interest carried on so long; The denyall of this Bill is the denyall of every thing; It is soe where there are diverse opinions yet but one^s carrying to the end; If it be allowed you should have a popish King to compell and corrupt you; you shall have what you will to protect you, But you shall be under the power of one to destroy you; The frogs shall have a Government but they must have a Stone for their King, Sampsons Locke will be yroned againe by that time he comes in; There is a Lyon in the Lobby; Keep him out say I, Noe says another, Open the doore, wee will chain him when hee comes in. Would you have a King that will neither court you nor protect you? You would have a Parliament to make Judges and Bishops, then surely the Commons House will be Jure Divino, you can have no security under the Lopes of Heaven without the Bill. /.

The Lord L. Speake.

Lord Louelace.

My Lds Many have been the Designes of y^e Papists to subvert this poor nation from the protestant Religion to that of the See of Rome, and that by all y^e undermining policies possibly could be intended during the recess of Parliaments, even to the raising y^e odium of their damnable designs in the memory of his Maj^{ties} most loyal Subjects. wee have already had a taste of their plottings in Ireland, and find how many unaccountable Irish Papists daily arise, which wee have now under consideration. My Ld Dunbarton a great Romanist hath petitioned for his stay here, alleging severall reasons therein which in my opinion all make for his speedy departure, for I can never think his Maj^{ties} and this Kingdom secure till we are rid of those Irish Cattel, and all others besides, for I durst be bold to say, that whatsoever they may pretend, there is not one of them but have a destructive intent, only they want power, not will to put it in force. I would not have soe much as a popish man or a popish woman to remaine here; nor soe much as a popish dog, or a popish Birr, nor not soe much as a popish Catt that should pur or meddle about the King. We are in a labyrinth of evils, and must carefully endeavour to get out of them, and the greatest danger of all amongst us are our renning Protestants, who notwithstanding the many evidences of the Plot, have bin industrious to revile the Kings witnesses; And such an one is Roger Lestrang, who now disappears, being one of the greatest villains upon the earth, A rogue beyond my skill to delineate; hath bin the Bugbear of the protestant religion, and tradured the King and Kingdoms Evidences, by his notorious scribbling writings, and hath endeavoured as much as in him lay to ^{take} away the glory of the English Nation; He is a dangerous rank papist ^{proved} by good and substantiall evidences, for

for which, since he hath walked under another disguise; he deserves
all men to be hanged; and I believe I shall live to see that his fate. He
hath scandalized soverall of the nobility, and debarred from the rights
of his Maj^{ty}'s great Council in Parliamt; and is now fled from justice, by
which he confesseth the Charge against him, and that shows him to be guilty.
My humble motion is, that this house address to his Maj^{ty} to put him
out of the Commission of ye peace and all other publick employments for ever.

Speeches in the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker In the front of Magna Charta it is said, Nulli negabimus, nulli
differimus Justitiam, we will defer or deny Justice to no man; so this y^e
King is Sworne, and with this the Judges are intrusted by their oaths, I ad-
dress what they can say for themselves; If they have not read this Law
they are not fit to sit upon the bench; And if they have I had almost said
they deserve to lose their heads. Mr. Speaker The state of the poor Nation
is to be deplored, that in almost all ages the Judges who ought to be pro-
secutors of the Law, have endeavoured to destroy them, and that to make
a Court faction. They have by brotherly attempted to break the bonds &
assunder of Magna Charta, the great Treasury of our people; It was not
sooner passed but a Chief Justice in that day perswaded the King he was
not bound by it, because he was under age when it passed. But this sort
of Insolence the next Parliamt. resented to the ruin of the pernicious
Ch. Justice. In the time of Richard y^e 2, an unthinking dissolute prince
there were Judges that did insinuate into y^e King, that the Parliamt. was
only his pleasure, and depended on his will, and not on y^e fundamentall
constitution of the Land; which treacherous advice proved the ruin of the
King, and for which all these evil instruments were brought to Justice.
In his Majesties time his misfortunes were occasioned chiefly by the
corruptions of y^e long robe; His Judges by an extrajudiciall opinion give
the King power to raise money upon an extraordinary occasion without Par-
liament, and made the King Judge of such occasions. Charity prompts
me to think they thought this a service to y^e King, but the sad consequen-
ces of it may convince all mankind that every illegal act weakens the
royall interest; And to endeavour to introduce absolute dominion in
these Realmes, is the worst of treason, because whilst it bears the
face of friendship to the King, and designs to be for his service, it
never fails of the contrary effect.

The two great pillars of the Government are Parliamt and Juries.
It is our title of free borne English-men; for my notion of
free English-men is this, that they are ruled by laws of their own
making, and tryed by men of the same condition with themselves.
The two great and undoubted priviledges of the people have bin lately
invaded by the Judges that now sitt in Westminster Hall. They have
espoused proclamations against Law; they have discountenanced
and opposed soverall legall acts that tended to the sitting of this hon-
orable House; they have grasped the Legislative power into their
own hands, as in that instance of printing; the Parliamt. was ready to
ing that matter, but they in the interim made their private opini-
on to be Law, to supersede the Judgment of this house; they have
discharged Grand Juries on purpose to quell their presentments
and shelter great criminals from Justice; And when Juries have
presented their petitions for the sitting of this Parliamt. they
have in disdain thrown them at their feet, and told them
they would be no messengers to carry such Petitions; And

not in a few days after have encouraged all that spilt their venom against the Government; they have sowed an ignorant and arbitrary faction, and been the messengers of abhorrence to the King.

Mr. Speaker, what we have now to do, is to lead them with shame who have bid defiance to the Law; they are guilty of crimes against Nature, against King, against their Knowledge, and against posterity. The whole frame of Nature doth loudly and daily petition to God their Creator; And Kings like Gods may be addressed to in like manner by Petition, not Commands; They likewise know it was lawfull to petition; Aggravations can be no plea, and their Knowledge aggravates their Crimes. The Children unborn are bound to curse such proceedings; for it was not petitioning but Parliaments they abhorred. The Atheist pleads against a God that hee disbelieves a deity, but would have it so; Trevelian and Belknap were judges too; whose Learning gave them honour, but their villany made their exit by a Rope. The end of my motion therefore is, That we may address warmly to our Prince against them; let us settle a Committee to inquire into their Crimes, and not fail of doing Justice upon them that have perverted it, let us purge the fountains and the streams will issue pure.

November 9th being appointed for Consideration of his Maj^{ty} message; The Order being read, It was moved by a worthy member as followeth;

That as long as popery hangs over us, we could do nothing, and we ought to present our Rendition to his King, and then when we had secured our religion and property, we should be ready to do anything that might make the King happy and great.

A Second. I am sorry that Danger (that is a Supply) is moved for at so unreasonable a time; I confess Danger is of great moment, but we have now in hand that which is of greater moment than ten Dangers put together; The consideration of that before we are secure in our Religion at home is as when an enemies was landed we should afterwards fortify the Coasts of Kent, And being told us by his Maj^{ty} we should secure our soldiers against popery by all ways except meddling with the succession, and should rest there; we are provoked of what is our preservation: And the providing for Danger now will be the weakening of our security. When Danger was put into the hands of the English first, there was an Article that there should continue a popish Church, and the religion that belonged to it to continue their lives, but not to be replenished with more; And if it be enquired into I believe it will be found the number of them is not yet decreased, It is not long since there was a popish governour there; many papists and soldiers are gone thither lately from Ireland; It is not a little sume that will do what is needfull there, and if it should be a considerable one that should be given for it, It may be made use of to raise an Army here; So that we run into a great inconvenience by providing for it. I think we ought to consider well of it before we do; And yet I am not for fully saying, we will raise no money, but for clearly stating the case by an Address to the King.

A Third. I am only to acquaint you, that Danger is not to be maintained without your support.

A Fourth. All things are to be considered comparatively, And if it made an argument against the Duke's Bill, that he is at the head of an Army in Scotland, and that in Ireland there are ten papists to one protestant, his great interest in the fleet, and being Admirall; and Danger being a Seminary of papists, then you have a speciall argument to take Danger into your

Contra-dictions, and money may be for that service. But then this Parliament
do not ask petitions of grace, but of right. And will you part with your money
without any security? you have often done so, and what are you the better for
it? I long for the time when we may give money to make the King great; But
if things must go on as they do, I am for a plain bargain; do know what we
shall have for our money, for my part I only desire our security; But if we in-
stead give money, I suppose you will take care what hands we put it in,
and there ought to be a trust. Let us address his Majesty.

A Fifth. (If we are told Tangier is of importance, it is a nursery of Papists: And we are
likewise told the Irish sent thither are part of the Irish Army, and they take the Oath;
that is not security: Was not the Lord Bellasis governor of Tangier and Hull, and
the pontieners Captains all at a time? and took the Oath; those soldiers for ought
I know may be brought thither; and the asking for a supply for it at this time
is very unreasonable, because Parliament have bin put off two or three years, and
whilst there are people that dare make a difference between the King and this
House we shall never be safe. Let us present our condition as boldly as may
stand with good manners, it is not to be endured to see the Duke preferred
before the King as he is; as if arguments of his greatness and power, were ar-
guments strong enough to hinder the Bill. He hath violated the Law, and we
needed not to have gone this way to work if we could have had justice against
him; But he is too great for that, Let us address his Majesty.)

A Sixth. (If Tangier be wholly under the Dukes care and protection, and
such a Seminary for papists as hath been represented, I think to motion
a supply for it is unreasonable; and I am against it: Order the bringing
in the State of it.)

A Seventh. (I spoke the Sense of the City formerly, and do so now
again; And in the name of the greatest part of the Commonalty of the City
of London. And we do declare; that we are ready to give money, halfe
the time, may all, and be content to set up again, and get new estates if
we can but be served. The burning of London, justly laid upon the papists,
and the great water since the Blot hath cost the City above 100000 l. The
City of London is the Bulwark of our Religion: And is it not said the Duke
is at the head of 30 or 40000 men? The Listerian and Justices how are
they wounded for his turn? And if you do nothing now in this house
we must all without any more ado try to make a peace with him
as good as we can; He never do it; And will you for the sake of one man
destroy three Kingdoms?)

An Eighth. He moved, that the representation might declare, that we do not
security, But removing the Duke of York.

A Ninth. Our discoursing of Tangier at this time, is like Nero's fiddling whilst
Rome was consuming by fire. If it be in a good condition, we cannot help it,
If in a bad one, we are not in a posture to do it. pray consider the condition
by which past, when King Henry the eighth was for Supremacy, the Kingdom
was for it, when King Henry the 8th was against, the Kingdom was against it;
when King Edward the 6th was a protestant, the Kingdom was so; when Queen
Mary a papist, the Kingdom so; when Queen Elizabeth was a protestant, the
Kingdom so against. Regis exemplum. And I believe even in King
Edward the 6th time, the Bishops themselves would not have been for throw-
ing out such a Bill as this. And if King Edward had promised any thing
for the presentation of the protestant religion as an alms might succeed,
the Pope would not way have consented so great a favour. The bidding
us protestant popery, and the letting alone a papish Surrender, is as if a Chi-
fittan should come to a man in a phrezie, and tell him, he may make use
of any remedies but letting of blood, the party must perish, that being
the only cure. I am not at present for giving of money, that being
to the State as food to the stomach; If that be ill, and meat turns to good
nourishment; but if it be out of order it breeds diseases: And so it is

in the State if that be not in order too. We have been often deceived, and by the same men againe: was not 200000^l given for the fleet in '74? and was any of it imployed that way? Money given for an actual war with France, imployed for a dishonourable peace. We see many Admiralls, and see for Shippes to guard us; never more Commissioners of the Treasury, and so little money, never so many Councellers and so little safety: Let us address his Majesty.

A Tenth. He never be for giving of money for promoting popery, and a Successor a public enemy to the Kingdom, and a slave to the Pope, whilst he hath 12 to 7 in the Councell, and 63 to 31 in the House of Lords, we are not secure, And if my own father had bin one of the 63 I should have voted him an enemy to the King and Kingdom. But if we cannot live protestants, I hope we shall dye so.

The Eleventh. Address your grievances first and then and not till then money, Dangier never was or will be a place of Trade. If it were and Sally see never they will never trade with us to destroy themselves, and can never be for our advantage. And I have many years wondered at the Councell that hath bin for the keeping of it, and am of opinion that popery may be aimed at by it, and that our Councells are managed at Rome, from whence I saw a Letter from a friend, dated the 21st of Octob. with the heads of our Kings Speech in it, to this effect, That his Majesty would command them not to meddle with the Succession; that he would ask no money; that he would stand upon the confirmation of the Lord Danby's pardon; And that the keeping of Dangier was to draw on expenses; and was it not, he would be for blowing of it up. ^{that was before the pardon}

Twelfth. I am for a Representation.

Thirteenth. I remember before the last Session of Parliament, there was a Councell held at Lambeth, and there halloed a Bill against popery. It was for the breeding of Children of a popish Successor; which admitted the thing; And it was called, A Bill against popery, but was called the popish Bill. I am for the Church of England, but not for the Churchmen of the late Bishop of St. Asaph, who on his death bed good man could hardly forbear declaring himselfe, which his Epitaph did, *Cora pro anima* ordered to be written upon his Tomb. we were told the other day, we ought to make the Duke a Substantive to stand by himselfe; that there was lesse danger of a Generall without an army, than of an army without a Generall; And I have read in Pliny, which was most to be feared: An army of Lyons with a Hare to their Generall, or an army of Hares with a Lyon to their Generall; And it was concluded, that an army of Hares with a Lyon to their Generall was most to be feared of the two. His Majesty is inclosed by a sort of Monsters who undare bear to destroy us, And I hope to move against ^{them} before we rise; And though we have lost our last Bill we have not lost our courage and hearts.

Fourteenth. His Majesty desires your advice and assistance, it is seldom, which is very kind; and though you shall think fit not to give the latter, it is but mannerly to give the first, And I hope you will not resent an injury; (if any there were done by the House of Lords) on the King, who though he cannot cure all in a day, He can cure all. And I acquaint you, there is a very great weight layd upon this Session of Parliament, and upon the agreement of the King with the people, on which depends the welfare of the Protestants abroad; And I hope you will not goe about to remonstrate now.

Fifteenth. If you had sent the Dukes, Lord Cravens, and Mulgrave Regiments to Dangier, it would supply the place with men, and disband the Lord

Oxford's Regiment, and the money employed on those would bear much of the share of this.

Then the House resolved to appoint a Committee to draw up an Address upon the debate of this House, to represent to his Majesty the State and condition of the Kingdom in answer to his Majesty's message about Tangier.

His Majesty's message, And the Commons address are fol. 107. to 123. in this book.

A Speech of a ~~Member~~ member upon the Irish Informations given in at the Bar in writing.

S^r Jones. This is not so much a discovery as a confirmation of the discovery of the Plot, although some inconsiderate men are apt to give credit to the dying words of some men. This agrees exactly with Oates his first discovery, and it adds to the strength of what Coleman's letters imported; But so deplorable is our condition; we are in danger, we see the Knife is even at our throats, But none seek to take it out of our enemies hands.

You have witnesses against a great person; one before, another now; He is a Lord, a privy Counsellor and sits in Council still: My Lord of Tyrone he is in the Gatehouse, but not secured: There is one Informant tells you they received encouragement from the D^o of York, and that he promised them assistance: I talk not the truth of this in question, but we see they make use of these great names; so that even in this King's time we are not secure a day without the Bill. They have reason to believe that a Popish Successor will assist them in their Rebellion.

Now we see why our Ministers made a peace; we thought our security to be in the French King being involved in a War: Now I say the reason of the Ninegen Plenipotentiaries making a peace is seen; so have the French King be at liberty to send men into Ireland. Here you have a full confirmation of it by this evidence; we see our danger both at home and abroad, and what posture we are in, if any means be left for our security.

Let these depositions be printed that the Country might see our danger: If we will not impeach the Earle of Tyrone presently; if he should retire into Ireland, I am affraid he will find too much favour there: Consider the case of this Lord the privy Counsellor; He is a great man and a Lawyer; If I thought we could not reach him, we could not go about to impeach him. Agree with the Lords in their vote; and desire them to agree with you, that the Papists may not draw their encouragement from a popish Successor.

Godwyn Wharton Esq^r Another Speech by a person of Honour: Lord Whartons Sonnd.

Mr Speaker I have not hitherto troubled you, and am so sensible of my own inability in comparison of so many wiser and able men in the House; that tis with great unwillingness I rise up to speak: But when I hear the honour and Justice of this House call'd in question, as it was by that honourable member which spoke last; I cannot I confess bear it with patience; but must (as I think it my duty) endeavour to vindicate the Justice of the House: For I must profess that in my Judgment this Bill is so far from an unjust thing, that it is rather a favour to him; Since if he were proceeded against by Impeachment for the Crimes he is accused of by several witnesses, he might perhaps forfeit more than a Coronet which for our safety only we go about to exclude him from enjoying: And since it is undoubtedly in the power of Parliam^t to dispose of such Successors, it seems very hard with us to tax this House with injustice for so doing, upon so great reason and necessity as now requires it.

I will not be deny at all the many great services (mentioned by that Honourable member) the Duke hath done the nation at Goa; nor will

I say any thing at all in derogation of any one of them, But yet I doe not think he fought for us when he was asleep.

There are severall things s^r wherein this Nation hath bin betrayed, I will not lay any of them directly upon him, But when I think of some of them, I am very much startled and know not well what to believe; for when I consider that in the fire of London, there were severall outlandish men taken in the very art of firing houses, and being delivered to the Guard, they were presently set at liberty by the officer that remanded it, and that such a man should ever since not only continue but increase in the Dukes favour to the greatest degree imaginable; I must confess I doe not like it, and I think it looks very ill.

When I also think of the generall designe which plainly appears to have bin carryed on all along to destroy the people and to weaken the Nation as much as possible; as appears by the treachery was used at Chatham, And the French's standing still while the Dutch and we cut one anothers throats, this also in my judgment looks very ill; nor doth it appear better that it was taken ill that the Duke of Monmouth when he was sent into Scotland did not cut those poor miserable peoples throats (but that Prince had too much humanity and discretion then to do it) But I do not particularly charge any person with these.

There are many things s^r spoken of by the witnesses you have heard relating to the Duke, as also severall things in the letters you have heard read; I shall not repeat any of them; I will only tell you a passage comes into my mind, and I doe not tell it for the sake of the story, but it appears to me by it, that the Duke was either somewhat concerned in the Plot, or at least to hinder the discovery of it. For the Duke in speaking publicly to all that were round about him of one Le Faive that was accused by Mr. Bedlow to have bin one of s^r E. Godfrys murderers, and one of the Queens servants, He says that could not be because there was no such man as Le Faive about the Queens; but yet it so fell out they say, that in some little time after, there was a Bonds found under this mans own hand, and he proved to be one of the Queens servants, and run away upon this business. Now s^r if this were so tis impossible the other should be true; And if a Prince or any man speaks an untruth, it is a fault soe hateful to me that I must confess I know not what to call it, nor what name to give it (it is the Devil).

I shall trouble you s^r with one thing more which comes into my mind, and if true is as bad as any thing can be; There was s^r a French protestant came over to the King to make proposals for the Interest of the protestant Religion. Here a person of honour standing up, says he never heard a Prince so reflected upon in his life upon which the House cryed Go on, Go on. The Gentleman answered.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder that noble Lord should thus interrupt me for I have not positively affirmed any thing at all of the Duke. Though I have said nothing but what in my judgment I thought might be true, And I shall not change my mind for he is being displeased at it. But howeever I am well satisfied to say no more; But only that I remember that honourable person by the Barts told us, he would not speak to the prudeniall part against the Bill, And truly s^r I think he has kept his word very exactly; And that whereas another member before him objected, that it was possible the Duke might turne protestant, I would only answer; that I doe not think it possible that any person that hath bin bred up in the protestant religion, and hath bin weak enough (for so I must call it) to turne papist, should ever after (in that respect) be wise enough to turn protestant, and therefore s^r upon the whole matter my humble motion is, that the Bill may passe.

~~And that the Duke of Monmouth may be put to death.~~

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The Earle of Essex his Speech at the delivering the
following Petition to his most Sacred Majesty Janu^r 25th
1680.

May it please your Majesty, The Lords here present, together
with divers other Peers of the Realm, taking notice that by your
late Proclamation, your Majesty has declared an intention of
calling a Parliament at Oxford, And observing from history
and Records how unfortunate many such Assemblies have
bin, when called at a place remote from the Capitall City
As particularly the Congress in Henry the second time at
Clarendon; Three severall Parliaments at Oxford in Henry the
third time; And at Coventry in Henry the sixth time; with
divers others which have proved very fatal to those Kings,
and have bin followed with great mischiefs on the whole King-
dome; And considering the present posture of affaires, the
many jealousies and discontentes which are amongst the people;
wee have great cause to apprehend that the consequences of
the sitting of a Parliament now at Oxford may be as fatal to yo^r
Majestie and the Nation, as those others mentioned have bin to the
then reigning Kings; And therefore wee doe conceive that we
cannot answer it to God, to your Maj^{ty} or to the people, if we be-
ing Peers of the Realme should not on so important an Occa-
sion humbly offer our Advice to your Maj^{ty} that if possible yo^r
Maj^{ty} may be prevailed with, to alter this (as we apprehend un-
reasonable) resolution, the grounds and Reasons of our opinion,
are contained in this our Petition, which we humbly present to
your Majesty.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.
The humble Petition and Advice of the Lords under named, Peers
of the Realme.

Humbly Sheweth, That whereas yo^r Maj^{ty} hath bin pleased by di-
vers Speeches and Messages to your Houses of Parliamt: rightly to
represent to them the dangers that threatened yo^r Maj^{ty} person,
and the whole Kingdome from the mischievous and wicked Plots of
Papists, And the suddain growth of a foreign power, unto which
no stop or remedy could be provided unless it were by Parliament,
and an union of your Majesties Protestant Subjects in one mind and one
Interest.

And the L^d Chancellor in pursuance of your Majesties Commands, hau-
ing more at large demonstrated the said dangers to be as great as we in
midst of our feares could imagine them: And so pressing, that our Liberties,
Religion, Lives and the whole Kingdome would be certainly lost, if a
speedy provision was not made against them.

And your Majesty on the 21 of Aprill 1679, Having called unto

your

234) your Councill, many honourable and worthy persons, thus declared, to them and the whole Kingdom, that being sensible of the still effects of a single Ministry, or private Advice; or foreign Committee for the general direction of your affaires; your Majesty would for the future refer all things unto that Councill, and by the constant Advice of them, together with the frequent use of your great Councill, the Parliament, yo: Maj:ty was hereafter resolved to govern the Kingdoms; we began to hope we should see an end of our miseries.)

But to our unspeakable grief and sorrow, we soon found our expectations frustrated. The Parliam: then subsisting, was prorogued and dissolved before it could perform what was intended for our Relief and Security: And though another was thereupon called, yet by many Prorogations it was put off till the 21 of October past. And notwithstanding yo: Maj:ty was then againe pleased to acknowledge, that neither your person, nor yo: Kingdom could be safe till the matter of the Plot was known. It was unexpectedly prorogued on the 10th of this month before any sufficient order could be taken therein: All their just and pious endeavours to save the Nation were overthrown; the good Bills they had bin industriously preparing to unite all your Majestys Protestant Subjects brought to nought; the discovery of the Irish Plot stifled; the witnesses that came in frequently more fully to declare that both of England and Ireland distressed; those foreign Kingdoms and States who by a happy conjunction with us might give a check to the French power; distracted soon to such a despair of their own security against the growing greatness of that Monarch. As we fears may induce them to take new resolutions, and perhaps such as may be fatal to us. The strength and courage of our Enemies both at home and abroad increased, and our selves left in the utmost danger of seeing our Country brought into utter desolation.

In these extremities we had nothing under God to comfort us but y^e hopes that your Maj:ty (being touched with the groans of your perishing people) would have suffered your Parliam: to meet at this day unto which it was prorogued, And that no further Interruption should have bin given to their proceedings, in order to their saving of y^e Nation; But that failed us too; so then we heard that yo: Maj:ty by the private suggestion of some wicked persons, favourers of popery, promoters of French designs, and enemies to your Majesty and the Kingdom (without the Advice; and as we have good reason to believe; against the opinion, even of your privy Councill) had been prevailed with to dissolve it, And to call another to meet at Oxford, where neither Lords nor Commons can be in safety; but will be daily exposed to the swords of the Papists, and their adherents, of whom too many are crept into your Maj:ty's Guards. The liberty of speaking according to their Consciences will be thereby destroyed, And the validity of all their Acts, and proceedings resting in it left disputable; The strictness of the place no way admits of such a concourse of persons as now follows every Parliament. The witnesses which are necessary to give evidence against the Popish Lords; such Judges or others whom the Commons have impeached, or had resolved to impeach, can neither bear the charge of going thither, nor trust themselves under the protection of a Parliam: that is it self evidently under the power of Guards and Souldiers.

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The promises contrary, We your Maj^{ties} Petitioners, out of a just
 abhorrence of such a dangerous and pernicious Councill (which the
 Authors have not dared to avow) and the direfull apprehensions of
 the calamities and Miserys that may ensue thereupon, doe make it
 our most humble prayer, and advise that the Parliam^{ts} may not sit at
 a place where it will not be able to act with that freedom which is necessary,
 and especially to give unto their Acts and proceedings that authority
 which they ought to have amongst the people; and have ever had unless
 impaired by some Law upon them (of which there wants not precedents)
 And that your Maj^{ties} would be graciously pleased to order it to sit at
 Westminster (it being the usuall place; and where they may consult
 and act with safety and freedom). / / /
 And your Petitioners shall ever pray &c. /

{ Monmouth. Kent. Huntington. Bedford. }	{ Salisbury. Clare. Stanford. Essex. }	{ Shaftsbury. Mordant. Evers. Paget }	{ Grey. Herbert. Howard. Delamere. }
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This is the true Coppy of that which came out in print

January 27th 1640. / See it in print fol. 320 & 321 forwards.

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I Appoint *John Wright*, and *Richard Chiswell*, to Print these INFORMATIONS and RESOLUTIONS Perused by me, According to the Order of the HOUSE of COMMONS; And that no other Person presume to Print them. 6th. Jan. 1680.

Wi WILLIAMS, *Speaker*.



To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition and Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON.

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects being deeply sensible, and apprehensive of the great Danger Your Royal Person, the Protestant Religion, and the good Constitution of this Kingdom, have been, and [as we have reason to fear,] are still in, do with all Humble Thankfulness acknowledge your Majesties great Grace and Goodness in causing the Parliament to meet, and sit, to the great Satisfaction of this City, and of all your good Subjects at home, and the Comfort & Encouragement of all your Protestant Neighbours abroad, and for your most Gracious Speech at the opening thereof, in those assurances You were pleased to renew for the security of the Protestant Religion, and in Recommending to their Care the suppression of Popery, and the prosecution of the Horrid Popish Plot, with a strict and Impartial Inquiry, without which, neither Your Royal Person, nor Your good Subjects can be in any safety.

And We being also sensible how much the Happy Conclusion of this Session of PARLIAMENT will conduce to those Ends, do most Humbly Beseech Your Majesty, that You would be Graciously Pleased to hearken and Incline to the Humble Advice of That Your great Council, for the Safety of Your Royal Person, the Preservation of the PROTESTANT RELIGION, the Quieting and Uniting the Minds of all Your Good Subjects, and for securing the PEACE of this your Great CITY, and the whole KINGDOM.

And We do in Most Dutiful manner, and with Unanimous Consent, Humbly assure your Majesty, that in Pursuit of Those Councils, Your Great City of LONDON will be ready at all times to promote your Majesties Ease and Prosperity, and stand by your Majesty against all Dangers and Hazards whatsoever.

And as in Duty bound shall always Pray for Your Majesties Long Life, and Happy Reign, &c.

Novembr the 12th. 1680.

IT was now agreed and Ordered by this Court (nemine contradicente,) That the Humble Petition and Address to His Majesty from this Court now drawn up, and here read, be Presented to His Majesty as soon as conveniently may be; And the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, attended with Mr. Sheriffs, is Desired from this Court, to Present the same to His Majesty accordingly.

His Maj^{ty} Answer to the Lord Mayors Adresse:

My Lord I am sensible of y^e Affections of the Citizens of London, But this way of petitioning shall not doe with mee beyond anything that is equitable; I shall alwayes labour to maintaine the protestant Religion as tis established by Law; I am satisfied my person is in danger, and I am at as little ease as you can be till popery be beaten downe.

My Lord Mayor I am an Englishman and a man concerned about you all to maintaine peace and liberty, But lett the Common Councell meddle with those things that lye before them; And it seems rather to advise then petition.

And my L^{ty} Mayor, Doe not suffer your selfe to be inflamed by some men, It shall not be my fault if the Parliament make not this a happy Session, and doe those things which may conduce to the Kingdoms good, But my Lord I repeat it againe; Have a care of those who would inflame things, This is the advice I shall give you at present.



K. Gt. Britain & Ireland
Charles II King (115)

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His Majesties
Most Gracious
S P E E C H
To both HOUSES of
PARLIAMENT.

On Wednesday the 15th of December, 1680.

Published by His Majesties Command.



L O N D O N,

Printed by the Assigns of John Bill, Thomas
Newcomb, and Henry Hills, Printers to the
Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1680.

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His Majesties

Most Gracious

S P E E C H

To both Houses of

PARLIAMENT,

On Wednesday the 15th of December, 1680.

My Lords and Gentlemen,



T the opening of this Parliament, I did acquaint you with the Alliances I had made with *Spain* and *Holland*; as the best Measures that could be taken for the Safety of *England*, and the Repose of *Christendom*.

But I told you withall, that if Our Friendship became unsafe to trust to, it would not be wondered at, if Our Neighbours should begin to take new Resolutions, and perhaps such as might be fatal to Us.

I must now tell you, That Our Allies cannot

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but see, how little has been done since this Meeting, to encourage their Dependence upon Us. And I find by them, that unless We can be so united at home, as to make Our Alliance valuable to them, it will not be possible to hinder them from seeking some other Refuge, and making such new Friendships, as will not be consistent with Our safety. Consider, that a neglect of this Opportunity is never to be repaired.

I did likewise lay the matter plainly before you, touching the estate and condition of *Tangier*. I must now tell you again, That if that Place be thought worth the keeping, you must take such consideration of it, that it may be speedily suppli'd, it being impossible for Me to preserve it at an Expence so far above My power.

I did promise you the fullest satisfaction your hearts could wish, for the security of the Protestant Religion, and to concur with you in any Remedies, which might consist with preserving the Succession of the Crown in its Due and Legal Course of Descent: I do again, with the same Reservations, renew the same Promises to you.

And being thus ready on My part to do all that can reasonably be expected from Me, I should be glad to know from you, as soon as may be, how far I shall be assisted by you, and what it is you desire from Me.

F I N I S.



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I Appoint *John Wright*, and *Richard Chiswell*, to Print this ADDRESS, Perused by me, According to the Order of the HOUSE of COMMONS; And that no other Person presume to Print the same. *Decemb. 21th. 1680.*

W^{ill} WILLIAMS, *Speaker.*

816. m. 2.

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THE HUMBLE
ADDRESS

OF THE *England*
HOUSE of COMMON'S,

Presented to His

MAJESTY,

Upon *Tuesday* the 21th. day of *December*, 1680.

IN ANSWER TO

His Majesties

GRACIOUS

S P E E C H

To both HOUSES of

PARLIAMENT.

Upon the 15th. day of the same *December*.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *John Wright*, at the Crown on *Ludgate-hill*, and *Richard Chiswell*, at the Rose and Crown in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*. 1680.

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The Humble

ADDRESS

OF THE

House of COMMONS

Presented to

His MAJESTY

Upon Tuesday the 21 day of *December*, 1680.

ANSWER

TO HIS

Majesties Gracious SPEECH

To both Houses

Of Parliament,

Upon the 15th day of the same *December*.*May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,*

E Your Majesties
most Dutiful and
Loyal Subjects, the
Commons in this
present Parliament
Assembled, have
taken into our seri-
ous Consideration Your Majesties

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Gracious Speech to both Your Houses of Parliament, on the 15th of this instant *December*; and do with all the grateful Sense of Faithful Subjects, and sincere Protestants, acknowledge Your Majesties great Goodness to us, in renewing the Assurances You have been pleased to give us of Your readiness to concur with us in any means for the Security of the Protestant Religion, and Your Gracious Invitation of us to make our desires known to Your Majesty.

But with grief of Heart we cannot but observe, that to these Princely Offers, Your Majesty has been Advised (by what Secret Enemies to Your Majesty and Your People we know not) to annex a Reservation, which if insisted on, in the instance to which alone it is applicable, will render all Your Majesties other Gracious Inclinations of no effect or advantage to us. Your Majesty is pleased thus to limit Your promise of concurrence in the Remedies which shall
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be proposed, that they may consist with preserving the Succession of the Crown in its due and legal course of Descent. And we do Humbly inform Your Majesty, that no Interruption of that Descent has been endeavoured by us, except onely the Descent upon the Person of the Duke of *York*, who by the wicked Instruments of the Church of *Rome*, has been manifestly perverted to their Religion. And we do Humbly represent to Your Majesty, as the Issue of our most deliberate Thoughts and Consultations, that for the Papists to have their hopes continued, that a Prince of that Religion shall succeed in the Throne of these Kingdoms, is utterly inconsistent with the Safety of Your Majesties Person, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Prosperity, Peace and Welfare of Your Protestant Subjects.

That Your Majesties Sacred Life is in continual danger, under the prospect of a Popish Successor, is
evi-

evident, not onely from the Principles of those devoted to the Church of *Rome*, which allow that an Heretical Prince (and such they term all Protestant Princes) Excommunicated and Deposed by the Pope, may be destroyed and murther'd; but also from the Testimonies given in the prosecution of the Horrid *Popish Plot*, against divers Traitors Attainted for designing to put those accursed Principles into practice against Your Majesty.

From the expectation of this Succession, has the number of Papists in Your Majesties Dominions so much encreased within these few years, and so many been prevailed with to desert the true Protestant Religion, that they might be prepared for the Favours of a *Popish* Prince, as soon as he should come to the possession of the Crown: And while the same Expectation lasts, many more will be in the same danger of being perverted.



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This it is that has hardned the *Papists* of this Kingdom, animated and confederated by their *Priests* and *Jesuits*, to make a Common Furse, provide Arms, make application to Forreign Princes, and sollicite their Aid, for imposing Popery upon us; And all this even during Your Majesty's Reign, and while Your Majesty's Government, and the Laws were our protection.

It is Your Majesty's Glory and true Interest, to be the Head and Protector of all *Protestants*, as well abroad as at home: But, if these hopes remain, what Alliances can be made for the advantage of the Protestant Religion and Interest, which shall give confidence to Your Majesty's Allies, to join so vigorously with Your Majesty, as the State of that Interest in the World now requires; while they see this *Protestant Kingdom* in so much danger of a *Popish* Successor; by whom at the present, all their Councils and Actions may be eluded, as hitherto they have been, and by whom (if he

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should succeed) they are sure to be destroyed?

We have thus humbly laid before Your Majesty, some of those great Dangers and Mischiefs which evidently accompany the expectation of a *Popish Successor*. The certain and unspeakable Evils which will come upon your Majesty's *Protestant Subjects* and their posterity, if such a Prince should inherit, are more also than we can well enumerate.

Our Religion, which is now so dangerously shaken, will then be totally overthrown; Nothing will be left, or can be found to protect or defend it.

The execution of old Laws must cease, and it will be vain to expect new ones. The most sacred Obligations of Contracts and Promises (if any should be given) that shall be judged to be against the Interest of the *Romish Religion*, will be violated; as is undeniable, not only from Argument and Experience elsewhere, but from the sad Experience this Nation once had on the like occasion. In

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In the Reign of such a Prince, the Pope will be acknowledged Supreme (though the Subjects of this Kingdom have sworn the contrary) and all Causes, either as Spiritual, or in order to Spiritual Things, will be brought under his Jurisdiction.

The Lives, Liberties, and Estates of all such *Protestants*, as value their Souls and their Religion more than their secular Concernments, will be adjudged forfeited.

To all this we might add: That it appears in the discovery of the Plot, that Foreign Princes, were invited to assist in securing the Crown to the Duke of *York*; with Arguments from his great Zeal to establish Popery, and to extirpate Protestants (whom they call *Hereticks*) out of his Dominions; and such will expect performance accordingly.

We further humbly beseech Your Majesty, in Your great Wisdom to consider, Whether in case the Imperial Crown of this Protestant Kingdom, should descend to
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the Duke of York; the opposition which may possibly be made to his possessing it, may not only endanger the farther descent in the Royal Line, but even Monarchy it self.

For these Reasons, we are most humble petitioners to your most Sacred Majesty, That in tender commiseration of your poor Protestant people, Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to depart from the Reservation in Your said Speech; and when a Bill shall be tendred to Your Majesty, in a Parliamentary way, to disable the Duke of York from inheriting the Crown, Your Majesty will give your Royal Assent thereto; and as necessary to fortify and defend the same, that your Majesty will likewise be graciously pleased to Assent to an Act whereby your Majesty's Protestant Subjects may be enabled to Associate themselves for the defence of your Majesty's Person, the Protestant Religion, and the Security of your Kingdoms.



These

These Requests we are Constrained Humbly to make to your Majesty as of Absolute Necessity, for the safe and peaceable Enjoyment of our *Religion*.

Without these things the Allyances of *England* will not be valuable, nor the People Encouraged to Contribute to your Majesties Service.

As some farther means for the Preservation both of our *Religion* and *Propriety*; We are Humble Suiters to your Majesty, that from henceforth such Persons only may be Judges within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, as are Men of Ability, Integrity, and known Affection to the *Protestant Religion*. And that they may hold both their Offices and Sallaries *Quam diu se bene gesserint*. That (several Deputy-Leiutenants and Justices of the Peace, fitly qualified for those Employments, having been of late displaced, and others put in their room, who are Men of Arbitrary Principles, and Countenancers of *Papists* and *Poperie*) If such only may bear the Office

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Office of a Lord-Lieutenant as are Persons of Integrity and known Affection to the *Protestant Religion*. That Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace may be also so qualified, and may be moreover Men of Ability, of Estates and Interest in their Countrey.

That none may be Employed as Military Officers, or Officers in your Majesties Fleet, but Men of known Experience, Courage and Affection to the *Protestant Religion*.

These our Humble Requests being Obtained, we shall on our part be ready to Assist your Majesty for the Preservation of *Tangier*, and for putting your Majesties Fleet into such a Condition as it may preserve your Majesties Sovereignty of the Seas, and be for the Defence of the Nation.

If your Majesty hath or shall make any necessary Alliances for defence of the *Protestant Religion*, and Interest and Security of this Kingdome; this House will be

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be ready to Assist and Stand by your Majesty in the support of the same.

After this our Humble Answer to your Majesties Gracious Speech, we Hope no evil Instruments whatsoever shall be able to lessen your Majesties Esteem of that Fidelity and Affection we bear to your Majesties Service ; but that your Majesty will always retain in your Royal Breast, that Favourable Opinion of us your Loyal *Commons*, that those other Good Bills which we have now under Consideration, Conducing to the Great Ends we have before mentioned ; as also all Laws for the Benefit and Comfort of your People, which shall from time to time be tendred for your Majesties Royal Assent, shall find acceptance with your Majesty.

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is ready to Assist and Stand by your Majesty in the support of the same.

After this our humble Answer your Majesty's gracious Speech we hope no evil Instrument whatsoever shall be able to lessen your Majesty's Esteem of that Fidelity and Affection we bear to your Majesty's Service; but that your Majesty will always retain in your Royal breast that Favorable Opinion of us your loyal Commons, that those other Good Bills which we have now under Consideration, Conducing to the Great Ends we have before mentioned; as also all Laws for the Benefit and Comfort of your People, which shall from time to time be tendered for your Majesty's Royal Assent, shall find acceptance with your Majesty.



W. N. 12

I Appoint John Wright, and John
 Clifton, to Print these ARTICLES
 of Impeachment, with the Resolution
 of the HOUSE of COMMONS re-
 lating to the same, upon New Year's day the
 25th. of Jan. 1680. Printed by me, Ac-
 cording to the Order of the HOUSE
 of COMMONS. And that no o-
 ther Person presume to Print them.
 WILLIAM'S Printer.

I Appoint *John Wright*, and *Richard Chiswell*, to Print these ARTICLES of Impeachment, with the Resolution of the HOUSE of COMMONS relating to the same, upon *Wednesday* the 5th. of *Jan.* 1680. Perused by me, According to the Order of the HOUSE of COMMONS; And that no other Person presume to Print them.

Wi WILLIAMS, *Speaker.*

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ARTICLES
OF
IMPEACHMENT
OF
HIGH TREASON,

And other great Crimes and Misdemeanors against Sir

William Scroggs

Chief Justice of the COURT of

King's Bench,

By the COMMONS in

PARLIAMENT

Assembled, in their own Name, and in the Name
of all the COMMONS of

ENGLAND.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *John Wright*, at the Crown on *Ludgate-hill*,
and *Richard Chiswell*, at the Rose and Crown in *St. Paul's*
Church-Yard. 1680.

1961

THE
MUSEUM
OF
THE
PARLIAMENT



OF
THE
PARLIAMENT
OF
THE
UNITED KINGDOM

PARLIAMENT
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT
BRITAIN
AND
NORTHERN
IRELAND

EMERALD

1961
THE
MUSEUM
OF
THE
PARLIAMENT
OF
THE
UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT
BRITAIN
AND
NORTHERN
IRELAND

(161)

Numb. 5 f.

ARTICLES
OF
IMPEACHMENT
OF

Sir WILLIAM SCROGGS

Chief Justice of the COURT of

King's Bench,

By the COMMONS in this present

PARLIAMENT

Assembled, in their own Name, and
in the name of all the COMMONS of *England*,
of High Treason; and other great Crimes and
Misdemeanors.

I.



Hat he the said Sir
William Scroggs, then
being chief Justice of
the Court of *King's*
Bench, hath traite-
rously and wickedly
endeavoured to sub-
vert the Fundamental Laws, and the
Establisht Religion and Government
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of this Kingdom of *England*, and instead thereof, to introduce *Popery*, and an Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government, against Law; which he has declared by divers Traiterous and Wicked Words, Opinions, Judgments, Practices and Actions.

II.

That he the said Sir *William Scroggs*, in *Trinity* Term last, being then chief Justice of the said Court, and having taken an Oath duly to Administer Justice, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, in pursuance of his said Traiterous Purposes did together with the rest of the said Justices of the same Court, several days before the end of the said Term, in an Arbitrary manner discharge the Grand Jury which then Served for the Hundred of *Oswaldston* in the County of *Middlesex*, before they had made their Presentments, or had found several Bills of Indictment which were then before them; whereof the said Sir *William Scroggs* was then fully informed: and that the same
to would

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would be tendered to the Court upon the last day of the said Term, which day then was, and by the known Course of the said Court, hath always heretofore been given unto the said Jury for the delivering in of their Bills and Presentments, by which sudden and illegal Discharge of the said Jury, the Course of Justice was stopt maliciously and designedly, the Presentments of many *Papists* and other Offenders were obstructed; and in particular, a Bill of Indictment against *James Duke of York* for absenting himself from Church, which was then before them, was prevented from being proceeded upon.

III.

That whereas one *Henry Carr* had for some time before Publish'd every week a certain Book, Intituled *The meekly Packet of Advice from Rome, Or the History of Popery*, wherein, the Superstitions and Cheats of the Church of *Rome* were from time to time exposed; he the said *Sir William Scroggs* then chief Justice of the Court of *King's-Bench*, together with the other Judges
of

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of the said Court before any Legal Conviction of the said Carr of any Crime, did in the same Trinity Term, in a most Illegal and Arbitrary manner, make and cause to be entred a certain Rule of that Court against the Printing of the said Book, *in Hæc Verba.*

*Dies Mercurii proxime post tres Septimanas
Sanctæ Trinitatis Anno 32 Car. 2. Regis.*

O*Rdinatum est quod Liber intitulat' The weekly Packet of Advice from Rome, Or, The History of Popery, Non ulterius Imprimatur vel publicetur per aliquem personam quemcumque.*

Per Cur'

And did cause the said Carr and divers Printers and other Persons to be served with the same ; which said Rule and other Proceedings were most apparently contrary to all Justice in Condemning, not only what had been written without hearing the Parties, but also all that might for the future be written on that Subject ; A manifest Countenancing of Popery and discouragement of Protestants, an open Invasion upon the Right of the Subject, and an encroaching and assuming to themselves a Legislative Power and Authority.

IV.



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IV.

That he the said Sir *William Scroggs* since he was made Chief Justice of the Kings-bench, hath, together with the other Judges of the said Court, most notoriously departed from all Rules of Justice and Equality, in the Imposition of Fines upon persons Convicted of Misdemeanours in the said Court; and particularly in the Term of *Easter* last past, did openly declare in the said Court in the Case of one *Jessop* who was convicted of Publishing False News, and was then to be fined; That he would have regard to Persons and their Principles in imposing of Fines, and would set a Fine of 500 l. on one person for the same Offence for the which he would not fine another 100 l. And according to his said unjust and arbitrary Declaration, he the said Sir *Will. Scroggs*, together with the said other Justices, did then impose a Fine of 100 l. upon the said *Jessop*, although the said *Jessop* had before that time proved one *Hewit* to be

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convicted as Author of the said false News ; and afterwards in the same Term, did fine the said *Hewit* upon his said Conviction only five Marks. Nor hath the said Sir *Will. Scroggs*, together with the other Judges of the said Court, had any regard to the nature of the Offences or the Ability of the Persons, in the imposing of Fines ; but have been manifestly partial and favourable to Papists, and persons affected to, and promoting the Popish Interest, in this time of eminent danger from them : And at the same time have most severely and grievously oppressed his Majesties Protestant Subjects, as will appear upon view of the several Records of Fines set in the said Court : By which arbitrary, unjust, and partial Proceedings, many of his Majesties Liege People have been ruined, and Popery countenanced under colour of Justice ; and all the Mischiefs and Excesses of the Court of Star-Chamber, by Act of Parliament suppressed, have been again, in direct opposition to the said Law, introduced.

V. That

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V.

That he the said Sir *Will. Scroggs*, for the further accomplishing of his said traitorous and wicked purposes, and designing to subject the Persons as well as the Estates of his Majesties Liege people to his lawless will and pleasure, hath frequently refused to accept of Bail, though the same were sufficient, & legally tendered unto him by many persons accused before him onely of such Crimes for which by Law Bail ought to have been taken; and divers of the said persons being onely accused of Offences against himself; declaring at the same time, That he refused Bail, and committed them to Goal onely to put them to Charges; and using such furious Threats as were to the terrour of his Majesties Subjects, and such scandalous Expressions as were a dishonour to the Government, and to the dignity of his Office. And particularly, That he the said Sir *Will. Scroggs* did in the year 1679, commit and detain in Prison, in such unlawful manner, among others,

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thers, *Henry Carr, George Broome, Edw. Berry, Benj: Harris, Francis Smith Senior, Francis Smith Junr* and *Jane Curtis*, Citizens of *London*: Which Proceedings of the said *Sir Will Scroggs*, are a high Breach of the Liberty of the Subject, destructive to the Fundamental Laws of this Realm, contrary to the Petition of Right, and other Statutes; and do manifestly tend to the introducing of Arbitrary Power.

VI.

That he the said *Sir Will. Scroggs*, in further oppression of his Majesties Liege People, hath since his being made Chief Justice of the said Court of Kings-bench, in an Arbitrary manner, granted divers general Warrants for attaching the the Persons and seizing the Goods of his Majesties Subjects, not named or described particularly in the said Warrants: By means whereof, many of his Majesties Subjects have been vexed, their Houses entered into, and they themselves grievously oppressed, contrary to Law.

VII.



VII.

Whereas there hath been a Horrid and Damnable Plot contrived and carryed on by the *Papists*, for the Murthering the King, the Subversion of the Laws and Government of this Kingdom, and for the Destruction of the *Protestant* Religion in the same; All which the said Sir *William Scroggs* well knew, having himself not onely Tryed, but given Judgment against several of the Offenders; Nevertheless, the said Sir *W. Scroggs*, did at divers times and places, as well sitting in Court, as otherwise, openly Defame and scandalize several of the Witnesses, who had proved the said Treasons against divers of the Conspirators, and had given Evidence against divers other persons, who were then untryed, and did Endeavour to Disparage their Evidence, and take off their Credit, whereby as much as in him lay, he did Traiterously and wickedly suppress and stifle the Discovery of the said *Popish* Plot, and Encourage the Conspirators to proceed in the same, to the great and apparent danger of His Majesties Sacred Life, and of the well-Established Government, and Religion of this Realm of *England*.

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VIII. Where-

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Whereas the said Sir *William Scroggs* being Advanced to be Chief Justice of the Court of *Kings-Bench*, ought by a sober, grave, and Vertuous Conversation, to have given a good Example to the Kings Liege-people, and to demean himself answerable to the dignity of so Eminent a Station ; Yet he the said Sir *William Scroggs*, on the contrary, by his frequent and notorious Excesses and Debaucheries, and his prophane and Atheistical discourses, doth daily affront Almighty God, dishonour his Majesty, give Countenance and Incouragement to all manner of Vice and Wickedness, and being the highest scandal on the publick Justice of the Kingdome.

All which Words, Opinions and Actions of the said Sir *William Scroggs*, were by him spoken and done, Traiterously, Wickedly, falsely and maliciously, to alienate the hearts of the Kings subjects from His Majesty, and to set a Division between him and them, and to subvert the Fundamental Laws, and the Establisht Religion and Government of this Kingdom, and to Introduce *Popery*, and an Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government, and contrary to his own knowledge, & the *known Laws* of the *Realm of England*; and thereby he
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the said Sir *William Scroggs* hath not onely broken his own Oath , but also as far as in him lay, hath broken the Kings Oath to his People ; whereof he the said Sir *William Scroggs* representing His Majesty in so high an Office of Justice, had the Custody, for which the said *Commons* do Impeach him the said Sir *William Scroggs* of the High-Treason against our Sovereign Lord the King, and his Crown and Dignity, and other the High Crimes and Misdemeanours aforesaid.

And the said *Commons* by Protestation saveing to themselves the Liberty of Exhibiting at any time hereafter any other Accusation or Impeachment against the said Sir *William Scroggs*, and also of Replying to the Answer that he shall make thereunto, and of Offering proofs of the premisses, or of any other Impeachments or Accusations that shall be by them exhibited against him as the Case shall (according to the Course of *Parliament*) require. Do Pray that the said Sir *Will. Scroggs*, Chief Justice of the Court o' *Kings-Bench*, may be put to Answer to all and every the Premisses, and may be committed to safe Custody : and that such Proceedings, Examinations, Tryals, and Judgements, may be upon him had and used as is agreeable to Law and Justice, and the Course of *Parliaments*.

RESOLVED,

That the said Sir William Scroggs be Impeached upon the said Articles.

F I N I S.



THE SEVERAL
INFORMATIONS

OF

JOHN MAC-NAMARRA,
MAURICE FITZGERRALD, ^{Gent.}

AND

JAMES NASH:

Relating to the HORRID

Popish Plot

IN

IRELAND:

Together with the

RESOLUTIONS

Of the COMMONS in

PARLIAMENT,

Upon the said INFORMATIONS
and MESSAGE from the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal in Parliament.

Thursday the 6th. of January. 1680.

L O N D O N,

Printed for John Wright, at the Crown on Ludgate-hill,
and Richard Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's
Church-Yard. 1680.

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THE
INFORMATION
OF
JOHN MAC-NAMARRA.



HO Informeth and saith, That *William Bradley* Esq; one of His Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of *Waterford* in the Year 1677. gave him the said Informant an Oath of Secrecy touching the Plot intended and designed in *Ireland* by the Earl of *Tyrone* and the rest of the Confederates against the Kings Majesty ; At which time he imparted to this Informant, the Earl of *Tyrone* had received a Commission from the *French* King to be a Colonel of Horse in the County of *Waterford*, and that the said *William Bradley* was to be his Lieutenant Colonel, and desired this Informant to provide himself with Horse and Arms, and to procure as many as he could of those he dare trust : and that this Informant should have a Command of being a Captain under the said Earl and Him.

Whereupon this Informant did provide himself and speak unto *John Follis*, *James Finican* and *Dennis Mac-Namarra* to provide themselves with such Necessaries as were requisite for that purpose ; informing them also, That *Mr. Bradley* did impart such matters unto this Informant, and who knew that the said *Mac-Namarra* had imparted such matters to the said *James* and *Dennis*, who afterwards did confess the same to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and Council, and before this Informant had liberty to speak with them, or they with him, being then kept close Prisoner from any one of the Kings Evidence.

The precedent Examination this Informant gave, when on a Petition preferred by the rest of the Kings Evidence,

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this

this Informant was kept from any of the Earls Friends and from *Quarter-Master Ely*, who was always with this Informant before and not denied to be with him ; But on the Petition of the aforesaid Gent. then it was Ordered, That this Informant should be kept close and not to have any to come to him : This Informant was then very fearful to discover his Mind, because of the guilt that was upon him, being Condemned ; which after a Promise of Pardon, if this Informant spake the Truth, he then resolved to Discover so far as he knew, though against himself : Upon which he freely declared his Mind in this following Examination.

After the aforesaid *William Bradley* did impart to this Informant the aforesaid Treason, this Informant met with the *Earl of Tyrone* upon the Land of *Gaveston* in the County of *Waterford* with two of his Men, viz. *Thomas Power* his Gentleman, and *Garret Mac-Teige* his ~~Follower~~ ^{Follower}, and another whose name is *Luke Power*, this Informant having in Company with him one *William Power*, and *Boetius Clausy*, being then abroad Hunting with Dogs ; The said *Earl* knowing this Informant at a distance, called to him, upon which this Informant went to him : The said *Earl* taking this Informant from the Company, asked him, whether Mr. *Bradley* had imparted to him any Matter of Secrecy ; this Informant replied, that he had : The said *Earl* then told this Informant, that he must be very private and discover it to none, but those he was very sure of. After which, the said *Earl* drew a List out of his Pocket, and shewed this Informant a List of several Persons that were to be Superior Officers, both in the County of *Waterford*, County of *Cork*, County of *Kerry*, County of *Limerick* and County of *Clare*, which this Informant took special notice of and knew several of the Persons ; amongst the rest, the *Earl* entred my Name with my own Pen and Ink in the List ; The said *Earl* telling this Informant, he had his Commission sent him from the *French King*, under Hand and Seal to be a Colonel of a Regiment of Horse in the County of *Waterford*, and said there was hardly a County in *Ireland*, but Persons were appointed by the *French King* for that purpose : and named in the County of *Limerick*, Colonel *Peirce Lucy* and

and the Lord *Brittas*, Sir *John Fitz-gerrald*, *David Fitz-gerrald* and several others in the County of *Clare*, *John Mac-Namarra* and several others in the County of *Kerry*, Sir *Turlo Mac-Mahan* and several others in the County of *Cork*, and that the said *Earl of Tyrone* was to be Colonel in the County of *Waterford*, and Mr. *Bradley* to be his Lieutenant Colonel, *Quarter-Master Ely* his Major, Mr. *John Butler* Senior his Captain, with the names of several others of that Company, which he did not read unto this Informant; The said *Earl* saying they were to raise several hundreds of men in every County, and that the Superior Officers were to meet on purpose to return an exact Account of their Forces to the *French King*: On which the said *King* would Land many thousands of men in the River *Thanan*, and as soon as they were Landed, the next business was to go to the City of *Limerick* with 500 men and divide them into two Parts, the one Party to enter the City at Candle-light, and that at several Gates, and such as best knew the City were appointed to set upon the Guards and put them all to the Sword, and the rest to be hard by the City, and to enter in immediately when the Alarm was given, and the Body of the Army to draw up as fast as they could.

By which, said the *Earl*, we do not question but to possess our selves of the City and *Kings Castle*, and to banish the *English* very soon; and indeed said the *Earl*, 'tis the Providence of God to bring some Downfall on that unjust King, the *Duke of Ormond* and his Children, that wronged me in so high a Nature on the account of *Villiers*: therefore said the *Earl*, Go home, lose no time, but make your selves ready, for we know not how soon occasion may require your Assistance, and speak to as many Friends as you can, which accordingly this Informant did and provided Horse and Arms for that purpose.

After Discovery made hereof by *Hubburt Bourke* as you may read in his Information, who partly knew the Proceedings, and having Discovered the same, was bound by Recognizance to prosecute the said *Earl* at the next Assize at *Waterford*, he did for want of this Informants and others

Test:-

Testimonies absent himself from the Affizes, unto which he was bound, and for other Reasons mentioned in his Examination.

But in a short time after, the said *Earl* hearing that Mr. *Bourke* was going for *England* to make his application to the King and Parliament; the said *Earl* Commanded this Informant to write unto the said *Bourke*, which accordingly he did, and signified in his Letter, that this Informant would very willingly speak with him, but he not answering this Informants expectation, this Informant went himself to him at *Waterford*, and Courted him to go along with this Informant to his House, which he prevailed with him to do.

This Informant then hastened to the said *Earl*, and gave him an Account of his proceedings, which the *Earl* liked very well, whereupon he ordered *Major Butler* and *John Ryan*, and this Informant to confer with the said *Bourke*, and at the Mill of *Carrygninier* we met, and according to the said *Earls* order did offer the said *Bourke* a Farm Stock, together with a sum of mony so as that he would charge Mr. *Villiers*, Captain *Nicholas*, Mr. *Bradley*, and others with Suborning or prompting the said *Bourke* to prosecute the said *Earl*, and that he should acknowledge it, and Mr. *Bradley* aforesaid should confess the same, and that so *Bourke* and *Bradley* should be committed Witnesses against *Villiers* and *Nicholas*, upon which the said *Earl* would bring his Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* against *Villiers* and *Nicholas* for 40000 l. which was contrived by Mr. *Andrew Lynne* and Mr. *Bradley* the said *Earls* Friends, unto which the said *Bourke* refused to consent.

Here it is to be observed, That Mr. *Villiers* and Captain *Nicholas* were at Law with the said *Earl*, and therefore the said *Earl* did suppose the World would sooner believe what was laid to their Charge, upon the *Earls* account, though falsely alledged against them.

Bourke not accepting the aforesaid Offers, the *Earl* then Petition'd the Lord Lieutenant and Council, who sent a Sum-



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Summons for the said *Bourke*, and brought him to *Dublin*, and being Examined of several matters, he gave in his Informations, and got also *Mr. Sampton* and *Mr. Jury* to be Summoned up, and to be Examined; upon whose Examinations: A Summons was issued out against Quarter-Master *Ely*, *John Rovau*, Major *Butler* aforesaid, and *Lawrence Swillivant* and this Informant, who were all sent for to the Council-Board; Quarter-Master *Ely* went first to the *Earls* House to have Instructions touching the Management thereof. The *Earl* also sent to his Gentleman *Mr. Power* for this Informant, he being then in *Waterford*, the said *Power* came to this Informant and told him, That the *Earl of Tyrone* and Quarter-Master *Ely* sent for this Informant, to the intent he might repair to *Dublin*, and having no Horse with him at *Waterford*, the said *Power* the *Earls* Gentleman, provided this Informant with a Horse, on which he went with him to *Currnymore* to the *Earls* House, where this Informant met with the said *Earl* and Quarter-Master *Ely* together.

Upon which the said *Earl* and Quarter-Master *Ely* took this Informant into the Garden, and there did agree to send to *John Rovau*, who came immediately, at which time the *Earl* and Quarter-Master *Ely* did instruct us what we should say, when we came to *Dublin* before the Council; and told this Informant the great Danger, if we should discover any thing of the Matter: but proffering an Oath unto us, and finding us unwilling to Swear what they would have us to Swear, the said *Earl* then told us, that we should be Absolved by *Dean Powers* his Cousen and the rest of the Clergy, and after instructing us in the Garden for a considerable time, the *Earl* gave this Informant an Horse, and gave *John Rovau*, *Lawrence Swillivant* and this Informant Money to bear our Charges to *Dublin*; and when we came there, we were maintained at the *Earls* Charge; with promise to get Bayl for this Informant, if Imprisoned, and we were there always accompanied with the *Earls* Friends,

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who promised this Informant great Reward, if he would conceal what he knew.

This Informant also had Money from Quarter-Master *Ely*, whilst he was in the Purliants hand, and several Mafles were laid in the County for the *Earl* and this Informant, whilst this Informant continued from Discovering, but since hath Excommunicated him.

But at length Mr. *Joy* and Mr. *Sampson* Petition'd the Lord Lieutenant and Council to have this Informant kept close Prisoner, and to keep the *Earls* Friends and Solicitors from this Informant, which accordingly was done.

Now this Informant being by himself, and considering the evil Case he was in, God so touched this Informants Conscience, that he confessed the Truth: Several other things there are relating to the Powers, concerning stealing of Horses and providing of Arms for the same purpose, which is treated of in Mr. *Joy's* Examinations and in *James Finicans*, which Powers were Examined upon Oath before Sir *Jo. Davis*, and since bailed out of Goal by means of Captain *Morris* the Prosecutor, who now goes armed mostly accompanied with the *Earls* Friends and Kindred.

James Finican was by the said Mr. *Bradley* solicited not to confess any thing against him, for which the said *Bradley* promised him a good Reward in Money, and was before the Committee, and did for some time endeavour to conceal the matter; but being kept from the said *Bradley* for a season in the *Marshals* hand, told the said *Marshal*, that he would not be in trouble for concealing others Treasons, he the said *Finican* desired to be carried again before the Committee, confessed the whole Matters, laying, that if Mr. *Bradley* were

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were put where he was, he would confess the Truth too; this astonished the said Bradley, for as much as the said *Finnian* promise to the said Bradley of Concealing, made him the said Bradley to tell the Committee, that he would be saved by the said *Finnian's* Testimony. You may observe that while this Informant denied to confess the truth and conceal the Plot, the *Earl's* Friends got a Petition writ against Mr. Joy, to be preferred to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, viz. That the said Joy was a man of ill Fame and a dishonest man, and that he knew nothing of those Treasons and *Briggs* before mentioned, which Petition they gave this Informant to send unto, or deliver unto the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

In the mean time this Informant being kept from them, his Conscience forced him to confess the Truth. He then shewed the Petition unto the said Mr. Joy, of which they were much ashamed and would have denied it, but that this Informant justified it, and told who brought it unto him (meaning Mr. *Michael Roe*) the hand also being known, which way this Informant always observed, they always made use of to endeavour to clear themselves, by calling in Question the Reputation of their Accusers.

John Mac-Namara.

His Informant saith, That in the year 1676. one *John Brennan* which was then lately come out of Rome was made Archbishop of *Cashell, Watersford, and Lismore*. And that by the Titular Primate of Ireland the said *Brennan* producing Bulls from the Pope to the said Primate for that purpose, together with several other Bulls brought over by the said *Brennan*, which *Deane Power*, the *Earl of Tyrone's* Kinsman informed him of, as hereafter is treated of. In the said

saïd year this Informant hath observ'd the tumultuous Congregation of Priests and Fryers which resorted to *Knock-hause*, a House of Entertainment three Miles Westward of *Waterford*; And that in the same year 1676. this Informant took extraordinary notice of it, being not a thing so usual; But being in Company with several of the saïd Priests in the saïd House, and that at several times, and especially with *Dean Power* aforesaid, who was next in Power to the saïd *Brenan*: This Informant began to enquire the reason of their publick meetings so often, it being in time of Persecution; The saïd *Power* made answer, that he would satisfie him as to that ~~Effect~~ Patron Day at *Kesh*, which ^{was} our Lady following, being within few days after the saïd time, which accordingly he did, as followeth; The Congregation being gathered together to Confess and Receive the Sacrament after the *Popish* way, one *Edmond Power* a Jesuit preached a Sermon, which was to let the Congregation understand that they had *Indulgences* from the Pope of Rome granted them, and Liberty to eat Flesh on *Wednesdays*; But in the Conclusion told them, there was some Consideration whereupon this was granted, which the Priest of every Parish was to give in Charge to his Parishioners, at the time of Confession, and proceeded no farther: On which, the Priests fell to their Offices, which was to Confess the Congregation; And this Informant being then one of that Religion, this Informant Confessed to the aforesaid *Dean Power*: but in his Confession, the saïd Dean gave this Informant in Charge as followeth;

That he should not divulge to any Person whatsoever on pain of Mortal Sin and Damnation what he would impart to this Informant; which this Informant promised he would not: with that he proceeded thus; That the Consideration of the aforesaid Indulgence and Liberty was, That whoever was in a Capacity to help and assist the holy Cause, designed & in hand for a long time, was to have great Preferments, together with the benefit of the aforesaid *Indulgences* which was a Pardon of Sins for many years; and also that the Clergy of *Ireland* were



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were to have the Benefits and Profits of the Tithes accruing out of each Parish, with the Gleaves and Monks Lands and Appurtenances belonging unto them, which the *Hereticks* did wrongfully possess for a long time: And that the *French* King and the rest of the *Popish* Confederates, together with the assistance of his Holiness the Pope, did intend immediately to Invade the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, and doubted not but by the assistance of God, to fulfill it ere it be long, and to wash the hands of *Hereticks* out of the Estates of our Ancestors, for the Duke of *York* gives full consent and is of our side; together with the assistance of the Earl of *Anglesea* and several other Persons of Quality in that Kingdom, whom we are ordered to Celebrate several hundreds of Masses; which the said Dean had accordingly ordered all the *Popish* Priests within his Jurisdiction. After which time this Informant observ'd that there were several Masses Celebrated in the Honour of the Earl of *Anglesea* through the said County of *Waterford*. And also the said Dean said, That the Earl of *Anglesea* did endeavour that the Parliament should not Sit, with the assistance of the Duke of *York*, to prevent the Persecution of *Roman-Catholicks*. In October 1679, this Informant being then employed by the Earl of *Tyrone* to Tamper with Mr. *Bourke*, as is set forth in this Informants former Informations: the said Earl shewed him a Letter from his Father-in-Law the Earl of *Anglesea*, wherein he read, That the said Earl made so many Friends both in *England* and in *Ireland*, that he need not fear what was laid to his Charge: And that he spoke to the Duke of *York* about the same; which the Duke promised he would.

John Mac Namarra.

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T H E
I N F O R M A T I O N
O F

Maurice Fitz Gerald , *Gent.*

T A K E N B E F O R E U S

*John Odell , and Nicholas Mounckton , and
George Aylmer , Esqs; Three of His
Majesties Justices of the Peace for the
County of Lymerick.*

THe Informant being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelist, saith, That on, or about Winter, 1676, after Captain *Thomas Mac Inerina* return'd out of *Flanders* and *France*, whither he had been imploy'd as Agent from the Irish Gentry, there was a very great Meeting at Collonel *Peirce Lacy's* House at *Curroe*, where met, besides the said Collonel, the Lord of *Brittas*, *Molowny* the Popish Titular Bishop of *Killaloe*; *Brenane* the Popish Bishop of *Waterford*, Duly the Popish Bishop of *Lymerick*. Two Jesuites, whose Names this Informant knows not, Sir *Fohn Fitz Gerald*, *Fohn Power* Son to *David Power* late of *Killaloe*, *Fohn Hurley*, *Eustace White*, *Fohn Bourke* of *Cahirmoyhill*, *William Bourke* his Brother, Capt. *Fohn Pardon*, Captain *Thomas Mac Inerina*, Captain *Richard Stephenson*, Mr. *David Fitz Gerald*, this Informant, and several others whose Names he remembers not : Where, and at which time, the said Captain *Mac Inerina* gave an Accompt of the Effects of his Agency, and what Force the *French K.* had promised to send over into this Kingdom of *Ireland*, which to the best of this Informants remembrance was, to be about Twenty Thousand Men, and Artillery, Arms and Ammunition for 20000 Men more, which were to be raised in *Munster*; And they then and there consulted how the 20000 Men should be raised, and resolved, it should be by their Clergy; made Computation, and Appointed how many each Priest should raise in his Parish. And likewise Appointed

Appointed the Officers that should Command ; and says, that the Lord of *Brittas*, Collonel *Peirce Lacy*, Sir *John Fitz Gerald*, *John Mac Nemarra* of *Cratelagh*, *John Power*, Captain *Suillivane* of *Beerhaven*, one *Carty* and several others, were to be Collonels : That *John Bourke* of *Cahir Mohill*, was to be Lieutenant Collonel ; and that Captain *Thomas Mac Inerina* was to be Lieutenant Collonel or Major to Captain *Suillivane's* Regiment ; and that Captain *John Pardon*, Captain *Richard Stephenson*, Mr. *John Hurley*, and *Eustace-White*, were to be Field-Officers ; And he hath heard that Mr. *John Anketill* was to be Lieutenant Collonel ; And that Mr. *William Bourke*, Mr. *Theobald Dowdall*, Mr. *Oliver Stephenson*, Mr. *David Fitz Gerald*, now in *London*, this Informant, and several others, were then appointed Captains ; And that *John Bourke* of *Ardagh* and several others were appointed Lieutenants ; and that *John Dury*, and *Thady-Quin*, were to be Captains ; and that *Nicholas Bourke*, and many others of *Lymerick*, were then pitched on for the surprize of *Lynd*, whose Names at present he remembers not. And saith, that on notice from Captain *Suillivane* of *Beerhaven*, of the *French's* Landing there, was a Massacre of all the *English* resolved in one Night, and persons particularly assigned to the Massacre or Murther of every Family ; And saith, that the Popish Servants in each Family were to betray and open the Doors or some other way let in those *Irish*, and so murther the *English* in their Beds ; and after, if they could not surprize, they were immediately to Besiege *Lynd* ; and saith, that by reason of the Emperour, the King of *Spain* and other the Confederates joyning and assisting the *Dutch*, the *French* King was hindred from sending over those Forces and Arms he promised, and so all things were at a stand till about *Michaelmas* 1679. that all the fore-named persons and *John Mac Nemarra* of *Cratelagh*, *John Anketill* of *Farrihy*, Capt. *Levalin*, and many others met at Mr. *William Bourke's* house at *Lisnekilly*, and continued there 2 or 3 days together, And that the said Capt. *Levalin* brought and produced a Commission for the raising those 20000 men, and Uniting them with what Forces should be sent out of *France* and raised in other parts of the Kingdom. And saith, He heard that the Earl of *Tyrone* was to be a General Officer ; and Collonel *Fitz Patrick* and Sir *William Talbot* were to have some Great Commands : And saith, That all then present at *Lisnekilly* bound themselves by strict Oaths and by an Instrument under their Hands and Seals, to be true and faithful and stand by each other. And saith, That the Plot is still

going on, and that they have daily hopes of the *French* Kings Invading: And that he hath heard there was some Powder lately Landed in the County of *Clare* side of the River of *Shannon*, and that he will labour to discover it; And saith, he hath some Papers which he will peruse, and hopes by them other things may occur to his Memory, which he will be ready to add to this Information. And further saith, That he hath been told that *David Fitz Gerald* discovered the Plot both to Sir *Thomas Southwell* and *Fohn Pigot, Esqs*; And this Informant saith, that in Case this Information should be known, he and his Family are in danger of being Murdered.

Maurice Fitz Gerald.

Taken before us this
11 Decemb. 1680.

John Odell.
Nicho. Mounckton.
George Aylmer.



THE

The DEPOSITION

O F

James Nash.

James Nash of the County of *Limerick*, deposeth, That about Four Years ago, Captain *John Purden*, after he had heard Mass, took this Deponent aside, and after several inconsiderable discourses, questioned this Deponent why he did not go into *France*, being the only place to Improve him, and make him a compleat Man, for that there were like to be Troublesome times, and there would be want of such Improved Men. But being no further pressed at that time, this Deponent took little notice thereof. Soon after, this Deponent being at Mass in the said *Purden's* House, *Burgatt* a Priest applied himself to this Deponent much after the manner *Purden* had formerly, and in conclusion, Commanded this Deponent to go to Captain *Thomas Mac Everie's* House, for there he had somewhat material to Impart unto him: And immediately after they had Dined, there the said *Mac Everie* took this Deponent aside, and after having Sworn him to secrecie, discoursed with him as followeth.

You know, saith he, that the King at *Breda* before his Restauration, promised the *Irish* Gentry to restore them to their Estates and Religion, but since this is not performed, we have designed to cast off the *English* Bondage and free our selves from their Slavery, and to recover our Estates and Religion. When this is done you shall have your Fathers and Uncles Estates in lieu of your Services, for I intend you shall be my own Lieutenant, for I am to have a Regiment, by which means I shall have an opportunity to advance you; for the King of *France* hath promised us aid of Ten thousand men and twenty thousand Arms to carry on the design. At this time the said *Mac Everie* gave this Deponent a Case of Pistols and about Thirty Shillings in Money, to carry Letters to Collonel *Ossulivan* at *Beer-Haven*, and directed him,

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That

That if this Deponent should be questioned on the way, to declare he belonged to the Army; accordingly this Deponent delivered his Letters, and returned with answers, Pursuant whereunto, Captain *Everie* went to Captain *Purdens* House, where was a great Meeting of the *Popish* Gentry of the Country, who rejoyced much at the answer of the said Letters, but what they were this Deponent knoweth not, but that at that time they were sworn to Secrecie upon a great Book, which this Deponent thinks was the Life of the Saints, viz. *Fohn Purden*, *Thomas Mac Everie*, *Eustance VVhite*, *Fohn Hurley*, *Fohn Bourke*, with many others, which this Deponent hath forgot at present. That there were several other Meetings sometimes at *Mac Everie's*, sometimes *Purdens*, where they usually drank a Health to the Prosperity and good success of the design; after which they all kneeled down and said an *Ave Maria*, with other Prayers.

That this Deponent going another time to *Beer-Haven* with Letters, saw in the Harbour a French Man of War, who as this Deponent was informed, came on purpose to found the Harbour and to try the peoples minds and the posture of their Assistance, if there were an occasion. Upon this Deponents returning to Mr. *Everies* with an answer, there was another great Meeting of the Gentry, and great Rejoycing at the said *Sullivan's* answer. Not long after this, the Deponent went again to *Sullivan*, but at his return with Letters their Countenances were much changed to what they were formerly; for this Deponent was given to understand, that the French King being Involved in a War with the Emperour and *Spaniard*, could not possibly spare those assistances he had formerly promised, for that he rather wanted men to Supply his own Army, so that for a long time this affair slept, having no encouragement from abroad but of late, by the Industry of the Priests and some other great Agents, their designs begin to take Life again, having assurance that the French King being at Peace with his Neighbours will in a short time make good his promise as to his former intended aid.

That this Deponent reflecting with much Reluctancy on the sad Subject he was engaged in to the Ruine of the Nation, applyed himself to Father *Brodeene* the Parish Priest, and in Confession desired to be Absolved of his so heinous offence in being assistant to the Disturbance of the Kingdom; Upon which the said Priest bitterly Cursd him, commanding him to secresie, and that if he did
desist

desist from carrying on the Design, he should be Eternally Damned. Some little time after, this Deponent being from home, had his House broken open, Rob'd of his Money, the aforesaid Pistols, and all his Papers wherein he had kept a Catalogue of all the Names, and the precise times of their several Meetings, Swearings, &c. By which this Deponent guesses that the Priest had acquainted them with his Confession.

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THE MESSAGE

FROM THE
Lords to the Commons.
January the 4th. 1680.

Resolved,
BY the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and in
Parliament Assembled, That they do declare that they are
fully satisfied that there now is, and for divers years last past
there hath been, a Horrid and Treasonable Plot and Conspi-
racy contrived and carryed on by those of the *Popish* Religi-
on in *Ireland*, for Massacreing the *English*, and Subverting the
Protestant Religion, and the ancient establish'd Government
of that Kingdom, to which their Lordships desire the Con-
currence of this House.

The Resolution of the *Commons*, upon the
Consideration of the said Message.
January the 6th. 1680.

Resolved,
THAT this House doth agree with the Lords in the said
Vote with the addition of these words, *That the Duke of*
York being a Papist, and the expectation of his coming to the
Crown hath given the greatest Countenance and Encouragement
thereto, as well as to the Horrid Popish Plot in this King
dome of England.

FINIS.

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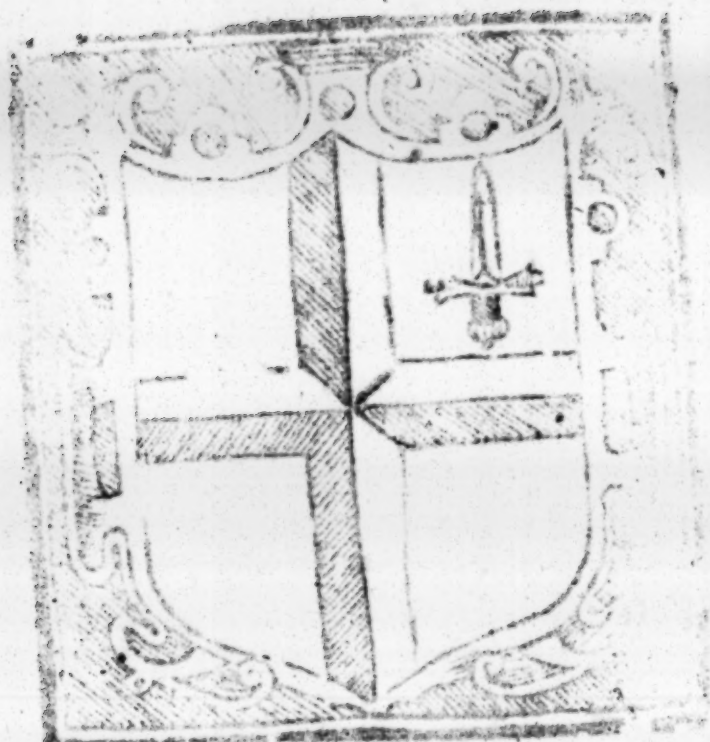
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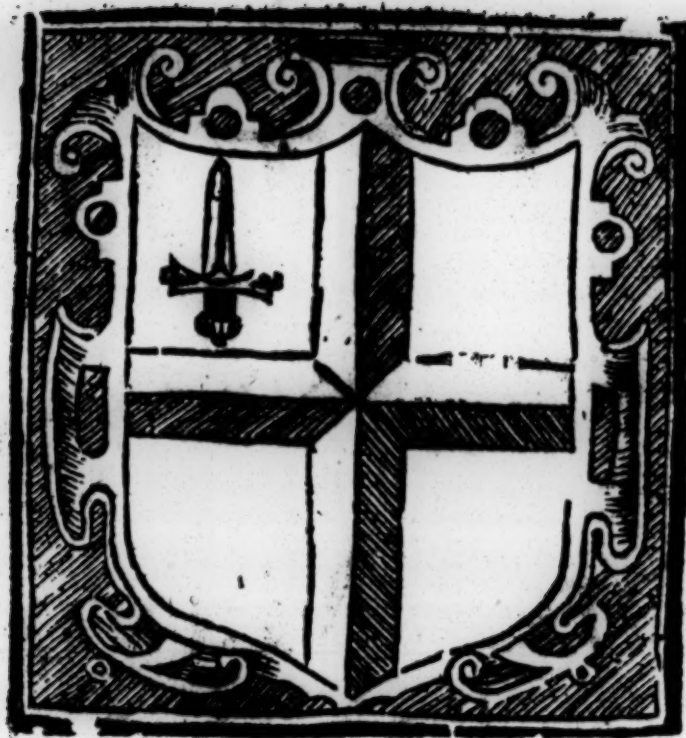


It is agreed and ordered that the
the petition now agreed to be printed
His Majesty and the Order of the
this Court and the City as the Lord Mayor
the Lord Mayor shall be printed and
Petition printed, by printed
Lordship shall App

It is agreed and ordered that the
the petition now agreed to be printed
His Majesty and the Order of the
this Court and the City as the Lord Mayor
the Lord Mayor shall be printed and
Petition printed, by printed
Lordship shall App

R. New Mayor.

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It is Agreed and Ordered by this Court, That the Petition now Agreed on to be Presented to His Majesty, and such Orders and Proceedings of this Court had this Day, as the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor shall think fit, shall after the said Petition Presented, be printed by such Person as his Lordship shall Appoint.

Pursuant to which Order, and to prevent false Copies, I do appoint *Samuel Roycroft*; Printer to this Honourable City, to print this Petition, with all the Orders and Debates thereupon; and that no other Person presume to print the same.

P. Ward Mayor.

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THE HUMBLE
PETITION

OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE

Lord Mayor,
ALDERMEN,
AND

Commons of the City of *London*,

I N
Common-Council Assembled,

ON THE

Thirteenth of *January*, 1680. To the King's
most Excellent Majesty, for the Sitting of
this present Parliament Prorogu'd
to the Twentieth Instant.

TOGETHER

With the RESOLUTIONS, ORDERS, and
DEBATES of the said COURT.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *Samuel Roycroft*, Printer to the Honour-
able City of *London*. 1680.

(852)

THE
PETITION

OF THE
MAYOR
AND
CITY



Commons of Great Britain

Common-Council Assembled

Sheweth

That

AND

That

*Commune Concil' ten' in Camera Guildhall Ci-
vitat' London Die Jovis decimo tertio die
Januarij Anno Domini 1680. Annoque Regni
Domini nostri Carol' Secundi nunc Regis
Angl' &c. Tricesimo secundo, coram Pari-
ent' Ward Mil', Major' Civitat' London,
Thoma Aleyn Mil' & Barr', Johanne Ete-
derick Mil', Johanne Lawrence Mil', Geor-
gio Waterman Mil', Josepho Sheldon
Mil', Jacobo Edwards Mil', & Roberto
Clayton Mil', Aldermannis, Georgio Treby
Ar' Recordatore dicte Civit', Johanne Moore
Mil', Wilhelmo Pritchard Mil', Henrico
Tulse Mil', Jacobo Smith Mil', Roberto
Jeffery Mil', Johanne Shorter Mil', Tho-
ma Gould Mil', Wilhelmo Rawstern
Mil', Thoma Beckford Mil', Johanne
Chapman Mil', Simone Lewis Mil', Tho-
ma Pilkington Ar' Ald'ris, & Henrico
Cornish Ar' Ald'ro ac unum Vicecom' dicte
Civitatis necnon Major' parte Communior'
dicte Civitat' in Communi Concil' tunc &
ibidem Assemblat'.*

THIS Day the Members that serve for
this City in Parliament, having com-
municated unto this Court a Vote or
Resolution of the Honourable House
of Commons, whereby that House was pleased to
give Thanks unto this City for their manifest Loy-
alty to the King, their Care, Charge, and Vigilance
for the Preservation of his Majesties Person, and

of the Protestant Religion. This Court is greatly sensible of the Honour thereby given to this City, And do declare, That it is the fixt and uniform Resolution of this City to persevere in what they have done, and to contribute their utmost Assistance for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, His Majesties Person, and the Government Established.

It was now unanimously Agreed and Ordered by this Court, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Members that serve for this City in Parliament, for their good Service done this City, and their Faithfulness in discharging their Duties in that Honourable and great Assembly.

Upon a Petition now Presented by divers Citizens and Inhabitants of this City, representing their Fears from the Designs of the Papists and their Adherents, and praying this Court to acquaint his Majesty therewith, And to desire, That the Parliament may sit from the Day to which it stands Prorogued, until they have sufficiently provided against Popery and Arbitrary Power. This Court, after some Debate and Consideration had thereupon, did return the Petitioners Thanks for their Care and good Intention herein; And did thereupon nominate and appoint Sir John Lawrence, Sir Robert Clayton, Knights and Aldermen, Mr. Recorder, Sir Thomas Player Kt. Mr. John Du Bois, John Ellis Esq; and Mr. Michael Godfrey Commoners, to withdraw, and immediately to prepare a Petition to his Majesty upon the Subject matter of the said Petition; who accordingly withdrawing, after some time returned again to this Court, and then presented the Draught of such a Petition

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to his Majesty. The Tenor whereof followeth,
Viz.

To the Kings most Excellent Maje-
sty

After reading whereof, It is Agreed and Order-
ed by this Court (*Nemine Contradictante*) That the
said Petition shall be Presented to his Majesty this
Evening, or as soon as conveniently may be. And
the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor is desired
to present the same, accompanied with Sir John
Lawrence, Sir Joseph Sheldon, Sir James Edwards,
Knights and Aldermen, Mr. Recorder, Deputy
Hames, Deputy Daniel, John Nichols, John Ellis Es-
quires, Mr. Godfrey, and Capt. Griffith Common-
ers, who are now nominated and appointed to at-
tend upon his Lordship at the Presenting there-
of

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Ward Mayor.

robto Las boorp A dnl Jowodw gail s r rothA

old san Commune Concil' tent' 13th Januarij 1680.

alt v. of Annoque Regis Car. 2^d 32^{do}.

bnA d vsm ybort ovrop

It is Agreed and Ordered by this Court, (Nemine Contradicente) That the Humble Petition of His Majesty from this Court, now read and agreed upon, shall be Presented to His Majesty this Evening, or as soon as conveniently may be. And the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor is desired to Present the same, accompanied with Sir John Lawrence, Sir Joseph Sheldon, and Sir James Edwards Knights and Aldermen, Mr. Recorder, Deputy Hawes, Deputy Daniel, John Nicholls, John Ellis, Esquires, Mr. Godfrey, and Capt. Griffith, Commoners, who are now nominated and appointed to attend upon his Lordship at the Presenting thereof.

Wagstaffe.

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TO THE
K I N G S
M O S T
Excellent MAJESTY.

*The Humble PETITION
of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,
and Commons of the City of
LONDON, in Common Council
Assembled.*

Most Humbly sheweth,

THat Your Majesties great Coun-
cil in Parliament, having in their
late Session, in pursuance of
Your Majesties Direction, entred
upon a strict and impartial Inquiry into
the horrid and execrable Popish Plot,
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which hath been for several years last past, and still is, carried on for destruction of Your Majesties Sacred Person and Government, and extirpation of the Protestant Religion, and the utter Ruine of Your Majesties Protestant Subjects; and having so far proceeded therein, as justly to attaint upon full Evidence one of the Five Lords impeached for the same, and were in further Prosecution of the remaining Four Lords, and other Conspirators therein.

And as well the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as the Commons in Your said Parliament assembled having Declared, That they are fully satisfied, that there now is, and for divers years last past, hath been a horrid and Treasonable Plot and Conspiracy contrived and carried on by those of the Popish Religion in *Ireland*, for Massacring the *English*, and subverting the Protestant Religion, and the Ancient established Government of that Kingdom.

And Your said Commons having Impeached the Earl of *Tyrone*, in order to the bringing him to Justice for the same;

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same; And having under Examination other Conspirators in the said Irish Plot.

And Your said Commons having likewise impeached Sir *William Scroggs*, Chief Justice of Your Majesties Court of Kings Bench, for Treason and other great Crimes and Misdemeanors in endeavouring to subvert the Laws of this Kingdom by his Arbitrary and Illegal proceedings; And having voted Impeachments against several other Judges for the like Misdemeanors.

Your Petitioners considering the continual Hazards to which Your Sacred Life, and the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of this Kingdom are exposed, while the Hopes of a Popish Successor, gives Countenance and Encouragement to the Conspirators in their wicked Designs. And considering also the Disquiet and Dreadful Apprehensions of Your good Subjects, by reason of the Miseries and Mischiefs which threaten them on all parts; as well from Foreign Powers, as from the Conspiracies within Your several Kingdoms, against which

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no sufficient Remedy can be provided but by Your Majesty and Your Parliament, Were extreamly surprized at the late Prorogation, whereby the Prosecution of the Publick Justice of the Kingdom, and the making the Provisions necessary for the Preservation of Your Majesty, and Your Protestant Subjects, hath received an Interruption. And they are the more affected herewith, by reason of the Experience they have had of the great Progress, which the emboldned Conspirators have formerly made in their Designs, during the late frequent Recesses of Parliament; But that which supports them against Despair, is the Hopes they derive from Your Majesties Goodness, That Your Intention was, and does continue by this Prorogation, to make way for Your better Concurrence with the Counsels of Your Parliament.



And

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And Your Petitioners humbly hope, That Your Majesty will not take Offence, that Your Subjects are thus Zealous, and even impatient of the least Delay of the long hoped for Security, whilst they see your precious Life invaded, the true Religion undermined, their Families and innocent Posterity likely to be subjected to Blood, Confusion, and Ruine; and all these Dangers encreased, by reason of the late Endeavours of Your Majesty, and Your Parliament, which have added Provocation to the Conspirators, but have had little or no Effect towards securing against them: And they trust Your Majesty will graciously accept this Discovery and Desire of their Loyal Hearts to preserve Your Majesty, and whatever else is dear to them, and to strengthen Your Majesty against all Popish and Pernicious Counsels, which any ill-affected Persons may presume to offer.

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They

They do therefore most humbly Pray,
That Your Majesty will be graciously pleased (as the only means to quiet the Minds, and extinguish the Fears of Your Protestant People, and prevent the eminent Dangers which threaten Your Majesties Kingdoms, and particularly this Your Great City, which hath already so deeply suffered for the same) to permit Your said Parliament to Sit, from the Day to which they are Prorogued, until by their Counsels and Endeavours those good Remedies shall be provided, and those just Ends attained, upon which the Safety of Your Majesties Person, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, the Peace and Settlement of Your Kingdoms, and the Welfare of this
Your



(11)

Your Ancient City, do so absolutely depend. For the pursuing and obtaining of which good Effects, Your Petitioners unanimously do offer their Lives and Estates.

And shall ever pray, &c.

F I N I S.



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2681

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

*For Dissolving this present PARLIAMENT,
And Declaring the speedy Calling of a New One.*

CHARLES R.



Whereas this present Parliament which was Summoned to Begin at Westminster the Seventeenth day of October, 1679, and by several Prorogations continued to the One and twentieth day of October last, was lately Prorogued until Thursday the Twentieth day of this Instant January, The Kings most Excellent Majesty being resolved to Meet his People, and to have their Advice in frequent Parliaments, hath thought fit to Dissolve this present Parliament, And doth by this his Royal Proclamation Dissolve the same accordingly. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses of this present Parliament are hereby Discharged from their Meeting on the said Twentieth of this Instant January.

And his Majesty is Graciously pleased to make known to all his Loving Subjects, that he hath given Directions to the Lord Chancellor of England, for the issuing out of Writs in due form of Law, for the Calling of a New Parliament, which shall Begin and be holden at Oxford, on the One and twentieth day of March next, 1680.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the Eighteenth day of January, in the Two and thirtieth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

L O N D O N,

Printed by the Assigns of John Bill, Thomas Newcomb,
and Henry Hills, Printers to the Kings most
Excellent Majesty. 1680.

*After this on the 25th Instant Jan^r. Sixteen Lords petitioned his Majesty that the Parliamt. may not sit at Oxford,
but at Westminster the usual place: the Copy whereof is page the 233^d in this Booke: /*

2681

VOTES
Of the HOUSE of
COMMONS,
At OXFORD.

Lunæ 21^o die Martii, 168^o.

A Message from the King was delivered by *Thomas Duppa*, Esq; Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the *Black Rod*.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The King Commands this Honourable House to Attend Him immediately in the House of Peers.

And accordingly the House went up to attend His Majesty, who was pleased (after having made a Speech) to command the Commons to return to their House, and proceed to the choice of their Speaker.

And the House having returned from His Majesty, *William Williams* Esq; Speaker of the last Parliament, was unanimously chosen by the House for their Speaker in this Parliament, and Conducted to the Chair by two of the Members, and there in a Speech accepted the Service of the House.

The House being informed that His Majesty had appointed to Morrow Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, for the House to present the Speaker.

Martis 22^o die Martii, 168^o.

THe House being met, and Mr. Speaker having taken the Chair.

A Message was delivered from the King, by *Thomas Duppa*, Esq; Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the *Black Rod*.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The King Commands this Honourable House to Attend Him immediately in the House of Peers.

And accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went up to attend His Majesty, and Mr. Speaker with a Speech, humbly represented to His Majesty, That the House of Commons had chosen
A him

him their Speaker ; and he made claim by humble Address to His Majesty in the Name of the Commons of *England* in Parliament Assembled, of the Antient Rights of the Commons for them and their Servants, in their Persons and Estates, to be free from Arrests and other Disturbances, in all their Debates to have Liberty and Freedome of Speech, and as occasion shall require, to have Access to His Majesties Royal Person.

Which were allowed by the King.

The House being returned, and *Mr.* Speaker having taken the Chair, and made Report thereof to the House,

The House Adjourned.

Mercurii 23^o die Martii, 168^o.

THe House being met, proceeded to the taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and making and subscribing the Declaration directed by an Act made in the Thirtieth Year of his now Majesties Reign, Entituled, *An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from Sitting in either House of Parliament.*

And *Mr.* Speaker and a great number of the Members of the House, having taken the said Oaths, and made and subscribed the said Declaration,

The House Adjourned.

I Appoint Gabriel Kunholt to Print these VOTES, Perused by me according to the Order of the House of Commons; And that no other Person presume to Print them. March 23. 168^o

Wi Williams, Speaker.

London, Printed for Gabriel Kunholt, Book-binder to his Highness Prince RUPERT; And are to be sold at his Shop at the King's-Head over against the Meuse.



Published by Langley Curtis in Goat Court upon Dugate-Hill.

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1345

VOTES

Of the HOUSE of

COMMONS

At OXFORD.

Jovis 24. Die Martii. 1680.

A Bill to correct vexatious Actions of Trespafs was Read the first time.

Resolved, That the Bill be Read a second time.

Ordered, That where there is any double Returns of Members to serve in this present Parliament, such Members do forbear to Sit until the said Returns be decided.

A Petition of *Richard Duke* Esq; touching the Election for the Burrough of *Ashburton* in the County of *Devon*.

A Petition of the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Burrough of *Southwark* in the County of *Surrey* touching the Election for the said Burrough.

A Petition of *Sir Richard Stevens* Knight touching the Election for the Burrough of *Portsmouth* in the County of *Southampton*.

A Petition of *Sir Peter Tyrrel* Baronet, and *Charles Blount* Esq; touching the Election for the Burrough of *Buckingham* in the County of *Bucks*.

A Petition of *Denzell Onslow*, and *Francis Dorrington* Esquires touching the Election for the Burrough of *Haslemere* in the County of *Surrey*.

A Petition of *Humphrey Burlace*, and *Nicholas Burlace* Esquires touching the Election for the Burrough of *Mitchell* in the County of *Cornwall*.

A Petition of *Francis Paulet* Esq; and *Sir Robert Henley* Knight touching the Election for the Burrough of *Andover* in the County of *Southampton*.

A Petition of *Sir Roger Hill* Knight, touching the Election for the Burrough of *Agmondesham* in the County of *Bucks*.

A Petition of *Algernon Sidney* Esq; touching the same Election.

A Petition of *Edward Hungerford*, and *John Eyles* Esquires touching the Election for the Burrough of *Devizes* in the County of *Wilts*.

A Petition of *John Turton* Esq; touching the Election for the Burrough of *Tamworth* in the Counties of *Warwick* and *Stafford*.

A Petition of *George Rodney Bridges* Esq; touching the Election for the City of *Litchfield*.

A Petition of *Thomas Hooper* Esq; touching the Election for the Burrough of *Christchurch* in the Burrough of *Southampton*.

A Petition of *Humphrey Courtney*, and *Thomas Kendall* Esquires touching the Election for the Burrough of *Weston* in the County of *Cornwall*.

A Petition of *Sir John Duncombe* Knight, and *George Walsh* Esq; touching the Election for the Burrough of *Eye* in the County of *Suffolk*.

A Petition of *Samuel Rolls*, and *James Vernon* Esquires touching the Election for the Burrough of *Penryn* in the County of *Cornwall*.

A Petition of *Sir John Trevor* Knight, touching the Election for the Shire-Town of *Montgomery*.

A Petition of *Thomas Neale*, and *John Garrard* Esquires touching the Election for the Burrough of *Ludgarshall* in the County of *Wilts*.

A Petition

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A Petition of Sir *John Talbot* Knight, and *John Smith* Esquires, touching the same Election.

A Petition of *William Strode*, and *John Speake* Esquires touching the Election for the Burrough of *Ilchester* in the County of *Somerset*.

A Petition of Sir *Robert Henley* Baronet, touching the Election for the Burrough of *Bridport* in the County of *Dorset* was Read.

Ordered,

That the said several Petitions be referred to the consideration of the Committee of Elections and Priviledges to examine the matter thereof, and to Report the same with their Opinions therein to this House.

A Petition of Sir *Robert Atkins* Knight of the *Bath*, Sir *John Knight* Knight, and other Burgesses and Freeholders of the City of *Bristol* touching the Election for the said City, was Read.

Ordered, That the matter of this Petition be heard at the Bar of this House on next *Monday* sevenight.

A Petition of *Richard Middleton* Esq; touching the Election for the County of *Denbigh*, was Read.

Ordered, That the Merits of this Petition be heard at the Bar of this House next *Wednesday* sevenight.

A Petition of *Thomas Harris* Esq; touching the Election for the City of *Worcester*, was Read.

Ordered, That the Merits of this Petition be heard at the Bar of this House upon the Debate on next *Monday* fortnight.

A Petition of the Citizens and Freemen of the City of *Exon* touching the Election for the said City, was Read.

Ordered, That the Matter of this Petition be heard at the Bar of this House next *Monday* three weeks.

William Leveson Gore being Elected, and Returned to serve in this present Parliament, as one of the Knights for the County of *Salop*; and also a Burgess for the Burrough of *Newcastle Underline* in the County of *Stafford*, made his Election to serve for the County of *Salop*.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do Issue out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a New Writ for the Electing of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Burrough of *Newcastle Underline*, in the room of the said *William Levison Gore*.

Resolved,

That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be Printed, and that the Care of the Printing thereof, and the Appointment of the Printers be committed to Mr. Speaker.

Ordered, That the Thanks of this House be given to Mr. Speaker for the Speech by him made in the House of Lords, upon his being presented to His Majesty, and that he be desired to Print the same.

The House taking notice that a Bill which passed both Houses the last Parliament, Entituled, *An Act for the Repeal of a Statute made in the 35th year of the Reign of the Queen Eliz.* was not presented to His Majesty (as the rest of the Bills were) for His Royal Assent.

Resolved,

That this House will to Morrow Morning at Ten of the Clock, take into consideration by what means the said Bill miscarried.

Resolved *Nemine Contradicente*.

That this House will on *Saturday* Morning next, at Ten of the Clock, consider of means for the Security of the Protestant Religion, and for the Safety of the King's Person.

I Appoint *Gabriel Kunholt* to Print these VOTES, Perused and Signed by me, according to the Order of the House of COMMONS; And that no other Person presume to Print them. March 24. 1680.

Wi Williams, Speaker.

London, Printed for *Gabriel Kunholt*, Bookbinder to His Highness Prince R^U. PER T; And are to be Sold at his shop at the King's-Head over against the Meute.

Publish'd by *Langley Curtis* upon *Ludgate-Hill*. 1681.



(5)

Printed 3.

134

VOTES

of the HOUSE of

COMMONS,

At OXFORD.

Veneris 25^o die Martii, 1681.

A Petition of *Henry Whitehead Esq*, Touching the Election for the Burrough of *Stockbridge* in the County of *Southampton*, was read.

Ordered,

That the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of Elections and Priviledges to examine the Matter thereof, and Report the same, with their Opinions therein, to the House.

Ordered,

That *Mr. Hampden, Sir Francis Winnington, &c.* or any Three of them, do inspect the Journals of the Late Parliaments relating to the Impeachment of *Thomas Earl of Danby*, and do immediately make Report thereof to the House.

A Message from the Lords by *Sir Timothy Baldwin*, and *Sir Edward Low*.

Mr. Speaker,

The Lords have sent you the Answer of *Sir William Scroggs, Knight*, Chief Justice of His Majesties Court of *Kings-Bench*, to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him by the Commons in the Late Parliament assembled; as also a Petition from him to the Lords.

A Petition of *Thomas Wise Esq*, Touching the Election for the Burrough of *Banbury* in the County of *Oxon.* was read.

Ordered,

That the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of Elections and Priviledges, to examine the Matter thereof, and Report the same, with their Opinions therein, to the House.

A Petition of the Burgesses of the Burrough of *Marlborough* in the County of *Wilts.* Touching the Election for the said Burrough, was read.

Ordered,

That the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of Elections and Priviledges to Examine the Matter thereof, and Report the same, with their Opinions therein to the House.

A Petition of *Sir Tho. Littleton, Baronet*, and *Tho. Cooke, Esq*, Touching the Election for the Borough of *Truro* in the County of *Cornwal*, was Read.

Ordered,

That the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of Elections and Priviledges, to examine the matter thereof, and Report the same, with their Opinions therein, to the House.

Ordered,

That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to take away the Court, holden before the President and Council in the Marches in *Wales*.

It being Represented to this House, by several Members, that many Counties, Cities and Burroughs, have freely without Charge, Elected many of their Members in this present Parliament, according to the antient Constitution of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

Wherefore

(6)

Wherefore this House doth give their Thanks to such Counties, Cities and Burroughs, for their said Elections.

Ordered,

That a Committee be appointed to consider of a more convenient Place in *Oxon*, for the Sitting of the Commons in Parliament now Assembled, and to make Report thereof to the House.

The House then according to their Order, took into Consideration the matter relating to the Bill, which passed both Houses in the last Parliament, Entituled, *An Act for the Repeal of a Statute made in the 35th. Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, but was not Tender'd to his Majesty for his Royal Assent.

Resolved,

That a Message be sent to the Lords, desiring a Conference with their Lordships, in matters relating to the Constitution of Parliaments, in passing of Bills.

Ordered,

That a Committee be appointed to Consider of, and Prepare the subject matter to be offer'd at the said Conference.

Mr. *Hampden* Reports the Proceedings of the late Parliaments, relating to the Impeachment of the Commons of *England*, against the Earl of *Danby*.

Ordered,

That a Message be sent to the Lords, to mind their Lordships, That the Commons in Parliament Assembled, have formerly by their Speaker Demanded Judgment at the Bar of the Lords House, upon the Impeachment of the Commons, against *Thomas* Earl of *Danby*, of High Treason, and to desire their Lordships to appoint a Day to give Judgment against the said *Thomas* Earl of *Danby*, upon the said Impeachment, and that the Lord *Cavendish* do go up with the said Message.

Sir *George Treby* acquaints the House, That he, together with Sir *Robert Clayton*, had taken the Examination of *Edward Fitz-Harris*, relating to the Popish Plot, which he read in his place, and afterwards deliver'd the same in at the Clerks Table.

Ordered,

That the said Examination be forthwith Printed.

Resolved,

That the same *Edward Fitz-Harris* be Impeached of High Treason, in the name of all the Commons of *England*, and that Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* do to Morrow Morning go up and Impeach him, at the Bar of the Lords House.

Ordered,

That it be Referr'd to Sir *Francis Winnington*, Sir *William Jones*, &c. to draw up and prepare Articles of Impeachment against the said *Edward Fitz-Harris*.

Ordered,

That Sir *George Treby* do to Morrow Morning give the House an account of the Information given by Mr. *Serjeant*, relating to the Popish Plot.

And then the House Adjourned till 8. to Morrow Morning.

I Appoint *Gabriel Kunholt* to Print these VOTES, Perused by me according to the Order of the House of Commons; And that no other Person presume to Print them. March 25, 1681

Wi Williams, Speaker.

London, Printed for *Gabriel Kunholt*, Book-binder to his Highness Prince *RUPERT*; And are to be sold at his Shop at the *King's-Head* over against the *Meuse*.



Published by *Langley Curtis* in *Goat Court* upon *Ludgate-Hill*.

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Numb. 4.

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VOTES

Of the HOUSE of

COMMONS,

At OXFORD.

Sabbati 26^o die Martii, 1681.

SIR Robert Howard Reports from the Committee appointed to consider of a more convenient place in Oxford for this House to sit in, That the Theatre was the most convenient place they could find for that purpose.

Resolved,

That an Humble Address be Presented to His Majesty from this House, by such Members thereof as are of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, humbly representing to His Majesty the inconvenience of the place where the Commons now sit in Parliament; And that the House having by a Report from a Committee appointed to consider of a more convenient Place for their Sitting, been informed, that the Theatre in Oxford is a more convenient Place for their Sitting; Wherefore the Commons Humbly beseech His Majesty to command the Theatre may be fitted and prepared for their Sitting there.

Sir William Jones reports from the Committee appointed to prepare the Subject matter of the Conference desired to be had with the Lords in matters relating to the Constitution of Parliament in passing Bills, the matter agreed upon by the said Committee.

Ordered,

That the Lord Dursley do immediately go up to the Lords to desire such Conference.

Sir John Fagg being returned a Knight of the Shire to serve for the County of Suffolk, and likewise a Burgess to serve for the Burrough of Stanning in the said County, made his Election to serve for the said County.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do Issue out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of Stanning, in the room of the said Sir John Fagg.

A Petition of the Citizens and Inhabitants of New-Sarum touching the Election for that City, was read.

Ordered,

That the said Petition be referred to the consideration of the Committee of Elections and Privileges, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the same, with their Opinions therein, to the House.

Sir George Treby reports several Examinations taken by Sir John Sergeant and Daniel Maurice, relating to the Popish Plot, which he Read in his place, and afterwards delivered the same in at the Clerks Table, where the same being Read,

Ordered,

That the said several Informations be forthwith Printed.

This House having taken into solemn debate and consideration, the means for the security of the Protestant Religion, and for Safety of the Kings Person, doth resolve, That a Bill be brought in for excluding James Duke of York from Inheriting the Imperial Crowns of England and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging.

Ordered,

Wherefore this House doth give their Thanks to such Counties, Cities and Burroughs, for their said Elections.

Ordered,

That a Committee be appointed to consider of a more convenient Place in *Oxon*, for the Sitting of the Commons in Parliament now Assembled, and to make Report thereof to the House.

The House then according to their Order, took into Consideration the matter relating to the Bill, which passed both Houses in the last Parliament, Entituled, *An Act for the Repeal of a Statute made in the 35th. Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, but was not Tender'd to his Majesty for his Royal Assent.

Resolved,

That a Message be sent to the Lords, desiring a Conference with their Lordships, in matters relating to the Constitution of Parliaments, in passing of Bills.

Ordered,

That a Committee be appointed to Consider of, and Prepare the subject matter to be offer'd at the said Conference.

Mr. *Hampden* Reports the Proceedings of the late Parliaments, relating to the Impeachment of the Commons of *England*, against the Earl of *Danby*.

Ordered,

That a Message be sent to the Lords, to mind their Lordships, That the Commons in Parliament Assembled, have formerly by their Speaker Demanded Judgment at the Bar of the Lords House, upon the Impeachment of the Commons, against *Thomas Earl of Danby*, of High Treason, and to desire their Lordships to appoint a Day to give Judgment against the said *Thomas Earl of Danby*, upon the said Impeachment, and that the Lord *Cavendish* do go up with the said Message.

Sir *George Treby* acquaints the House, That he, together with Sir *Robert Clayton*, had taken the Examination of *Edward Fitz-Harris*, relating to the Popish Plot, which he read in his place, and afterwards deliver'd the same in at the Clerks Table.

Ordered,

That the said Examination be forthwith Printed.

Resolved,

That the same *Edward Fitz-Harris* be Impeached of High Treason, in the name of all the Commons of *England*, and that Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* do to Morrow Morning go up and Impeach him, at the Bar of the Lords House.

Ordered,

That it be Referr'd to Sir *Francis Winnington*, Sir *William Jones*, &c. to draw up and prepare Articles of Impeachment against the said *Edward Fitz-Harris*.

Ordered,

That Sir *George Treby* do to Morrow Morning give the House an account of the Information given by Mr. *Serjeant*, relating to the Popish Plot.

And then the House Adjourned till 8. to Morrow Morning.

I Appoint *Gabriel Kunholt* to Print these VOTES, Perused by me according to the Order of the House of Commons; And that no other Person presume to Print them. March 25, 1681

Wi Williams, Speaker.

London, Printed for *Gabriel Kunholt*, Book-binder to his Highness Prince *RUPERT*; And are to be sold at his Shop at the *King's-Head* over against the *Meuse*.



Published by *Langley Curtis* in *Goat Court* upon *Ludgate-Hill*.

VOTES

Of the HOUSE of

COMMONS,

At OXFORD.

Sabbati 26^o die Martii, 1681.

SIR Robert Howard Reports from the Committee appointed to consider of a more convenient place in Oxford for this House to Sit in, That the Theatre was the most convenient place they could find for that purpose.

Resolved,

That an Humble Address be Presented to His Majesty from this House, by such Members thereof as are of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, humbly representing to His Majesty the inconvenience of the place where the Commons now Sit in Parliament; And that the House having by a Report from a Committee appointed to consider of a more convenient Place for their Sitting, been informed, that the Theatre in Oxford is a more convenient Place for their Sitting; Wherefore the Commons Humbly beseech His Majesty to command the Theatre may be fitted and prepared for their Sitting there.

Sir William Jones reports from the Committee appointed to prepare the Subject matter of the Conference, desired to be had with the Lords in matters relating to the Constitution of Parliament in passing Bills, the matter agreed upon by the said Committee.

Ordered,

That the Lord Dursley do immediately go up to the Lords to desire such Conference.

Sir John Fagg being returned a Knight of the Shire to serve for the County of Sussex, and likewise a Burgess to serve for the Burrough of Steyning in the said County, made his Election to serve for the said County.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do Issue out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Burrough of Steyning, in the room of the said Sir John Fagg.

A Petition of the Citizens and Inhabitants of New-Sarum, touching the Election for that City, was read.

Ordered,

That the said Petition be referred to the consideration of the Committee of Elections and Privileges, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the same, with their Opinions therein, to the House.

Sir George Treby reports several Examinations taken from Mr. John Sarjeant and Daniel Maurice, relating to the Popish Plot, which he Read in his place, and afterwards delivered the same in at the Clerks Table, where the same being Read,

Ordered,

That the said several Informations be forthwith Printed.

This House having taken into solemn debate and consideration, the means for the security of the Protestant Religion, and for Safety of the Kings Person, doth resolve, That a Bill be brought in for excluding James Duke of York from Inheriting the Imperial Crowns of England and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging.

Ordered,

Ordered,
That a Committee be appointed to prepare and draw up the said Bill, and it is referred to Sir William Jones, &c.

Adjourned to 5 of the Clock *Post Meridiem*.

Sabbati 26^o Martii, Post Meridiem.

THe House being informed, That the Lords had refused to proceed upon the Impeachment of the Commons against *Edward Fitz-Harris*, and had directed that he should be proceeded against at the Common-Law, and a Debate arising in the House thereupon,

Resolved,

That it is the Undoubted Right of the Commons in Parliament assembled, to impeach before the Lords in Parliament any Peer or Commoner for Treason, or any other Crime or Misdemeanour: And that the Refusal of the Lords to proceed in Parliament upon such Impeachment, is a Denial of Justice, and a Violation of the Constitution of Parliaments.

Resolved,

That in the Case of *Edward Fitz-Harris*, who by the Commons has been Impeached for High Treason before the Lords, with a Declaration, That in convenient time they would bring up the Articles against him; for the Lords to Resolve, That the said *Fitz-Harris* should be proceeded with according to the course of Common Law, and not by way of Impeachment in Parliament, at this time, is a Denial of Justice, and a Violation of the Constitution of Parliaments, and an Obstruction to the further discovery of the Popish Plot, and of great danger to His Majesties Person, and the Protestant Religion.

Resolved,

That for any Inferiour Court to proceed against *Edward Fitz-Harris*, or any other Person lying under an Impeachment in Parliament, for the same Crimes for which he or they stand Impeached, is an high Breach of the Priviledge of Parliament.

Ordered,

That a Bill or Bills be brought in for the better Uniting of all His Majesties Protestant Subjects.

Ordered,

That a Bill be brought in for Banishing the most Considerable Papists of England out of His Majesties Dominions by their Names.

Adjourned, &c.

I Appoints *Gabriel Kunholt* to Print these VOTES, Perused by me according to the Order of the House of Commons, And that no other Person presume to Print them. March 26. 1681.

Wi Williams, Speaker.

London, Printed for *Gabriel Kunholt* Book-binder to his Highness Prince RUPERT; And are to be sold at his Shop at the Kings Head over against the Menfe.

Published by *Langley Curtis* upon Ludgate-Hill.

Whereas *Ben. Harris* in his *Domestic Intelligence*, last Week presumptuously without order published an imperfect account of the Speakers Speeches upon his being Elected Speaker: This is to give notice, that the true Speeches published by the Speakers own Order and Authority, are Printed for *Gabriel Kunholt*, and are to be Sold at his Shop over against the Menfe, and by *Langley Curtis* on Ludgate-Hill.



(9)
VOTES
Of the HOUSE of
COMMONS
AT
OXFORD.

Lunæ 28. Die Martii. 1681.

A Petition of Sir John Sidnam touching the Election of a Knight to Serve in this Present Parliament for the County of Somerset, was Read.

Ordered,

That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of Elections and Priviledges.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do Issue out his Warrant for sending for Persons Papers and Records in such Elections as are appointed to be heard at the Bar of the House.

A Petition of Edward Nosworthy Esq; touching the Election for Leskard, was Read and referred to the Committee of Elections and Priviledges.

Ordered,

That every Knight of the Shire do pay Ten Shillings, and every Citizen and Burges Five Shillings, to be distributed amongst the Officers attending the House.

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A Bill

(10)
A Bill for Excluding *James Duke of York* to Inherit the Imperial Crown of *England* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging.

Ordered,

That the Bill be Read a second time to Morrow morning at Ten of the Clock in a full House.

A Message from His Majesty by Mr. *Edward Duppa*, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod.

Mr. Speaker,

The King Commands this Honourable House to Attend him immediately in the House of Peers.

And accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went up to Attend His Majesty, where His Majesty was pleased to Dissolve this Present Parliament.

I Appoint *Gabriel Kunholt* to Print these VOTES Perused and Signed by me, according to the Order of the House of COMMONS; And that no other Person presume to Print them. March 28. 1681.

W^m Williams, Speaker.

London, Printed for *Gabriel Kunholt*, Bookbinder to His Highness Prince RUPERT; And are to be Sold at his Shop at the *King's Head* over against the *Meuse*.

Publish'd by *Langley Curtis* upon *Ludgate-Hill*. 1681.

There is Printing by Mr. Speaker's Appointment, the Informations of *John Sergeant*, and *David Morris* Gentlemen, relating to the Popish Plot (delivered by them upon their Respective Oaths) Reported to the House of Commons, upon Saturday the 26th day of March, 1681: then Ordered by the Commons in Parliament to be forthwith Printed.



THE
DEBATES
IN THE
House of Commons
Assembled at
OXFORD

The Twenty first of *March*, 1680.

The Three first Days being spent in Choosing their Speaker, the Confirming of him, and taking the Oaths as the Law directs; on Thursday the Twenty fourth of *March*, 1680. they began thus.

THURSDAY *March* 24. 1680.

Sir J. H.

MR. *Speaker*, What I am about to Move, concerns us all. The last Parliament when you was moved to print your Votes, it was for the Security of the Nation, and you found it so. It prevented ill Representations of us to the world, by false Copies of our Votes, and none doubted your Honour in the care of it. And I am confident that this House will be no more ashamed of their Actions than the last was. Printing our Votes will be for the Honour of the King, and the safety of the Nation. I am confident if it had been necessary, you would have had Petitions from the parts I come from, that your Actions might be made publick. As I came hither, every body almost that I met upon the Road, cryed, God blefs you in what you are going about. I Move therefore, that your Votes may be Ordered forthwith to be Printed; with the rest of your Proceedings; and I shall only add, that your self has done so well in taking that care upon you the last Parliament, that the House will desire you to continue them in the same Method.

Sir W. C. That which put me upon Moving the Printing your Votes the last Parliament, was false Copies that went about in former Parliaments, of the Votes and Transactions of the House. Let men think what they please, the weight of *England* is the people; and the more they know, the heavier will it be; and I could wish some would be so wise as to consider that this weight hath sunk ill Ministers of State (almost) in all Ages; and I do not in the least doubt but it will do so to those who are the Enemies of our Religion and Liberties. And the world will find the honest Commons of *England* will sink Popery at last, therefore I second the Motion.

Sec. J. I beg pardon if I consent not to the Motion of Printing the Votes, &c. consider the Gravity of this Assembly. There is no great Assembly in Christendom

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does

does it. 'Tis against the gravity of this Assembly, and 'tis a sort of Appeal to the people. 'Tis against your gravity, and I am against it.

H. B. If you had been a Privy-Council, then 'twere fit what you do should be kept secret. Your Journal Books are open, and Copies of your Votes in every Coffee-house; and if you Print them not, half Votes will be dispersed to your prejudice. This Printing, &c. is like plain English-men, who are not ashamed of what they do; and the people whom you represent, will have a true account of what you do; you may prevent the publishing what parts of the Transactions you please, and print the rest.

L. G. I find that those who write out Votes and Transactions, and send them all England over, are favoured; and I believe no Gentleman in the House will be against printing them but the Secretary. I hope you will not have reason to be ashamed of what you do, therefore I am for Printing, &c.

Col. M. By experience we have found, that when former Parliaments have been Prorogued or Dissolved, they have been sent away with a Declaration against their proceedings. If our Actions be naught, let the world judge of them; if they be good, let them have their virtue. 'Tis fit that all Christendom should have notice of what you do, and posterity what you have done, and I hope they will do as you do, therefore I am for Printing, &c.

Sir R. W. What has been said by the Secretary is a single opinion, (for he says, that printing the Votes is an Appeal to the people) I hope the House will take notice, that printing the Votes is not against Law. But pray who sent us hither? The Privy-Council is constituted by the King, but the House of Commons is by the choice of the people. I think it not natural nor rational, that the people who sent us hither, should not be informed of our Actions. In the Long Parliament it was a Trade amongst Clerks to write the Votes and disperse them, and were questioned for it there; but 'twas then said by a Learned Gentleman, that 'twas no offence to inform the people of the Votes of Parliament, the Journal Books being open, and the people ought to have notice of them. The Long Parliament were wise in their generation, to conceal many things they did from the People, and yet the Clerk was sent away, (who dispersed the Votes) and had nothing done to him. The Popish Party dread nothing more than printing what you do, and I dread a man in the Secretaries post, and such an accusation as was upon him in the last Parliament, that he should hold such a position, that printing the Votes is an Appeal to the people. *Vide the Printed Vote of this day.*

A Motion was made to inquire into the Miscarriage of the Bill for Repeal of 35 Eliz. &c.

R. H. I think the Motion is to inquire after the slipping of that Act the last Parliament, and not presenting it for the Royal assent. For my own part, I look upon it as a breach of the constitution of the Government. We are told, that we are Republicans, and would change the Government; but such as are about to do so, 'tis a natural fear in them to be thought so, and they will cast it upon others. In a crowd 'tis frequent for Pickpockets to cry out, Gentlemen have a care of your pockets that they may more securely do it themselves, and have the less suspicion upon them. I will not offer this great thing to the consideration to day, but Move you to Adjourn it till to morrow.

Sir F. W. I shall humbly put in this word. I doubt this matter will be too big to be debated to day; 'tis of great importance, and will not be forgotten; be pleased to Adjourn the Debate, &c.

Sir N. C. I humbly Move, that for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Kings Person, a Bill be brought in to prevent a Popish Successour, and in particular against James Duke of York, the same Bill which past the last Parliament.

Sec. J. You are upon rising, and I shall not detain you long. I must give my Negative to this Motion, and my reason why I do so, is, because the K. hath declared in his Speech, that as to the point of altering the Succession, he cannot depart from what he has so often declared. The K. has given his Vote against it, and therefore I must do so to.

L. G. The Duke of York is in Scotland, and I hope the King will come up to what he has said in his Speech. My Liberty and Property is dear to me, and I'll support the K's Prerogative too; and I hope we shall remove those people, Briars and Thorns who

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who scratch you in your Intentions against Popery ; which I see we cannot prevent without this Bill to Exclude the D. &c. And therefore I am for it.

Col. B. I am heartily glad to find that the Zeal of the House still continues for the preservation of the Protestant Religion. My Opinion is, that we cannot preserve the Protestant Religion with a Popish Successour to the Crown, no more than Water can be kept cold in the hot Pot ; but I would do it in all the decent ways to come at it. The King recommends to you in his Speech, to look back to what he formerly said as to the Succession, &c. If there be no other way to prevent Popery, but a Bill to Exclude the D. &c. from the Succession, &c. my Opinion is, That 'twill be more decent to our Prince, and better for those who sent us hither, that before the Bill be brought in, to give it the honour of a day, to consider of Expedients to save Religion under a Popish Successour ; for that I shall expect from some Honourable Persons : but if none come, then you may proceed to this Bill with more honour. Therefore I move to appoint a day to consider of it.

Sir J. E. I should not have troubled you, but from what was spoke last. By all means just and lawful, we are to secure our Religion and Properties : We see the great attempts made upon us from Rome, and we must do something for our farther security. I will not speak of the former Bill of Excluding the D. &c. nor of the K.'s Speech, that gives you latitude for Expedients ; and I would not offer any, if I thought they would not do as well as that Bill, which is but an Expedient. But because the K. has declared against that Bill, and invited you to Expedients, I would not put that Bill any more to the hazard of rejection, but think of some Expedients.

W. H. I can see no Expedient to save Religion and preserve the K.'s person, but the Bill to Exclude the D. &c. All Gentlemen I believe would be willing as to the Manner and save the Matter : But when our Prince is encompassed (all) with the D.'s Creatures, the D.'s safety is because of their dependencies : The danger is not from Popery, but from the King's being encompassed with the D.'s Creatures. I would proceed in this matter with all decency ; and since a day is moved for, pray let's have time to consider.

Sir C. M. You are invited by the K.'s gracious Motion to consider how to preserve Religion, &c. I desire we may not now put a Question for bringing in a Bill to exclude the D. &c. else properly we cannot consider any Expedients for preservation of Religion.

B. W. The consideration of the preservation of the Protestant Religion, is of that weight, that though we have shew'd our Zeal to it, yet I would not run upon a thing of this great nature, without consideration. They who advised the K.'s Speech, must answer for it. The words of the Speech are, *If any other way can be found out, &c.* *Vide* I think those about the King have done enough to ruine Him and Us : But I would have the K. see we are so far from putting him upon that stress, that we would help him out. I think that Speech the K. read to us, to have nothing of the King's in it ; He is a better man, and a better Protestant, than to do it of Himself : Therefore I would not put on a Resolution as flat and as short as that is in the K.'s Speech. The K. has gone as far as this Resolution in his Speech comes to, in his Declaration about Dissenters formerly ; and yet from the Reasons from Hence, he was perswaded to revoke it. If persons have been so prevalent as to put the K. upon this Speech, let me see those persons so forward to bring the K. into a thing to help him out ; if they do not, I hope the K. will lay the blame at their doors, and not at ours. If they could have told us what Expedients were necessary, they would have put them into the King's Speech, and the Resolution-part of not altering the Succession would have been left out. A little consideration in this great matter, can do us no hurt, and will satisfy the People without doors : But if they about the K. can find out no Expedients, I hope he will lay them aside, and take their counsel no more. Put not off this Consideration farther than *Saturday* ; and if they can find us out an Expedient betwixt this and then, 'tis very well.

H. P. I have always observed, that the most deliberate Proceedings have had the best success here, and the best reputation abroad. I am as willing as any man to come to this moved for, but with deliberate steps. For my share, though I hear of Expedients abroad, yet I cannot conceive that a Title or Name can destroy the nature of Expedients. But the K. in his Speech has held you out a Handle (*vide*) And I would

would not give those about the K. occasion to say, that this House is running into a Breach with him. I would pay the K. all the respect in the world, and you cannot avoid setting apart a time to consider Expedients; and I would not mix any thing with the Debate that day. I think to morrow is too soon to debate it: I shall propose *Saturday* for that Consideration; and then let us do what's fit in so weighty a matter.

R. H. This is a matter of great weight, and I would adjourn it to to morrow. For the reason of proposing Expedients, I do not move to adjourn for that; for 'tis as little reason to me to expect any, as 'twas the last Parliament. That Parliament gave Reasons why no Expedients could be of any effect, but this Bill of Exclusion; and that Parliament saw enough of Expedients. There are a great many talked of abroad in the streets, and won't you hear Expedients? What can a man say less with any modesty? But no man can say but we are in danger of losing our Religion, if the D. should come to the Crown. But the Question before you is, Whether you'll put off this Debate? Therefore I move that the House will take into Debate the security of the Protestant Religion to morrow.

Sir F. W. All that I shall propose is, That you would so word the Question as to have no diminution to the Motion made for the Bill, &c. upon your Books, nor prejudice, nor reflection. When this Bill past the last Parliament, it was *Nemine Contradicente*; and most of this Parliament were of the last. For Expedients, 'tis a word mightily used and talked of, and willingly embraced; but none have been proposed. Let this matter be reassumed on *Saturday*-morning, and so taken into consideration to secure the Protestant Religion; and not to let appear upon your Books any thing relating to Expedients or preventing a Popish Successour.

J. T. I was much surprized at the K.'s Speech, considering your weighty Reasons for the Bill, &c. the last Parliament; and that the Lords found out no Expedients for preservation of Religion, and yet threw out the Bill. But that the K. may see that what we do, is out of real sense of the danger we are in from a Popish Successour, and not in contradiction to him; and when nothing is found out to save us, we may justify our selves in what we do, I am for adjourning the Debate. *Vote, vide the Print.*

FRIDAY, March 25. 1681.

Thanks moved for free Choice of Members.

J. S. **W**hen there has been a general Corruption, and all have not done their duty, you should distinguish and give thanks to them that have; and formerly you have done to Officers for doing their duty in suppression of Popery, when through the corruption of the times some have not done their duty. Nothing is more Parliamentary than to return Thanks to those who have freely and without expence chosen you Members; and I desire that the Members so elected may be ordered to send their Thanks to those who chose them. *Vide the Vote in the print.*

The loss of the Bill for repeal of 35 Eliz. moved.

Sir W. J. This matter deserves material consideration, whether in respect of the loss of the Bill, or the shaking of the very Constitution of Parliament. The Bill that is lost is of great moment, and of great service to the Country, and perhaps to their lives in the time of a Popish Successour. Those men that hindered the passing that Bill, had a prospect of that; and if it be sent up again, we are like to meet with great opposition. But be the Bill what it will, the President is of the highest consequence: The King has his Negative to all Bills; but I never knew that the Clerk of the Parliament had a Negative, if he laid it aside or not. But consider, if we send up many good Bills, if this be not searched into, we may be deprived of them. No man that knows Law or History, but can tell that to Bills Grateful and Popular the K. gives his consent to them — But if this way be found out, that Bills should be thrown by, it may be hereafter said, they were forgot and laid by, and so we shall never know whether the K. would pass them or no. If this be suffered, 'tis in vain to spend time



time here ; and 'twill be a great matter to find time to redress it. I Move therefore, that a Message be sent to the Lords for a Conference, that some way may be found out to give us satisfaction in this great matter.

H. B. I do concur with the Gentleman spoke last, that Parliaments are Prorogued and Dissolved by the King ; and now here is a new way found out to frustrate Bills. The King cannot take one part of a Bill, and reject another, but gives a direct answer to the whole. But to avoid that, this Bill was never presented to the King, a thing never done before. I desire we may send to the Lords for a Conference, to represent this Innovation, and that a Committee be appointed to draw up Reasons for the Managers.

W. G. I was a friend to this Bill, and I agree in all things concerning the weight of it. The laying this Bill aside, is such a breach of the Constitution of Parliament, that 'tis in vain to pass any Bill if this Miscarriage be not searched into. By the constitution of Parliaments, all Bills but Money-Bills, after they are past both Houses, are deposited in the Lords hands ; and, 'tis below you to look after the Clerks for this Bill. If the Lords give you no answer for the loss of this Bill, that is satisfactory ; I would then send to them to know a Reason why the Bill was not tendered to His Majesty with the other Bills.

Sir R. H. I would have you search the Lords Journals, and if you find no account of the Bill there, then 'twill be time for us to go to the Lords to require satisfaction.

Sir R. T. I have not much to offer you, but I fully concur in the weight and consequence of this matter, and you are to take all the care you can to secure it for the future. Never any thing of this nature was done before, but the Bill for observation of the Lords day in the late long Parliament. 'Twas left upon the Table at a Conference, and stolen away. But 'tis not proper (I conceive) to take notice of this in a Message to the Lords, because the miscarriage of this Bill was in another Parliament. The matter must go upon the desire of a Conference with the Lords, concerning the Rights and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament ; and then you may appoint a Committee to inform you of the progress of this matter.

E. V. I think the passing over the inquiry after the loss of the Bill of the Sabbath, in the late long Parliament, was the great occasion of the loss of this. Consider how many interruptions Parliaments have had of late in the greatest business, by Prorogations and Dissolutions ; and another way to gratify your Enemies, is to stifle your Laws, when they have a mind the people should have no benefit of them, though they have passed both Houses. Therefore I Move, &c. *ut ante*.

Sir H. C. I differ only as to the words. I agree to a Conference, but no more to be said, than to know what's become of the Bill ; for the Lords are the Depositories of all Bills but Money. Without any other words, I would send to the Lords for a Conference, to know what's become of the Bill. I know but of three Negatives, but by this proceeding here is a fourth Negative, which may destroy the Government.

S. T. 'Tis the best way in this matter to observe old Methods ; and the best Method to know the Lords minds, is by Conference. I remember in the late long Parliament, the Lords sent to us for a Conference, and at it told, the Roof of our House was falling on our heads ; but they sent us not a Message of the danger we were in by the falling of the Roof, but desired a Conference about a matter of great consequence. Therefore I would now send to the Lords for a Conference of matters relating to the Nation.

R. H. I would say this, We desire a Conference with the Lords concerning the Constitution of Parliaments in matters relating to passing of Bills. *Vide Printed Vote.*

Sir T. L. This is a thing of as high weight as we can confer upon, Therefore I would not do less than in a thing of lesser moment. Let a Committee meet, and then agree of the subject matter, till then you know not what to say at the Conference ; and 'twill be Munday at the soonest before you can do it. I shall offer another thing at the Conference ; I would offer the Lords the consequence of this way of proceeding, and to desire the Lords to put the thing into a way of Examination, that the Complices may be fit for punishment : And at the same Conference, would desire a Committee of both Houses to consider where the Miscarriage lay.

Danby's Case Reported, &c. *The Account of Fitzharris, and the Libel read, &c. Treby's Examination, &c.*

Sir J. H. I humbly Move *Fitzharris's* Examination may be printed, for the world to see the Devilish Conspiracies of the Papists.

Sir W. J. I like the Motion for Printing; nothing is in this paper but what's fit to be printed. It fully makes out those Informations you have had before. And because we all know that since my Lord *Stafford's* Tryal, people have been prevailed upon to believe the Plot not true, and this confirms *Oates* and *Bedloes* Informations, I would have them printed, but not the Libellous paper which reflects upon the King.

Sec. J. I will not trouble you but with that part I had in this affair. The paper was read over to the King by *S. W. Waller*. Therefore according to the Kings Command, I issued out a Warrant for apprehending *Fitzharris*, and *Sir W. Waller* was to take care of the execution of the Warrant.

Sir F. W. This is a matter of great Importance, and we ought to acquit our selves in it like wise men. We that come out of the Countrey hear, that that Treasonable paper which has been read by *Sir W. Waller*, was to have been sent to many Gentlemen, they to have been seized thereupon, as Traytors in the Conspiracy; it may be this and was that new Plot. All we have is at the stake, therefore how long or short our sitting is like to be here (the Trooper *Harrison* said there would be other Guards at *Oxford*) let not our courage lessen. This being our case, let us go to the bottom of this business of *Fitzharris*. Therefore I Move, he may be sent for and Impeached. We know by experience, when once an Accusation is in Parliament on Record, and in the greatest Court of the Kingdom made known, Malefactors have not been cleared, and you have had Justice; therefore I would have care taken that this Man be Impeached of High-Treason, and it may be he will relent and tell you all.

Sir R. C. When *Fitzharris* Examination was taken at *Newgate*, he asked whether he had said enough to save his life. I told him, I thought he had not dealt ingeniously, unless he would tell what Council he had for Drawing and Modelling the paper; and I bid him be ingenuous in the whole matter, and I would come and take his farther Examination. But the next day after he promised this, he was removed out of our reach into the Tower. *Impeachment Ordered, vide in the Print.*

'Twas moved that Secretary Jen. should carry up the Impeachment to the Lords.

Sec. J. The sending me, upon this Message, &c. reflects upon the King my Master; and do what you will with me I will not go. *Many called, To the Bar, to the Bar.*

Sir T. L. I would not have said one word, but that the very being of Parliament is in the case. 'Tis to no end to sit here any longer if this be suffered. There can be no ground, reason, or thought, to bring the K. in question, or reflection upon him in this Impeachment, or on the Secretary. But for him to say, do what you will with me, I will not go with the Impeachment, is what I never heard said in Parliament before. Let the words fell from him be written down before he explain them, according to the Order of the House.

Sir G. H. I never heard such words before, that the whole House of Commons should reflect upon the K. and that he will not obey your Order; let the words be written down.

J. T. The House will be contemptible to the extreamest degree if this be suffered. Such a thing as never was in Parliament before, that the whole House should reflect on the King, and for him to say do what you will, I will not go. *Moves ut ante.*

Sec. J. I said no such thing, that the House reflected on the King, but that I take it as a reflection upon the King my Master.

J. T. His words were, This had not been put upon me, but for the Character I bear.

At last the Secretaries words were thus stated, This Message is put upon me for the Character I bear. I value not my Life nor Liberty, do what you will, I will not go.

Sec. J. I say this is put upon me, to my apprehension, for the Character I bear, and do what you will with me I will not go.

Sir W. J. I am sorry to see any Member behave himself at this rate. This Deportment confirms me in the opinion of the design of some men, to suppress the Honour of this House. There has been a Book written, (which I hope in time will be inquired after) That the House of Commons sprang first out of Rebellion in *H. 3.* time.
This

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This goes on this day in the same method. Let a man be of what Quality he will, if he be too big to be your Member, he is not to be chosen. To scorn the commands of the House, and to be too big to be a Messenger of the House of Commons! Secretaries are sent of Messages every day, and is he too big a Messenger to accuse a person of the Popish Plot? His words seem to import, as if the King would not have the prosecution of the Plot. If this be so, sit no longer here, but go home. His Character is great, and he may be privy to things hid from us, by this extraordinary carriage. Are we come to that pass, to be dealt withal, as none of our Predecessours ever were? If my Brother or Son dealt with the House thus, I would call him to account. For ought I see, he provokes the House more by his Explanation, therefore pray go on.

Sec. J. I am as ready, and think my self as much obliged to obey the Commands of the House, as any man here. The Office I have excludes me not from it; but the thing I stand upon is, that the Motion was carried on in Ridicule. I have an Honour for this, and ever had for all Houses of Commons; but in this Message I must and will be excused.

Sir H. C. Ridicule is not a word proper for a House of Commons; and what is appointed by this House, is done with all gravity, especially where the life of a man is concerned. We are in an unfortunate Age, now things come to more light than before, that it should be said that Impeachments strike at the King, that the Dukes Bill, &c. is aimed at the King; I am sorry to hear it said here, as well as in other places. This Employment he is put upon, is for the Kings Service, and he tells you it reflects upon the King. All is renversed, if what the Commons do, must be as if it reflected upon the King. I have all imaginable respect to the King: but, Sir, we are in a Ship, and we have to do with the Master, and he with us. If this Gentleman would make any sort of excuse, I would willingly accept it; but he has not taken off his Crime, but rather aggravated it. If he have nothing farther to say, he must withdraw, and then you'll have a Motion made for the Honor of the House.

Sir T. M. I know no other difference in any person here; if the Secretary said, I thought it reflected on the King, a man may be mistaken in his thoughts; and in case it be so, he would suffer any thing under that reflection. He said it was his thoughts, that the carrying the Message was a reflection upon the King, and in that case would suffer any thing rather than a reflection upon the King and his Character.

Sir J. E. 'Tis an ill thing to stumble at the entrance; I hope the Secretary intended no dis-service to the House, but on a mistake: I did apprehend it, and some others, that it was in jest. But in jest or earnest, one ought to obey the Commands of the House; but every man cannot subdue his own Heart. But I would know upon farther consideration, whether the Secretary will undertake this Service or no. I am the worst Advocate in the world for any obdurate person. But I humbly offer, whether the Gentleman will serve you or no before he withdraw.

Encl. removed from his place and whispered with the Secretary.

Sec. J. Since the House is so favourable as to hear me, I shall only say, that I did apprehend sending me with the Message to the Lords, was a reflection upon the King; if I did apprehend it a reflection upon my Master, I could not but resent it. I am heartily sorry I have incurred the displeasure of the House, and I hope they will pardon the freedom of the expression. I apprehended it a reflection upon the King, and no other consideration whatsoever induced me to say the words.

M. F. I look upon this has come from the Secretary, as so great a Reflection upon the House, that he ought to come to the Bar upon his knees, and ask pardon of the House.

H. B. We are all subject to Infirmities; seeing that the thing is so, the Secretary could not apprehend any reflection on the King by sending him with the Message, but he might apprehend it on himself; it was a little smilingly moved: but since he has explained himself, I would have this, &c. past by, as I would on the like occasion desire for my self.

Ld C. The Gentlemans fault is a great one, but that after he has begg'd the pardon of the House, I am willing to pass it over. Though it be a great fault, yet 'tis too little to give occasion of a Breach at this time.

Sec. J. I am ready to obey the Order of the House, and I am sorry my words gave offence.

So

So he went on the Message.

Col. B. We ought all to give God thanks for this Discovery of *Fitzbarris*, next to the first Discovery of the Plot. It is a great service to the Nation, and 'tis not the first that Sir *W. Waller* has done. If ever the thanks of the House was deserved, it is for this Discovery; and I Move Sir *W. Waller* may have the thanks of the House. *Ordered, vide the Print.*

SATURDAY, March 26. 1681.

St. R. Clayton.

Order of the day, vide Print.

Sir R. C. I Confess I have been full of expectation of some Expedient to secure the Life of the King, and the Protestant Religion, without the Bill for Excluding the Duke, &c. My expectation is from those who opposed the Expedient of the Bill, (for I can call it no otherwise) I have in my weak judgment weighed all Expedients I have heard of, and they seem all to me to be a breach of the Constitution of the Government, and to throw us into disorder and confusion. I have heard that it has been an antient usage that Members have consulted their Cities, Burroughs, and Counties in any thing of weight, as well as giving Money, before they resolved it. The practice was good, and I wish it were continued; and we can discharge our trust no better, than in observing the direction of those who sent us hither. I received an Address from the City of *London* (having the Honour to be one of their Representatives) in the matter of this Bill of Excluding the Duke, &c. I heartily wish some Expedient may be found out to save our Religion without it. But I must pursue my trust, therefore I move a Bill may be brought in to Exclude all Popish Successors, and in particular *James Duke of York*.

Ld R. I have the same obligation upon me as the worthy person who spoke last, from the County I have the honour to serve for. I have been long of opinion, that nothing but this Bill can secure us from Popery. In the long Parliament, 'twas said, that the Duke was a Papist; and the danger of his power will be more now, and every day informs us of the sad consequences of it. I should be glad if any thing but this Bill could secure us. I know nothing else can, therefore I humbly Move for it, &c.

R. M. The security of the Protestant Religion, and the preservation of the Kings Person, is of so great weight, that we should not have staid to this day to Exclude the Duke; but I am sorry to hear that Language, that because the King has said in his Speech, he will stick to his former resolution in not altering the Succession, &c. and proposes a kind of Expedient, &c. but in this we are not used as an *English* Parliament, but a *French*, to be told what we are to do, and what not; 'tis the greatest Arbitrary power in *England* to cow a Parliament, which may be was in design to bring us hither; but be we called to *York*, or any part of *England*, I believe we shall be the same men we are here, and were at *Westminster*. My Lord *Danby* Dissolved the long Parliament, and said, he had spoiled the old Rooks, and had took away their false Dice; and then started in the new Ministers, and they shuffle and cut again, and Dissolve Parliaments, till they can get one for their turn. I have heard much weight laid upon Disinheriting the Duke; sure no Father will scruple to Disinherit a Son, or a Brother, nor turn away Servants that would ruine him. If Bishops and Counsellors would speak plain, they cannot answer deferring our security so long. But neither the Ministers of the Gospel have endeavoured the preservation of our Religion, nor the Ministers of State the Government, both acting against Religion and Safety of the Kings Person. And I have no expectation of our safety, but the Bill to Exclude the Duke, and therefore I move for it, &c.

H. C. If this Debate must be proceeded in with the Regularity and Circumspection it ought to be, you have transgressed the Order of the day already. Several Gentlemen tell us, that there is no Expedient, but none tell us what is. All men believe the Religion of the Duke is as fatal a thing to the Nation as can be, should he come to be King; and what do they deserve that perverted the Duke? But let us consider



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consider what depends upon this House, and let us proceed like men. If we are of opinion, that Exclusion of the Duke is the best way to preserve Religion; this House cannot do it alone; if we cannot have that best way, we are guilty to our Country, if we take none. If a man be sick, and so ordered that nothing must be taken but by direction of three Physicians, and two are for giving him the Jesuits Powder, and one against it, and he thinks he does the duty of his profession; but they all three not agreeing it, must the Patient take nothing? And we are but one part of the Legislative power. But for Expedients, I remember in the Dutch War, the House went into a grand Committee, to consider Expedients for raising Money, to save Land-Tax. A man whoever he be, that proposes an Expedient, will desire leave to make good that Expedient, and must speak it, may be often to it; but if it prove to be none, that man will be trampled upon. A Committee of the whole House will be most proper for this purpose. If there be a dispute which question shall take place, if the first be denied, the other may take its place; but not one to exclude all the rest, as this Bill will do. Let it be Exclusion or Limitation, or what it will, your order is general, to find out means against Popery, and preservation of the Kings Life. When men press on so fast, they may come late into their Inn by tiring their Horses. Let a grand Committee try Expedients, else 'tis not *consultare* but *dicere*. I am of a contrary opinion of having this great matter Debated in the House, and for the reason I have told you; and if Gentlemen you will do reasonably, a grand Committee is your way to proceed in.

J. S. You have had Motions proposed for Expedients, but there is not a word of Expedients in the Order, and that answers it. (*The Order was read.*) Those who were here present when the Order was made, have left it free for a Bill, or any other thing; and therefore they are not tyed to have Bills, or offer Expedients against Bills. To the simile of the three Physicians, that two could do nothing without the third, though one was for one thing, and another for another; if the case be such, that the two in the judgment of the third, did offer nothing to the sick man but what was Mortal, he ventures upon his own Disreputation to joyn with them. However, the three Physicians do not agree; we never yet saw any thing from the Lords in answer to this Bill; all Expedients have hitherto been to increase our fears of the King, and to hasten our undoing; and when all was at stake, to have Parliaments Dissolved, that was an ill Expedient. Those who were near the King, and altered their own judgments, and are come over to this Bill, &c. they are all put away, and those about the King now are for Expedients. The Council of the Jesuits, they have their end, by disappointing the Kingdom, and by raising the fears of the people, either to take up with a false security, as good as none, and so to impose Popery upon them that way, or to bring the Kingdom into disorder. When Religion and Laws, and all are at the dispose of a Popish Successor, the Kingdom will be in great disorder, that the Protestants will not be able to enjoy them quietly; the Papists have no surer way to effect their end. For the House to go into a grand Committee, 'tis a Motion of great weight. If you deny it, it looks as if you would precipitate, and deny free Debate. If you accept it, you will lye under the inconveniency of delay, and who knows how long we have to sit? If we were sure of our time to sit two or three Months, I would be willing to go into a grand Committee. But as to the ill umbrage of refusing a Committee, 'tis not like other cases. I would have an instance, if ever in a thing of this weight, the House went into a grand Committee. This matter of Excluding the Duke, has been depending two Parliaments, and any other way for our Security would have been accepted. Nothing else could be found out the last Parliament, the whole Kingdom was satisfied with nothing else. And now what reason is there to go into a grand Committee, for a thing so often debated to the bottom? No man can deny but a grand Committee is proper, when something of an Expedient is offered; but to offer it generally, is as if the thing was never consulted nor debated before. I never saw any Expedient but this Bill, nor any reason offered against the Bill, but set it aside, and think of Expedients. Therefore pray proceed according to the Order.

L. G. If any Gentleman have Expedients, I desire he would propose them; if they be of any weight, they will deserve well of the House; if it seems to them they will give us security, I would be glad to hear them.

Sir J. E. When the Motion was first made for going into a grand Committee to hear Expedients, &c. I did then second it for this reason; because of the Honour of the place I serve in. I did understand by the Kings Speech there was Expedients. I am unwilling to determine the sense of any man, who am of the weakest. But a Motion was first and seconded for a Committee of the whole House, and when that is done I shall offer something.

T. B. I must speak against that Question of a grand Committee, pray keep to the Order of the day. Expedients that have been moved for already, as the Jesuits powder for an Ague, &c. but our Disease is a Plurisie, and we must let blood. Let us go to what will do our business, and it may be we must have other Expedients to fortify the Bill. I would have the House rightly understand, that those who are against going into a grand Committee, and for Excluding the Duke from the Succession; and those who are for a grand Committee, are for him to succeed; and put the Question if you please.

Sir F. R. To Exclude the Duke from the Succession, &c. that is a good Expedient to prevent Popery; pray let that or others that shall be presented be considered.

Sir T. M. If there be but one Expedient offered, I do not think that ground sufficient to go into a grand Committee to consider it, but possibly there may be several. This Bill is agreed to be an Expedient; and I have known, that in a business of less weight than this, you have gone into a Committee, &c. If an Expedient must be offered in the House, you cannot but allow Gentlemen to make replies in a fair Debate, to answer Objections. And if you in the House will depart from that form, the House or Committee are equal to me. But our Debate is broke; one Gentleman said, he would be content with a Committee, if not intended for delay. I do not doubt but this day will have its full effect. When 'twas moved on Thursday last, for this day to take into consideration the preservation of Religion, without naming Bill or Expedients, it gave a great credit to your work. I would have no discouragements upon people that have Expedients, by not going into a grand Committee.

R. H. We are perplexed in having several Questions on foot. I shall put you in mind, that this Bill now proposed, is no new nor strange thing. Our business I suppose, is to find out Expedients to preserve the Protestant Religion, and the Kings Person; here is a way has past two Parliaments already; a way no reasonable objection has ever been made against it; and a way rejected by the Lords in gross, without offering any other. But I doubt, if other Expedients be tryed, if they prove false, we shall endanger the Protestant Religion. Some have said, that Gentlemen apprehend they have Expedients; why then may not they be propounded, that the House may judge whether 'twill be worth going into a grand Committee to consider them? But if Gentlemen will have it their own way, or not at all, I'll tell you how this looks, as if they were something one way, and nothing another: but he does not discharge his duty to his Country that does so; therefore if Gentlemen have any Expedients, pray let them offer them.

Sir J. E. If the House be of a mind not to enter into a grand Committee, I shall offer my little Mite, as 'tis every mans duty to offer Expedients that has any. I doubt not but other men have, and better than me; but if we go not into a grand Committee, I shall offer what I have. I do apprehend by the Bill proposed, that 'tis a Bar to the Succession of the Duke, and places the Succession in the next Heir. I shall propose, if you please, not the Name of King, but the power as a Regency in the next Heir 'tis no new thing; in *Spain* and *France*, and (God knows) we have seen it done in our Kingdom. If the Administration be placed safe in the person, that may have no power to resign to the Duke, and may have full power and authority at the death of the King to call that Parliament which sate last, who shall have time to sit to confirm this by Act of Parliament. I hope this may be done, and may be done safely, if you can contrive such a way.

Sir N. C. As I understand, 'tis proposed, that the Government shall be in Regency during the Dukes Life. I would be satisfied if the Duke will not submit to that, whether those that fight against it are not Traytors in Law.

Sir W. P. I think this you are upon a matter of great weight; some Expedient has been offered you; I believe as yet but a crude one, and I cannot imagine will ever be

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be an effectual one. He that moved it, tells you, he hopes when drawn into better form, it may do what you desire. It excludes the Duke and in his place, the next in the Succession shall have the Regency in him. — But our last Act left it in the Law. Consider what is a Regency; I never heard of it, but of a Prince in possession, in Minority or Lunacy, and it has generally been very unfortunate. But to talk of a Regency *in futuro*, in condition and limitation of time, I never heard of. This Expedient does not answer the Kings Speech, nor your former Bill; they make the King but a shadow, and they divide Person from Power, our Law will not endure it. The Person divided from the Power, both will be courted; and who that next Heir will be we know not. The King leads you to consider Expedients, but such as will consist with the safety and dignity of Monarchy. This must be two Kings at the same time, one by Law, and another by Right. *Portugal* gives us some instance of Regency, where the King was put into prison for Miscarriages in the Government, and his next Heir made Regent; but there is a vast difference in these two cases. The King of *Portugal* was set aside for personal Miscarriages, not for being a Papist; and which is another thing, that was present, this is to come. If this Question be to let the Duke in, and then make a Question whether Allegiance be due to him; but I am afraid, that unless we be true to those we represent, from whom by express direction most of us are to pursue the Bill, &c. we shall not be avowed in what we do. The Bill, &c. has been under consideration of all the people of *England*, and perhaps all the Protestants of *Europe*; all the Wits of Learned men have made their Objections against it, yet notwithstanding, all people are still of the same mind. — And now we run upon the most mis-shapen thing, which it may be two or three years before we understand it, and we may expect to have an operation of it no body knows when. I see very little weight in it, unless improved by some other person; therefore I am for the Bill.

Sir T. Litt. We are flying at a great matter. To fight against the D. if he should be King — God forbid. — We have been told three or four times of Directions Gentlemen have had from their Principals, to be against all those things of Expedients, and to insist upon the Bill of Exclusion, &c. I would not have that way much cherished, 'tis an uncertain thing; and no footsteps remain of any Papers from their Country. I take the meaning of that going down, is to consult their Neighbours for Direction what to do. I hear talk to day of Parliaments of *France*, but this way is as dangerous; like the States of *Holland* to consult with their Principals before they resolve, most unusual and of very dangerous consequence. A Regency has been proposed to secure the Administration of the Government in *Protestant* Hand, so as not to alter the Constitution of the Monarchy; and this alters the Constitution of the Monarchy the least imaginable. A Regency in room of a King, and the Monarchy goes on. We have had Regent Protectors, call it what you please, *Primus Consiliarius*, in case of a Minor Prince; but I propose not this. If you alter the Government, I am against it; but here is offer'd a Regent in place of the King, or transferring the Government. But it may be said, Where shall the Duke be all this while? That point I think is pretty well over, there is no design of Seclusion — The Lords would have Banished him 600 Miles from *England*. — The Duke has an Estate, and he as all men besides loves it, and will not part with it, and will do nothing to forfeit it. But your Bill of Exclusion secludes the Duke, and the Crown then is to fall as it does fall. What is then the Case? You must imagine, either his own Daughter will take up Arms, if the D. attempt the Crown, or somebody else will, to keep him out, and that will raise such an Anger in the Duke's minde, whether will they shelter themselves? Not under his Daughter; they must naturally shelter themselves and run into Arms. *Cromwell's* way was to keep up an Army of Sixty Thousand Men for his Security, especially an Army fleshed with Victory — And they that have it will keep it. We are not in the condition we were formerly; when the Lords cherished their Tenants by good Leases, they could raise an Army, and send them home to their houses when they had done what they were raised for: But we are now in another way; raise an Army, and they will think of their own Interest to be kept up. But if it fall out thus, your Bill leaves it very loose. — As soon as this Bill is past, suppose the Regency established in the Princess of *Orange* or the Lady *Anne*; and in the same Law a Commission be sent over to
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take an Oath from her strictly to execute this Law, you are then not left in that loose manner you will be by the Bill, &c. 'Twill be a far less matter for her to save a Family, before Misfortune come upon it, than to take the Government upon her afterwards, in the trouble of an opposition. But it may be said, What needs all this, 'tis just nothing but retaining the name of K. in an exiled man? — But 'tis less violation in her to Govern in her Fathers Name, than to take the Kingdom from him. It may be wondered, why in *Portugal*, upon Deposing that King, there was a great Debate of the three Estates (though they hold not the proportion as they do here.) In this great Debate, the Commons were for *Don Pedro* to be King, the Nobility to have him Regent, the Ecclesiasticks Demurr'd; but at last both came over to the Nobility. But *Don Pedro* stuck here, and would still leave his Brother the Title of King, and would leave nothing of shelter, to force Nature too far. There are Reserves in the King's Speech, I cannot but take notice of by the way. There is another thing to be considered. Some will be paying a deference to the Sacredness of a Crown, for Governments sake. This Objection looks like something, He is like to be five hundred Miles off, &c. and a Law to take up Arms against him. — How was that Law, that the King and Parliament have power to dispose of the Crown? It was then an Opinion amongst Lawyers, that the Crown was unalienable; but when that Law was made, that Opinion was damn'd under a Penalty; though 'twas a standing *Maxime*, before that Statute was made. If so, this new Act will be a Warrant for what is proposed, as that was for the other. For my part, I have had the ill fortune to have the wind in my face, and to be against the general Opinion and stream of the world; and having had for some time no share in the Government, I may speak possibly more freely than they that have. 'Tis a great Crime to spy things too soon, which makes men apt to run from one Extreme to another. I have proposed the best Expedient I can, and most safe; but I am afraid, if you do nothing in this great Affair now it is started (I'll grapple with neither of the Expedients;) but if you do nothing, but let the thing lye loose, you'll gratifie the Jesuits by our confusion, and the Commonwealths-men to shuffle the Cards again. But if you go into some Medium, both these sort of men will be undone.

Sir W. J. I have heard with great Attention this very Learned and able Gentleman. I am really of opinion, if any better Expedient could have been found out, than what has been proposed, that he as soon as any Gentleman would have proposed it. But I am amazed, that so learned a Gentleman should not see through this Expedient. That which I take for the Expedient is, the Duke to retain the name of King, and the next Heir to be under the Title of Regent or Protector: What does he mean by next Heir? For any thing I know and believe, it is the Dukes Daughter; but it may be the Duke may have a Son. Either I have a great cloud upon my Understanding, or this is strange, that if the Duke have a Son, and shall he at a Day, a Month, or a Year old be Regent? Suppose the Princess of *Orange* come over, and she dye, (the Prince of *Orange* has no Right to the Regency) and she leave a Child, and that Child be Regent, that Child must have a Protector; and so there will be a Protector of a Protector. But, Sir, we are told, that nothing but to keep up the Greatness of the Government makes them go from the Bill of Exclusion to this Expedient. But is it so great and pleasing a thing to wear a Crown, and be called King, and have no Authority? It is much worse than to loose an actual Crown and the possession of it. If the Bill pass, and the Duke be Banished 500 Miles off, it must be out off *England* — if the name will please him, in Civility beyond the Sea he shall be King, and it will be as much to his purpose beyond the Sea to be called King only, as here. — But for the Security of his Estate being here: He that would venture the loss of a Kingdom for Religion, will his Estate too; that's but a weak ty. It is less Injustice to take away the Crown and Power from him, than to have of both but the Name. If you allow the Duke the Name, it will imply a Right; therefore for that to be used as an Argument is strange. But why is this Contention and all this ado, I wonder, for an empty Name? But I am afraid this Expedient is a kinde of Jesuits-powder (I do not think the Gentlemans Intent or Opinion is for the Jesuits) but a wise man may over-do sometimes. — If you do not Exclude the Dukes Title, the Duke is King still, and then will Learned Lawyers tell you, that by 1 H. 7. all Incapacity is taken away by the possession of the Crown.

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If you take not away the Discent of the Crown, and that the Duke has a Title to be King, then without doubt all incapacities fail, — but if the thing may be effectually done, I am as willing to exclude him the Name, as well as the power; but Lawyers know no distinction. — When the Lady comes to be Regent, not only Nature, but Conscience will put her upon giving *Cæsar* his due; and perhaps that Text some of our Divines will preach upon. They'll say, that the Parliament by what they have done, acknowledge a good Title in the Duke. But if he be King, as the Parliament allows him to be in Name, he has right of Descent, and so will be restored to all the Rights of King. — An Argument upon Queen *Mary* like this, restored the first Fruits and Tenths. — Another thing perhaps may come from them that proposed this Expedient, (I do not believe it came from that Gent. &c.) if you had pass the other Bill, great many would not submit to it; but if you pass this, if the Duke have right to be King, and be kept from the Administration of it, I doubt whether I shall fight against him. And the Papists will say, you have got a Law to separate that which is inseparable. I would, if I were as the Duke, have this Bill to perplex my opposers, rather than a clear one. He has told you of an Army to maintain the Bill, &c. — which will not soon be laid down. But why an Army? — If there must be an Army for your Bill, there will be four Armies requisite to maintain the Expedient. — A Protector has been proposed, not like that of *E. 6.* who was little more than the now Lord President of the Council. — But certainly they who proposed the Expedient, would have by it the same power of letting in the Duke, as of keeping him out. Therefore I move to lay aside this consideration, and take up the Bill as has been Moved for.

L. G. I think it is fit we should present Reasons to the King for passing this Bill of Excluding the Duke, &c. I do think that the Administration of the Government has been in such hands since the King came in, that though the Ministers have been changed, yet the same principles remain to this day, though some have been removed. — The breaking of the Tripple League, the taking of the *Dutch Smyrna-Fleet*. The King of *France* makes War for his glory, and we for nothing but to get Riches to make the King Absolute. Such a violation was done upon the Rights of the people as has been done. — *He was called down to Order* —

E. V. A Question so extremely well spoken unto, to be interrupted with any angry Question, is not very decent at this time; what is spoken of, is matter to be enquired into another time, though the Gentleman does it with a worthy intent. If any Gentleman have any thing else to propose, pray hear him.

[*L. G. Goes on.*] I intended to Move you for Reasons to induce the King to pass this Bill. The strange and dishonourable Retrenchments made in the Kings Family. — He is surrounded by the Dukes Creatures. — 'Tis not safe for the King to part with any one Minister, unless he part with all; and when these men have got a Bank of money for a Popish Successor, then will be the time to take away the King.

Sir F. W. This we are upon is a matter of great weight and difficulty. Let any man that can, maintain this Expedient, or give you a new one.

Sir T. M. I have heard with patience this Expedient which has been well offered, and I believe mistaken by the Gentleman who answered it. I must say this, your Question and your business is Religion, and I have given as good proof of my zeal for the Protestant Religion this twenty years as any man has; and I have been for this Bill of Excluding the Duke, &c. I am of opinion something must be done to secure Religion. For the point of Law mentioned, if the Law be such, That Dominion must run with the Name of King, that single Reason is to carry the Debate. But if I answer not that, I am at an end. But sure those words that can disinherit a King, may make this Expedient Law. I would not rise now, if I thought the Bill to Exclude the Duke, &c. could pass; my grounds are but conjectures. The last Parliament I did think this Bill would pass with greasing the wheels. The condition of England is thus; we do need one another, both King and People; and we have need to make use of a Parliament to assist one another, to relieve us in the difficulties we are in. If the Duke should be King, he will need a Parliament, and so will the people. In order to this, if another Expedient can be found out as like this, though not the same, which no objection of Law could destroy, he would do the King and Kingdom great service and advantage who would produce it. In this necessity we are like two great Armies encamped up-

on two Hills, and neither dare remove, not for want of Valour, but from their Reason: he that has the last loaf stays longest, necessity compels the other to discamp. At last it must be one side or other, or else *England* will have the worst of it. But if none will venture to clear the matter in point of Law, I am answered. If any could alter that *Bill*, that it should not be the same we have had twice before, I should like it. I like this *Expedient* offered you, for 'tis a *Bill of Exclusion*, and so strong a one, that the *Duke* may choose the first rather. I am for the nail that will drive to do our business. If Gentlemen have other thoughts, pray so contrive it, that we have one *Bill* or t'other.

W. H. All the *Expedients* I have heard yet, are like a *Concumber*, when you have well drest it, throw it away. These Gentlemen tell you, they will bring in a *Bill of Excluding the Duke from the Regency, &c.* This proposition is either honest or not; if it be honest and without design, then all the dispute betwixt the *King* and *Us*, will be, whether the *Duke* shall have a Title to the Crown. But I hope the *King* will rather gratifie the Nation, than the *Duke*. If this be not honest, and people about the *King* circumvent him, they will find means from day to day to divert him. Why was *England* so fond of *Calis*, but to have some footstep into *France*? And so this *Bill*, let the *Bill* pass, and all those Gentlemen who have dependency upon the *Duke*, if he come to the Crown, will change matters.

Sir F. W. A worthy Member not being satisfied with Arguments of Law against the *Expedient*, that calls me up, as in my profession. The Question about this *Bill of Exclusion*, that 'tis lawful in Conscience, no man will oppose: the great opposers of it in the *Lords House*, agreed it lawful when they threw it out. — Not *Jure Divino* unlawful concurrentibus iis qui concurrere debent. Some Gentlemen told you, their Country gave them Instructions to press this *Bill of Exclusion, &c.* *Sir T. Litt.* said, it was dangerous to take Instructions from the Country: But I say, 'tis much more to take it from Court. *Parliaments* formerly upon any extraordinary matter, staid, and sent their Members to consult with those who sent them. I am not subjugated (when I am here) to what the Country does propose. I am as much against a *Republick* as he that fears it; but I am a Protestant. I say, I know *Sir T. Litt.* to be of that Experience and Reason, that if he go away satisfied in this matter, he will do all the good he can in the post he is in. But to keep close to this Question; It being allowed by Law; That an Exclusion of the *D.* from the Crown may be; the next thing is to consider the *Expedient of the Regency* proposed. The same Authority that can make a Descent of the Crown, may modify it. He argued to shew that the *Regency* would make the *Duke* insignificant in the Administration of the Government. Now the Question is, which is the most practicable. We Lawyers are aptest to go on the strongest side, and to call every thing Prerogative. I'll put you a case, in *King James's* time, the *Sheriff* of----- there was an exception in his Commission, that he should not keep the *County-Court* of----- but should have all other Exercises of his Office. But the Judges resolved he was *Sheriff* to all intents and purposes, and that he could not be hindred keeping the *County-Court*. An Act of Parliament against common sense is void. To make a man *King*, and not suffer him to exercise *Kingly power*, is a contradiction. Some clauses formerly in *Acts of Parliament*, were flattering clauses, to satisfy the people, and not let them have the thing. Should this of the *Expedient* be an *Act*, 'tis nonsense, and may be said hereafter, the House of Commons were outwitted. I owe the *Duke* obedience if he be *King*: but if he be *King*, and have no power to govern, he is the *King* and no *King*. I have urged this to shew, that this is no *Expedient*, it blears only peoples Eyes, and is no solid security. To say the *Duke* values his Estate, which he may forfeit, &c. He loves a Crown too very well, therefore you are not to arm your self in point of Conscience, but in point of Reason. The last *Parliament* I did see, by the management of the *Papists* and the *Ministers*, that without this *Bill of Exclusion*, our ruine is irresistible. If the *Duke* come to the Crown, he brings with his Religion *Merum Imperium*, and that made me fond of the *Bill*; but if by Law the *Duke* never was *King*, there is no case of Conscience lyes upon us in his *Exclusion*. I will only make this observation of the *Kings Speech*, in relation to this Question.----- And if it be practicable, the ridding of our selves quite of that Party, &c. and not to lay so much weight upon one *Expedient*, as to determine all others are ineffectual, vide *Speech*. The two main points (it seems) the *King* doubts himself, and all this delivered

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livered by the King in great wisdom, is clipt off to *this Expedient of the Regency*. You see now we come to *Expedients*; the Ministers have had *two Parliaments* to consider it, and now we are come to *this Expedient of the Regency*. I find no security in *Law* by *this Expedient*; you take away nothing by *this Expedient*, and therefore I hope the *Bill of Exclusion* will pass. I hope that reason, and not great Offices, will take men off from their *Nemine contradicente*. I speak this as if I were a dying man, and humbly Move for the *Bill, &c.*

H. B. I have it in command from my Country, *That they apprehend no Expedient to secure us from Popery*, but that the Remedy will be worse than the Disease, *unless this Bill*. I have heard as yet no Reason given against it. But there is an *aliquid latet*. If the D. be not set aside, I am sure the Government will be; and therefore I am for the *Bill of Exclusion, &c.*

Sir T. M. I know not how far Sir Fr. W. Argument may be prest, what *Bill* soever we may have. Pray let us have the *Law* on our sides, that if the K. should dye, we may know whither we are to go. I think the K's *Speech* is penned as it ought to be penned; and should a K. speak positively to what *Laws* He would have, we are an *Irish Parliament*, and not an *English*; but the K's words are tender words. The thing lies fairly before you, if any *Expedient* can be thought of, not to destroy the *Monarchy*; and if the next presented be not the best, not to refuse the next.

E. V. You have had an *Expedient* offered you of a *Regency, &c.* instead of the *Bill of Exclusion, &c.* Pray consider what this *Regency* is? 'Tis the whole Office of a King, to appoint *Judges*, call *Parliaments, &c.* This Power they would take away from the Duke. But if by *Law* they will reserve the name of King to the Duke, 'tis to bring a War upon us, and to bring the Duke in by force. This *Regency* must be supported by War, as well as the *Bill of Exclusion*. By the 13 *Eliz.* the *Crown* is not alienable by the K. but may be alienated by King, Lords, and Commons. And when that Statute was made, no *Successour* was named, to keep King James in awe; which I conceive was the Reason why none was named in the last *Bill of Exclusion*. Though we have bin frightened out from that *Bill* by *Prorogations* and *Dissolutions*, yet 'twill not frighten them whose Reasons go along with it. And I am for that *Bill*, because all men are for it, and have sent up the same *Parliament* again that past it. But if you lead people into uncertainties in the Government (as this project of *Regency* undoubtedly will do) the *Court* and the *Country* will be of a minde to lay aside *Parliaments*, because they are useless.

Sir H. C. Peoples eyes are now enlightned, and all the world over they are an informed people. The *Papists* care not who is K. if he be a *Papist*. And so he proceeded much to the same purpose in several *Speeches* in the last *Parliament*.

Col. G. L. I would not have spoke so much out of duty to my Master, but for the duty I owe to my Country. I owe a new obligation to the K. for I am the D's Servant from the K. My Father was a Servant to the late K. and *this*; and I have my protection under Him. I was bred in *England*, and for his Service at Sea. I know my own weakness, not being bred to the *Law*; but by enquiry I finde, that the Doctrine of disposing a Kingdom from the Right Heir is Damnable: and 'tis the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*. I have heard that in the 24 *E. 3.* the K. demanded Advice of the *Parliament*, in matters relating to the *Crown*. The answer was by the whole *Parliament*, *They could not advise in any thing relating to the Crown, nor of Disinheriting Him to whom they were sworn*. The Fundamental and Common Law of *England* has made the Duke Heir to the *Crown*, if the K. have no Sons. The Title of *Hen. 4.* was confirmed by *Parliament*, but he laid his Claim of Descent from *H. 3.* and it continued in that Descent till *H. 6.* and then the *Parliament* declared that those *Acts* were not binding, but unjust; and declared the Oaths of Allegiance to those Kings infamous and wicked; and so the Right Heir came in. *H. 8.* had Power to dispose of the *Crown*, by his last Will and Testament, to place and displace the *Crown* at his pleasure, yet all his right Heirs came to the *Crown*; though *Jane Gray* claimed it by vertue of that Will, and baited her Title with Religion. Queen *Elizabeth* made a Law, *That whoever did maintain, That the Crown could not be disposed of by Parliament, should be Guilty of Treason, &c.* and for ever after of *Premunire*. But since that, there is a Restitution of King James, which acknowledged him lawfully, rightly, and justly the next Heir to the *Crown*, and did beseech the K. to accep

cept of their Allegiance to him and his Posterity : And I think our Ancestors swore to the K. & his posterity, as well as we. 'Tis a great Happiness to this Nation that both the Lines are united, and that we are rid of the Misfortunes of the *Barons Wars*. We have had Attempts to turn the *Government* into a *Republic*. And who knows but that if you put by the Right of the D. the Revenue of the Crown being much upon the people, but that there may be Attempts to turn the *Government* into a *Republic* again ? When my Father was in Prison in the late Troubles, an eminent man then in Power in discourse with him said, *I have obliged you, and if the K. come in, as I believe He will, then think of me ; Look to your selves when you are in the Saddle again : If once you divide, adieu to Monarchy for ever.* If you keep out the D. what must follow ? *An Act of Association* ; I speak now for *England*, and for my Posterity (I have seven Children,) How will this look ? The Kings Father Murder'd, and his Brother taken from Him ; Will this take no effect with the King ? I wish the Duke many happy days, but the King more from my heart than the Duke. The King is a healthful Man, and the Duke is not. I am not barely the Duke's Servant, which makes me concern myself ; nor out of pique of Honour would I do any thing to destroy my Posterity. Therefore I am against the Bill, &c.

Sir W. C. That which calls me up, is to answer something that was said by the worthy Member that spoke last ; I am for the *Bill of Exclusion*, (and was so the last Parliament ;) because I am clearly satisfied there can be no Security without it : But I must so far agree with him, that this Bill (if it should pass) will not be a full and compleat Security. But ——— Here being an Interruption by a noise in the House, this Gentleman proceeded no further.

Col. B. This is the day of *England's* distress, and not only *England*, but upon this days Debate depends the good fate of the *Protestant Religion* all the world over. Except you expect a Miracle from Heaven, nothing else can save the *Protestant Religion*, but this *Bill of Exclusion*. I think I have said this many years ago, *That Popish Matches would bring in Popery at last.* As to the point of Law (spoken of) that 'twill be interpreted according to the strength of the Party—— But I doubt not, if we do our endeavours, God will help us, if we have nothing left us but Prayers and Tears. We are in condition of Conquest or Compact, and so is all Government. Interest must defend this Bill, and not an Army ; we are the Army. I have a Family as well as others, and where Idolatry must be set up ; and rather than my Children should breathe in such an air, I had rather they were buried, and had all the mischiefs in the world. Col. L. ingenuously offer'd some things ; but without this Bill you may sit down, take a *Popish Successor*, and renounce the *Protestant Religion*. I would break this *Popish* Interest, and then Interest will maintain this Bill. If once this Bill pass, and as in *Queen Elizabeth's* time Protestants are put in places of Trust, you need not fear the disturbance spoken of. Where ten were of this mind, an hundred are now that will bleed for this Bill. In plain English, Let the world see that the *Protestant Religion* is dear to us, and we shall have the Law on our sides.

Sir T. Litt. I was mistaken by some Gentlemen in what I said : I shall be very short and tender of the time, because 'tis late. That of the *Lady Maries Regency* obviated an absurdity in the former Bill. If the Duke should have a Son, where are you then ? The Lady cannot descend from the Throne, having possess'd it. But my meaning was, that the Two Princesses respectively should Succeed in the Regency during the Minority of that Son. The Bill of Exclusion is so weak a thing, that 'twill need all the props to support it. And a train of consequences will follow it. What is told you of *Scotland*, is worth your considering ; if *Scotland* be not consenting to it, I know not how you'll obviate that. It unites the *Papists* of *England* and *France*, which we ought above all things to prevent.

H. B. He may be convinced by his own Argument. For by so much the easier 'tis for the Princess of Orange to descend from her Authority of Regent, so much the less is our Security. And for *Scotland*, the same Interest that passes this Bill here, will do it in *Scotland*, and in *Ireland* there is no need of it. By this Proposition of the Regency, all Commissions Military by Sea and Land, Church and Law, are to go on in the Duke's name. And if all Dispatches under the Great Seal must go under his Name, we can have no Security. The Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy can be taken to none but Him ; and if that be granted, That 'tis unlawful to take up Arms again?



against the K. or those Commissionated by him----- If that be not a true proposition, I know not why that Declaration was made: It lies loose to me, I must confess This Expedient seems to me, as if a man that scorched his Shins at the Fire, instead of removing himself farther off, should send for a Mason to remove the Chimney back. I have heard from Lawyers, That if a man do make a Frechold-Lease to begin from the date thereof, 'tis void. It would be more ingenucus for the Gentlemen to say, If you do pass the Bill to exclude the Duke, they will not be bound by it, they will have the D. to succeed; and then I wish they would tell us what will save the Protestant Religion. If the Duke come to the Crown, will Gentlemen choose either to be Papists, or burnt, or hang'd? I have no disrespect to the Duke if this Proposal could keep out Popery: But if I am to leap over a River, I had rather have no Staff than a broken one. This can be no Security. If you leave it in the power of the Council to make War and Peace, and dispose of Money, Pray then where is the Government? Either they will be faithful, and keep the Law of Regency; or the King must be King but in name, and they the Soul of the Government. I have heard the Expedients with patience, and have not been over-hasty to put the Question. But I see no Remedy to save Religion, unless excluding the Duke; Therefore pray put the Question for the Bill, &c.

The Question was stated.

R. H. You have been moved to adde to the Duke's Exclusion all other Popish Successours. This is a Bill on purpose to Exclude the Duke only. You may Exclude all other Papists from Succeeding, &c. in another Bill by it self. But I observe, that the way to loose a Bill is to clog it.

H. C. I shall only observe, that by the last Bill of Exclusion, if the Duke should turn Protestant, He will be Excluded; and if the Princess of Orange turn Papist, she is not Excluded. Vid. the Vote for the Bill in Print.

In the AFTERNOON.

An Account given of the Lords throwing out the IMPEACHMENT of Fitzharris.

Sir T. L. I See by the Lords refusing this Impeachment, no farther use of a Parliament. They will be a Court, or not a Court, to serve a present purpose.

Sir W. J. In a matter so plain, and which concerns the very being of Parliaments, I am unwilling to make unnecessary doubts. If an Action be brought in the lower Courts, it does not hinder that Action being brought in Westminster-hall, if no Judgment upon it; and it holds the like in this case. Indictments were brought against the Lords in the Tower at Common-Law, and yet was no Impediment to their Impeachment in the Lords House; but here is no Indictment or prosecution brought against Fitzharris. We have an Instance fresh in Memory; The Lord Chief-Justice Scroggs a Commoner, and not Indicted at Common-Law, yet the Lords without any scruple accepted his Impeachment; so that we need not spend our time to search Precedents. Perhaps the Lords Journals were not made up, but our Members have taken Notes out of the Minute-Book----- by them we finde the Lords have determined a great point. The Lords Spiritual as well as the Lords Temporal have Voted it, which we own not in this Judicature, nor I hope never shall; and we are denied Justice by the Lords Spiritual, who have no Right to Vote. This is doing a double act of Injustice. And since the Lords have taken upon them to throw out the Impeachment of Fitzharris, let us Vote, That the Commons have a Right to Impeach in Capital Cases; and that the Lords have denied us Justice, in refusing the Impeachment. And after you have asserted your Priviledges, then draw up Reasons for maintaining them. And if the Dissolution of the Parliament follows, it's the fault of those Men who will not hear our Reasons, and in a Parliamentary way at a Conference shew how unwarrantable the Lords actions have been in their way of proceeding.

Sir F. W. If this Impeachment of Fitzharris was of so ordinary a nature as a Monopoly, &c. I should not press upon this matter. But this is not an ordinary Accu-

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sation, but that which relates to our Religion and Property; and how the Bishops come to stifle this, let God and the world judge. I would know if a man be impeached by the Commons, and no Indictment against him, (only the Attorney-General told the Lords, that the King gave Directions he should be prosecuted, and no Record against him) whether this is a ground to deny our Impeachment? If the Lords will Vote that the Commons shall not Impeach him, they may as well Vote they shall not be Prosecutors; But yet we will be so. This is a New Plot against the Protestants, of which Fitzharris is accused, and we must not Impeach him; in this the Lords fairly say, We must not hear it. If this be the Case, I desire you'll come to some Vote. You are willing to discover the Plot if you could. If the Attorney-General had prepared a Prosecution in an Inferiour Court, and they had proceeded to Judgment, then it is pleaded in Bar to the Judgment of a Superiour Court. If our Time be short, (as I believe it is) pray do not delay to come to some Resolution; if the House be satisfied in it, pray make a Vote to assert your Right. A little while ago, when the Duke was presented for a Papist, the Grand Jury you know was dismiss'd by Chief-Justice, &c. This seems as if the Lords were bound in Honour to justify the Judges Proceedings by their own. 'Tis a reflection of weakness in a man, who doubts in a plain matter; and if no man doubts our Right, pray Vote it so.

Sir R. H. I am glad we are off from the great thing yesterday. I cannot believe but that the Lords have Judgment enough to have cause for what they do, and in this cause of Fitzharris Impeachment. In this matter, Presidents you need not search. This of Fitzharris seems to me to be a more dangerous breath than usual, a breath fit to be stifled; there is something in this more than ordinary. If there be so sacred a respect to the common Tryals of England in Inferiour Courts, 'tis strange that the House of Commons should be below a common Jury. If in the case of Skinner, and the fact done beyond the Sea, the Lords contended with the Commons about judging it, though it was an original cause, this was no great value of the Law of England. But it seems they value Fitzharris to keep him from us. When I have heard in all the Speeches to day, that the Duke does not go single;-----and have heard so excellent discourses to day of that matter, I am loath to mingle my weakness.-----But such Counsel as this, the King hereafter will have no cause to thank them, for involving him in the fatality of those Counsels; as if they would make the Libel of Fitzharris the Copy of their Counsels. Dangerfield was reputed a most infamous person, yet if he would speak what he knew, nothing of mercy was too big for him; But Fitzharris is a man of no infamy, and yet they hurry him away to the Tower, when he began to confess in Newgate. Are you so lost, that you have no mercy left for the Protestant Religion? This is strange, if the terror of his condition make him confess the whole Plot, and he be taken out of our hands. We hear of other things, as that the French Ambassador had a hand in this Plot, which a Jury will not inquire into, their business is only whether Fitzharris be guilty or not guilty of the Indictment. I must confess, that with the carriage of this, I have enlarged my suspicion, for I cannot but suspect unusual ways. The worst of Mankind with all his Villanies about him, has been pardoned.-----Is there in this any provocation given by us? but something depends upon this Man, as well as upon the Bill to day. When you was told by Secretary J. He would not carry the Impeachment, &c. and the House would make no Breach, by taking any severe course against him, but pass it over with temper-----sure we must not lay down all prosecution of the Plot, and say, that the Protestant Religion shall have no mercy. Fitzharris may merit mercy by confession; and if his breath be stopt by the Lords, I am sorry that people will say, If it were not for the Lords, Fitzharris might have discovered all the Conspiracy, and the Protestant Religion might have been saved. I Move therefore, that in your Vote you will not only say, That denying this Impeachment, &c. tends to the subverting the Constitution of Parliament, but of the Protestant Religion also. And I hope we shall proceed in this with the same calmness of mind that every man does wish, who would not loose his Religion.

Serg. M. A Plot we all know has been on foot in England, and I am sure in Ireland too, and what Arts and Crafts have been used to hide the Plot? It began with Murder and Perjury, and false Subornation, and this of Fitzharris is a second part of that. We have sent up an Impeachment against Fitzharris, and the Lords deny to receive it. In effect they make us no Parliament if we are the prosecutors, and they will

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not hear our Accufation, 'tis ftrange, when their own Lives as well as ours are concerned in the Plot. The fame day we Impeach *Fitzharris*, the Lords Vote, *we fhall not profecute him.* -----Now when all is at ftake, we muft not profecute. If this be fo, *Holland* and *Flanders* muft fubmit to the *French*, and they run over all. This is a ftrange Breach of Priviledge, and tends to the Danger of the King's Perfon, and Deftroction of the *Proteftant Religion*.

Sir T. P. This of *Fitzharris* is a confiderable Confirmation of the former Plot; I call it the *Old Plot*, but 'tis ftill new upon us. This is a confirmation of the Defigne to Murder the King, and the Duke confenting to deftroy his own Brother and our King. I have often heard it whifper'd, that this Plot was *Madams* Defigne at *Dover*. 'Tis plain that *Justice Godfrey* was Murdered, and that the Army at *Blackheath* was to deftroy the Proteftants in *Holland*, and to awe the City of *London*. When *Fitzharris* was in an Inclination to difcover what he knew, and two or three Honourable Members went to Examine him, this man was fetch'd the next day to *Whitehall*, and fent to the *Tower*, and fo we were deprived of all farther hopes of Difcovery. We have received the Information he gave, and now that the Man may be in no capacity to difcover farther, they flop his Mouth. I Move therefore, that you will Declare, *That if any Judge, Juftice, or Jury proceed upon him, and he found Guilty, that you will declare them Guilty of his Murder, and Betrayers of the Rights of the Commons of England.* [Vid. the Printed Votes.]

Sir W. J. Now the Houfe has done as much as is fit for the Lords, but we do not know how *Inferiour Courts* will proceed; therefore I'll propofe a Vote, *That if any Inferiour Court fhall proceed, &c.* [which paff, Vid. the Print.] I would not give occafion to people to fay, we do things in an extraordinary manner. 'Tis late, and pray let's Adjourn.

MUNDAY, March 28. 1681.

The Bill for Excluding the D U K E, &c. read.

Sec. J. NO Bill was ever offered in *Parliament* of the like nature, fo much againft the Juftice of the Nation; it condemns a Man never heard, and then 'tis a Law made *ex poft facto*.-----Very extraordinary----againft the Fundamental Juftice of the Nation; and not only that, but againft the wifdom of the Nation, and will introduce a change of the Government. If the Duke will try to cut this Law with his Sword, if he overcome, he will have the fame power to fet afide all Laws, both for Religion and Property: the power will be in the hands of the Conqueror, and certainly he will change the Government. 'Tis againft the Religion of the Nation, which teaches us to pay Obedience to our Governours, whether good or bad, never fo faulty or criminal. In primitive Chriftianity, Obedience was paid to Heathen Princes, *in licitis & honeftis*; and we are not to do evil that good may come of it, nor on the profpect of any good. I fhall fay one word more, 'tis againft the Oaths of the Nation, of Allegiance and Supremacy. The Duke is the Kings lawful Heir, if he have no Son, and in the Eye of the Law I am fworn to him, and every Oath is in the fense of the Law-giver. If this *Disinheriton* pafs now into a new Law, who difpenfes me from that Oath to the King? poffibly I am too tedious, and not willingly heard. ----- If the Bill be againft the Religion of the Nation, being obliged by Oaths, againft the Government and the wifdom of the Nation, I hope you will throw it out.

T. B. Sec. J. has moved to throw out the Bill, and defired to be heard patiently; I find no body fecond him, pray let him go on and fecond himfelf. Ordered a fecond Reading.

Sir W. J. Becaufe there has been much difcourfe in the Town of the Votes that paff on Saturday, upon the Lords *Spiritual and Temporal* rejecting the *Impeachment*, &c. though I believe what is done will be made good, yet I would for the prefent, give the Nation all the fatisfaction we can, that we are in the right. Amongft our misfortunes in being called to this place, we are far remote from *Records* and *Books*; but yet I think

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it may be easie to prepare ourselves to maintain what we have done. According to the little light I have, I find it the undoubted right of the Commons, not only to bring *Impeachments* against Lords, but against Commons too. *Magna Charta* does not only say, *Per judicium Parium*, &c. but *per Legem Terræ*, &c. Tryal by Parliament is *Lex Terræ*. I have heard of a Record, 4 E. 3. where when the E. of March—

The Black Rod came to command their Attendance in the House of Lords, whither they immediately went, and the Lord Chancellor by Command of the King Dissolved the Parliament.

FINIS.



L O N D O N :

Printed for R. Baldwin, 1681.

The vote of ye House of Commons the 16th of January,
1693. Being ye day after ye King rejected the Bill touching
free and impartial proceedings in parliament.

Resolved That whoever advises the King not to give the Royall
assent to the Act touching free and impartial proceedings in
parliament, which was to Redress a Grievance; and take off
a scandal upon the proceedings of the commons in parliament
is an enemy to their Majesties and the Kingdom.

Resolved That a representation be made to his Majesty humbly
to lay before him how far the Instances have been in
former Reigns of denying the Royall assent to bills
for redress of grievances, and the ^{great} grief of the Commons
for his not having given the royall assent to severall
publick bills, and particularly to the Bill intituled, An
Act touching free and impartial proceedings in parliament
which tended so much to the flooring the Reputation of
this House after their having so freely voted to supply
the publick necessities.

The King past an Act for 24^s in the pound when he
rejected this Bill.

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A True and Exact

COPY

OF A

Treasonable and Bloody Paper;

Called, The

Fanaticks New-Covenant:

Which was taken from Mr. *Donald Cargill*, at *Queens-Ferry*, the Third Day of *June*, Anno Dom. 1680. One of their *Field-Preachers*, a declared Rebel and Traytor.

Together with their Execrable

DECLARATION.

Published at the Cross of *Sanquhair*, upon the Twenty Two Day of the said Month of *June*, after a Solemn Procession, and Singing of *Psalms*, by *Cameron*, the Notorious Ring-Leader of, and Preacher at, their *Field-Conventicles*, Accompanied with Twenty of that Wicked Crew.

Reprinted at LONDON by T. N. according to the Copy
Printed at EDENBURGH; and are to be sold by *Andrew*
Forrester in King-street Westminster. 1680.

A True and Exact Copy of a Treasonable Paper, called, The Fanaticks New-Covenant.

WE Under-Subscribers, for our selves, and all that join with us, and adhere to us, being put to it by God, our Consciences, and Men; Do bind our Souls with a solemn and sacred Bond, lest on the one hand we should be carried away with the stream of the Apostacy and defection of the Church in this time, and on the other hand, lest we should (not being so engaged) vanish in vanity, and be without a right Rule in good Designs: We judged it our Duty again to covenant with God, and one another, and to publish this *DECLARATION* to the World of our Purposes, that Men may know our most inward-thoughts, the Rules that we walk by, and the outmost ends that we have before our eyes for this intent, that these who are lovers of God, zealous of His reigning in Glory, and desirous of Reformation, and the Propagation of his Kingdom, may have occasion no more to be jealous of our Intentions, and others may have no ground to load us with odious and foul Aspersions; but, that all knowing the truth of us, if they shall strive against us, and Truth with us, shall do it without excuse, and against conviction; and that these who shall join with us, may do it upon solid and undoubted-grounds, and both they and we may expect Grace from Him, Faithfully to persevere, and happily to be successful in so good Purposes.

It is true, We are not ignorant of the great unmindfulness, failing, counteracting, and mocking that has been in our former Vows and Covenants with God, and of the great Judgments that hath, and are like to follow such impious and sinful dealing with God in such weighty Matters, (for which we both ought and desire to be humbled before Him) which cannot but make us with great trembling of Heart enter into new ones, knowing both our own weakness and readiness to relapse, and the great hazard and danger of such relapses; Yet, the desire of recovering and preserving a remnant, and the conviction of this, as the most convenient mean, the zeal to God's Glory, and Christ's reigning, (which is the highest and most acceptable duty Man can perform to God) hoping for His Mercies, (who is witness to the integrity of our Hearts, and rightness of our Intentions) that he will instruct, direct, accept, and prosper us, we go forward, declaring, that nothing else but what we here express is our Design.

I. We

I. We Covenant and swear, that we take the only true and living God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be our God, and betakes our selves to the Merits and Righteousness of his Son, as the alone Righteousness that can justify us before God; and that we take his Scriptures and Word to be the object of our Faith, and rule of our Conversation in all things; and that we shall give up our selves to Him to be Renewed, Instructed, and in all things ruled by His Spirit, according to that Word; and shall, earnestly endeavour by His Grace, to render to Him that Love, Worship, and Obedience, that His Word requires, and His Goodness engages us to.

II. That we shall to the utmost of our Power, advance the Kingdom of our Christ establish'd throughout the Land, (if at any time hereafter God shall give us this opportunity) Righteousness, and the true Reformed Religion, in the Truth of its Doctrine, in the Purity and Power of its Worship and Ordinances, and in its Discipline and Government, and free the Church of God from the Thralldom, Tyranny, Incroachment, and corruption of Prelacy on the one hand, and Erastianism on the other. And that we shall to our Power, relieve the Church and Subjects of this Kingdom, (we being called thereto, by His giving of us Power, Power being Gods-Call to do good,) of that Oppression that hath been exercised upon their Consciences, Civil Rights and Liberties, that Men may serve Him Holily, without Fear, and possess their Civil Rights in quietness, without disturbance.

III. That we shall endeavour to our utmost, the extirpation of the Kingdom of Darkness, and whatsoever is contrair to the Kingdom of Christ, and especially Idolatry, and Popery in all the Articles of it, as we are bound in our National Covenant; and Superstition, Will-worship, and Prelacy, with its Hierarchy, as we are bound in our Solemn League and Covenant; And that we shall with the same sincerity, endeavour (God giving us assistance) the overthrow of that Power that hath established that Prelacy and Erastianism over the Church, and exercises such a lustful and arbitrary Tyranny over the Subjects, seeking again to introduce Idolatry and Superstition in these Lands, contrair to our Covenants: And in a word, that we shall endeavour the extirpation of all the Works of Darkness, and the Relicks of Idolatry and Superstition, (which are both much enlarged and revived in our times,) and execute righteous Judgment impartially (according to the Word of God, and degree of Wickedness) upon the Committers of these things, but especially, Blasphemy, Idolatry, Atheism, Sorcery, Perjury, Uncleaness, Profanation of the Lords-Day, Oppression and Malignancy; that being thus zealous for God, he may delight to dwell among us.

IV. Seriously considering, that the hand of our Kings has been against the Throne of the Lord, and that now for a long time, the Succession of our Kings, and the most part of our Rulers with him, hath been against the Purity and Power of Religion and Godliness, and freedom
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of the Church of God, and hath degenerate from the Virtue and good Government of their Predecessors into Tyranny, and hath of late so manifestly rejected God, His Service and Reformation, as a Slavery, as they themselves call it in their publick Papers; (especially, in these last Letters to the King, and Duke of *Landerdale*) disclaiming their Covenant with God, and blasphemously inacting it to be burnt by the Hand of a Hangman, governed contrary to all right Laws, Divine and Humane, exercised such Tyranny, and Arbitrary Government, oppressed men in their Consciences and Civil Rights, used free Subjects (Christian and Reasonable Men) with less Discretion and Justice than their Beasts; and so not only frustrate the great end of Government, (which is, that men may live Godly, Holily, and Peaceably under them, and might be maintained in their Rights and Liberties from injury and wrong) but hath also walked contrary to it; So that it can no more be called a *Government*, but a *lustful Rage*, exercised with as little right Reason, and with more cruelty than in Beasts, and they themselves can be no more called *Governours*, but *publick Grassators*, and *publick Judgments*, which all Men ought as earnestly to labour to be free of, as of Sword, Famine, or Pestilence raging amongst us; and besides, hath stopped (instead of punishing) the course of Law and Justice against Idolaters, Blasphemers, Atheists, Murtherers, Incestuous and Adulterous, and other Malefactors; and instead of rewarding the good, hath made Butcheries and Murthers on the Lords People, sold them as Slaves, Imprisoned, Forfaulted, Bannished and Fined them, upon no other account, but for maintaining the Lords Right to Rule Consciences, against the Usurpations of Men, for fulfilling their Vows, and repelling unjust Violence, which innocent Nature allows to all; of all which, and moe particulars, we can give (we speak as before God) innumerable and sure Instances: Neither can it be thought, that there is hope of their returning from these Courses, having so often shewed their Natures, and Enmities against God, and all Righteousness, and so often Declared, and Renewed their Purposes and Promises of persevering in these Courses. And, suppose they should dissemble a Repentance of these Evils, and profess to return to better Courses, being put to Straits, or for their own Ends, (for upon no other account can we reasonably expect it;) and though it might be thought, that there might be Pardon for what is done, (which we cannot yet see to be, without the violation of the Law of God, and a great guiltiness on the Land, from which guiltiness the Land can never be free, but by executing of Gods righteous Judgments upon them, for omitting of so greatly deserved, and so necessarily requisite a Justice;) yet they cannot be believed, after they have violated all Tyes that Human Wisdom can devise to bind Men; and beside, there will be something of Folly found, to think to bind a King that pretends to absoluteness: and our Fathers, or rather our Selves, at first judged it not warrantable to receive Him, without consenting to, and swearing of the Covenant: And if so, the renouncing and disclaiming thereof, we ought at present to judge, to be a just and reasonable ground of rejecting Him upon these grounds, being assured of Gods approbation, and Mens, whose Hearts are not utterly byassed, and their Consciences altogether corrupted, and knowing assuredly, that

the upholding of such, is to uphold Men, to bear down Christs Kingdom, and to uphold Satans, and the depriving of Men of right Government, and good Governours, to the ruining of Religion, and undoing of Humane Society. We then seeing the innumerable Sins and Snares, that are in giving Obedience to their Acts; on the other hand, seeing, if we shall acknowledge their Authority, and refuse Obedience to their sinful Commands, the endless Miseries that will follow, and siding with God (who we hope will accept and help us to a liberation from their Tyranny) against his stated and declared Enemies; do reject that King, and these Associate with Him, from being our Rulers, because standing in the way of our Right, free and peaceable serving of God, propagating His Kingdom and Reformation, and overthrowing Satans Kingdom, according to our Covenant; And Declares them henceforth to be no lawful Rulers, as they have Declared us to be no lawful Subjects, upon a ground far less warrantable, as Men unbyassed may see; and that after this, we neither owe, nor shall yield any willing Obedience to them, but shall rather suffer the outmost of their Cruelties and Injustice, until God shall plead our Cause, and that upon these Accounts; because, they have altered and destroyed the Lords established Religion, overturned the fundamental and establish'd Laws of the Kinggom, taken altogether away Christs Church and Government, and changed the Civil Government of this Land (which was by King and free Parliaments) into Tyranny, where none are associate to be partakers of the Government, but only those who will be found by Justice to be guilty of Criminals, and all others excluded; even those, who by the Laws of the Land by Birth had a right to, and a share in that Government, and that only, because not of the same guiltiness and mischievous Purposes with themselves: And also, all free Elections of Commissioners for Parliaments, and Officers for Government, are made void by their making those the Qualifications of admission to these Places, which by the Word of God, and the Laws of this Land, were the cause of their exclusion before, so that none can look upon us, or judge us bound in Alledgiance, to them, unless they say also we are bound in Alledgiance to Devils, they being his Vicegerents, and not Gods.

V. We then being made free, by God and their own doings, He giving the Law, and they giving the transgression of that Law, which is the cause that we are loosed now from all Obligations, both Divine and Civil to them, and knowing that no Society of Men that hath corruption in them (which always is ready to beget disorders, and do injuries, unless restrained and punished by Laws and Government) can be without Laws and Government, and withal, desiring to be governed in the best way that is least lyable to Inconveniencies and Tyranny, We do Declare, that we shall set up over our selves, and over all that God shall give us Power, Government, and Governours, according to the Word of God, and especially according to that Word *Exod. 18. v. 21* *Moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the People, able Men, such as fear God, men of Truth, hating Covetousness*; and that we shall no more commit the Government of our selves, and the making of Laws for us, to any one single

single Person, and lineal Successor, we not being tyed as the *Jews* were, by God, to one Family, Government not being an Inheritance, but an Office, which must be squared, not to the Interest and Lust of a Man, but to the good of the Common-wealth, and this kind of Government by a single Person, &c. being most liable to Inconveniencies, (as sad and long experience may now teach us,) and aptest to degenerate into Tyranny. Moreover, we Declare, that these Men whom we shall set over us, shall be engaged to Govern us principally by that Civil, or Judicial Law, given by God to His People of *Israel*, especially in matters of Life and Death, and in all other things also, so far as they teach, except only that Law, (*viz.* anent Slaves) which does not agree with that Christian Liberty, established in all Christendom, (only violated by our Tyrants, and some others of late,) and that of Divorces and Polygamy; the one being not a Law, but a Permission granted, upon the account of the hardness of their Hearts, the other being a sinful custom, contrair to the first Institution of Marriage, crept into the Church: We know that Men of Malignant and Perverse Spirits, that has not a higher God than a wicked King, which suits only with their lustful licentiousness, and it may be others with them that seemed to be of better Principles, will raise an ignorant clamour upon this, that it is a Fifth-Monarchy, and we Fifth-Monarchy-Men, and will labour to amuse the People with strange terms, and put odious names on good things to make them hateful, as their way is; but if this be their Fifth-Monarchy, we both are, and ought to be such, and that according to His Word.

VI. It being the work of the Ministers of the Gospel, to preach, propagate, and defend the Kingdom of God, and to preserve the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, Government, Liberties and Priviledges of the same, from all corruptions and incroachments of Rulers, and all others. And seeing, that the Ministers of the Church of *Scotland*, (at least the greatest part of them before) not only were defective in Preaching, and testifying against the Acts of these Rulers, for overthrowing Religion and Reformation, abjuring our Covenant made with God, establishing a Government in the Church, which that King calls His own Government, (and so not Gods) contrair to our Covenant; Against inacting of that blasphemous (so *Calvin* calls that Supremacy of *Henry* the Eighth, upon which this Prerogative is founded, and from which it is derived, and is no less, if not more injurious to Christ, and enslaving to his Church) and sacrilegious Prerogative given to a King over the Church of God, and against the other Acts and Incroachments of His Church, and hindered others also who were willing, and would have testified against them, and censured some that did it, (for which, together with the other Causes in their trust and administration, we may say, God hath left them to do worse things;) but also hath voted in that Meeting, (which they are pleased to call an Assembly of Ministers, but how justly, let Men judge) an acceptance of that Liberty, founded upon, and given by vertue of that blasphemously arrogated and usurped Power; and hath appeared before their Courts to accept of that Liberty, and to be enacted and authorized there as Ministers, and so hath willingly (for this is an elicit act of the Will, and not an Act of Force and Constraint) translated the Power of sending out, ordering, censuring, (for as they accept of their Liberty from them,

them, so they submit to their Censures and Restraints, at least all of them who were yet tried with it, and others of them appeared and acknowledged before their Courts, that they would not have done these things that they were charged with, if they had thought it would have offended them) Ministers departing from the Court of Christ, and subjection to the Ministry, to the Courts of Men, and subjection to the Magistrate, (which had been impious and injurious to Christ and His Church, though they had been righteous and lawful Rulers) and by their changing of Courts, (according to Common Law) hath changed their Masters, and of the Ministers of Christ are become the Ministers of Men, and bound to answer to them as oft as they will; and as by the acceptance of this Liberty in such manner, they have translated the Power, so they have given up and utterly quit the Government, and a succession of a Presbyterian Ministry; for as these were not granted them of their Masters, so they exercise their Ministry without them, and so by this, as the Ecclesiastick-Government is swallowed up in the Civil, (if the rest had followed them) the Ministry should have also been extinct with themselves, and the whole Work of Reformation had been buried in Oblivion, not so much as the remembrance of it kept up: These, together with the other of their Commissions in Preaching, the lawfulness of paying that Tribute declared to be imposed for the bearing down of the true Worship of God, (which they falsely termed *Seditious Conventicles*) and their advising these poor Prisoners to subscribe the Bond, and consequently could not but so advise all others, if put to it, (for the hazard that Men were in, will not make a real change of the Morality of that Action) and beside, the rest may be put to it upon the same hazard, and so if the one should advise, (which consequently they must do) and the other should subscribe, this would altogether close that door which the Lord hath made use of in all the Churches of *Europe*, for casting off the Yoke of the Whore, and restoring the truth and purity of Religion and Reformation, and freedom of the Churches, and should have stopped all ingress for Men, when once brought under Tyranny, to recover their Liberty again. These Ministers then, not being followers of Christ, who before *Pontius Pilate*, gave a good Confession, which was, that he was a King, and no King, if he have not power to order his House and Subjects, and they not following him, nor his Ministers, if not asserting and maintaining of this his Kingly Power, against all Incroachers and Usurpers of it; and besides, we being commanded, *If any Brother walk disorderly, from such to withdraw*; and although in the capacity we now are in, we neither have, nor assumes to our selves Authority to give out definite and authoratative sentences of Deposition and Suspension against these Ministers; yet we declare, which is proper for us to do, that we neither can, nor will hear Preaching, nor receive Sacraments from these Ministers that hath accepted of, and voted for that Liberty; and declares all who have encouraged and strengthened their Hands, by hearing and pleading for them, all those who have trafficked for an union with them, without their renouncing and repenting of these things, all those that do not testify faithfully against them, and after do not deport themselves suitably to their testimonies, and all who joyn not in publick with their Brethren,

who



who are testifying against them; we Declare, that we shall not hear them Preach, nor receive Sacraments from them, at least, till they stand in Judgment before these Ministers, and be judged by them who have followed the Lord, and kept themselves free of these Defections: And as our Hearts hath cleaved to these Ministers, while they were on the Lords side, and subjected our selves to them, so we shall still cleave to those that abide following Him, and shall be subject to them in the Lord.

VII. Then we do Declare and Acknowledge, that a Gospel-Ministry, is a standing Ordinance of God, appointed by Christ, to continue in the Church until the end of the World; and that none of us shall take upon him the Preaching of the Word, or Administring the Sacraments, unless Called, and Ordained thereto, by the Ministers of the Gospel: And as we Declare, that we are for a standing Gospel-Ministry, rightly Chosen, and rightly Ordained, so we Declare, That we shall go about this Work in time to come, with more Fasting and Praying, and more careful Inspection into the Conversation and Holiness of these Men that shall be Chosen and Ordained; the want of which formerly, hath been a great sin, both in Ministers and People, which hath not been the least cause of this Defection.

C

T H E



THE
Declaration and Testimony
OF THE
*True-Presbyterian, Anti-Prelatick, and Anti-
Erastian, Persecuted-Party in*
SCOTLAND.

IT is not amongst the smallest of the Lords Mercies to this poor Land, that there hath always been some who hath given a Testimony of every course of Defection which we were guilty of, which is a token for Good, that he does not as yet intend to cast us off altogether, but that he will leave a Remnant, in whom he will be glorious, if they (through His Grace) keep themselves clean still, and walk in His Way and Method, as it hath been walked in, and owned by Him in our Predecessors (of truly worthy Memory) their time. in their carrying on of our Noble Work of Reformation, in the several steps thereof, from Popery and Prelacy, and likewise from Erastian Supremacy, so much usurped by Him, who it is true (so far as we know) is descended from the Race of our Kings; yet He hath so far deborded from what He ought to have been, by His Perjury and Usurpation in Church-matters, and Tyranny in matters Civil, as is known by the whole Land, that we have just reason to believe, that one of the Lords great Controversies against us is, that we have not disowned Him, and the Men of His Practices, whether inferiour Magistrates, or any others, as Enemies to our Lord and His Crown, and the true Protestant and Presbyterian-Interest in their hands, our Lords espoused Bride and Church. Therefore, although we be for Government, and Governours, such as the Word of God, and our Covenants allows, yet we for our selves, and all that will adhere to us, as the Representatives of the true Presbyterian-Church, and covenanted Nation of Scotland, considering the great hazard of lying under such a sin, do by these presents, disown Charles Stuart, who hath been Reigning, or rather (we may say) Tyrannizing on the Throne of Scotland, or Government thereof, (faulted several years since by his Perjury and breach of Covenant with God and his Church) and Usurpation of his Crown and Royal Prerogatives therein,

in, and many other breaches in matters Ecclesiastick, and by his Tyranny and breach of the very Leges Regnandi in matters Civil; for which Reasons, we declare, that several years since he should have been denuded of being King, Ruler, or Magistrate, or having any Power to act, or to be obeyed as such: As also, being under the Standard of Christ, Captain of Salvation, we declare War against such a Tyrant and Usurper, and all the Men of his Practices, as Enemies to our Lord Jesus Christ, his Cause and Covenants, and against all such as have strengthened him, sided with him, or any ways acknowledged him in his Usurpation and Tyranny, Civil and Ecclesiastick, yea, and against all such as shall strengthen, side with, or any ways acknowledge any other in the like Usurpation and Tyranny, far more against such as would betray or deliver up our free reformed Mother Church, into the Bondage of Antichrist, the Pope of Rome.

By this we Homologat the Testimony given at Rutherglen, the twenty ninth of May, 1679. and all the faithful Testimonies of these that have gone before us, as of these also that have suffered of late; and we do disclaim that Declaration published at Hamiltoun, June 1679. chiefly, because it takes in the Kings Interest, which we are several years since loosed from, because of the foresaid Reasons, and others, which may after this (if the Lord will) be published. As also, we disown, and by this resents the reception of the Duke of York, a profest Papist, as repugnant to our Principles and Vows to the most High God, and as that which is the great (though alace too just) reproach of our Church and Nation: We also, by this, protest against his succeeding to the Crown, and whatever hath been done, or any are essaying to do in this Land, (given to the Lord) in prejudice to our Work of Reformation.

And to conclude, We hope none will blame us for, or offend at, our rewarding these that are against us, as they have done to us, as the Lord gives the opportunity. This is not to exclude any that hath declined, if they be willing to give satisfaction to the degree of their offence.

Given at Sanquhair, the 22. of June, 1680.

These are the True and Exact Copies of the *Fanaticks New-Covenant, and Declaration*; Collationed with the Originals, which are kept amongst the Records of His Majesties Privy-Council; and attested by

AL. GIBSON Cl. Sti. Concilii,
And WILL. PATERSON, Cl. Sti. Concilii.

F I N I S.

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At the Court at Whitehall,

April the Sixteenth, 1680.

Present,

The Kings most Excellent Majesty

His Highness Prince *Rupert*
Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*
Lord Chancellor
Lord President
Lord Privy Seal
Duke of *Lauderdale*
Marquess of *Worcester*
Earl of *Offory*
Lord Chamberlain
Earl of *Bridgwater*
Earl of *Sunderland*

Earl of *Essex*
Earl of *Bathe*
Viscount *Fauconberg*
Lord Bishop of *London*
Mr. *Hyde*
Lord Chief Justice *North*
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer
Sir *Leoline Jenkins*
Mr. *Seymor*
Mr. *Godolphin*.



Whereas Information hath been this day given to his Majesty in Council upon Oath, That John Arnold Esq; one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of Monmouth, was the last night between the hours of Nine and Ten of the Clock in Bell Yard, near Jack-an-apes Lane end, maliciously and feloniously assaulted, dangerously wounded, and endeavoured to be assassinated by Three Persons unknown, who are since fled (one of them being hurt in the Leg) After which barbarous Fact, one of the said Three Persons did utter these words to the said Mr. Arnold, Damme yee Dog, now pray for the Soul of Captain Evans; which Evans was a Jesuite executed in the County of Glamorgan, and who sometime before his apprehension had threatened to Pistoll the said Mr. Arnold: It is Ordered by his Majesty in Council, That the Lord Mayor of the City of London, and the Justices of Peace of the County of Middlesex, and City of Westminster, do cause diligent Search to be forthwith made within their several Jurisdictions, for the said persons, or any of them, or any that did Incite, Encourage, or set them on to make that Attempt.

And for an Encouragement to all persons to use their utmost diligence herein, his Majesty is pleased to promise, That there shall be the Reward of One hundred pounds forthwith paid to any who shall Discover or Apprehend the said Three persons, or any one of them, or any of those who did Incite them thereunto. And if any one of the said Three Persons, being touched with Remorse for that horrid Fact, shall discover the same, and his Accomplices, his Majesty is Graciously pleased to promise, that he shall have his Pardon for the same, besides the said Reward.

And for the better Notification hereof, It is further Directed, That this Order be forthwith Printed and Published.

FRANCIS GWYN.

London, Printed by John Bill, Thomas Newcomb, and Henry Hills,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1680.



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A P R O C L A M A T I O N

Declaring Mr. Richard Cameron, and others, Rebels and Traitors, &c.



H A R L E S, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, To

Our Lyon King at Arms, and his Brethren, Heralds, Micers, Pursevents and Messengers at Arms, our Sheriffs in that part, conjunctly, and severally, specially constitute, Greeting: Forasmuch, as Mr. Richard Cameron, Cameron his

Brother, Mr. Thomas Douglas, Mr. Donald Cargill, and others their Accomplices, Have now at last shaken off all respect to

Our Laws, and their Allegiance it self to Us their undoubted Sovereign, and have entered into expresse and open Combina-

tes and Covenants, wherein they most Sacrilegiously do by a solemn Oath, Ingage themselves to disown Us and Our Au-

thority, and declare it not onely lawfull, but a Christian duty upon all Our Subjects to rise in Arms against Us, and to

Murder such as are in any Trust or Employment under Us, declaring Us an Usurper, and that none should obey them who

are in Authority under Us, but such as would obey the Devil and his Vice-gerents; and that they will chuse and set up

Magistrates, who shall govern them according to the Judicial Law of Moses, and not according to the Laws made by Us or

any of Our Predecessors. Which Covenant, with several most Impious, Scandalous, and Seditious Pamphlets, were taken from the said Mr. Donald

Cargil, (one of their Preachers) at the Queens Ferry, upon the Third day of June instant. Likeas, the said Mr. Richard Cameron, and his Brother,

and Mr. Thomas Douglas, accompanied with several Ruffians, and particularly John Vallang, Brother-in-Law to Robert Park, one of the Bailiffs of

Sanquhar, Daniel Mackmitchel in Lorgfoot, Thomas Campbell, Son to

ther to the Miller at Culs-Milne in the same Paroch, John Fowler, sometimes servant to the deceased, Lindsay of Covington, Patrick Gemill,

Son-inlaw to Charles Logan, Messenger at Cumnock maines, James Stewart, Son to Archibald Stewart at Calsey-end, near to the Earl of Galloway's

Houfe, Alexander Gordown, called of Kilsure, Francis Johnstoun Merchant in Clidsdale, Creichtown, Son to Robert Creichtown of Achtitinch,

now in Water-head, and others to the number of twenty one persons, did upon the twenty two of June, enter within the Burgh of Sanquhar, with

drawn Swords and Pistols in their hands, and after a solemn procession through the Town, did draw up at the Cross, and published and affixed

upon the Cross, and other publick places thereof, a most Treasonable and unparralleled Paper, disowning Us to be their King, and defaming Us

with the very same Names and Designations used by the Usurpers in their greatest rage after they had Murdered the King, our Royal and blessed Fa-

ther of eternal memory, and overturned all the Fundamental Laws and Rights belonging to Us and Our Subjects, whose Principles and Footsteps

they exactly renew and follow: The reading and affixing of which Proclamation by these Traytors and Rebels, being clearly proved to Our Pri-

vy-Council by Witnesses upon Oath; and it being not our and undeniable, that these Traitors, to the number of seventy, or thereby, continue in

Armes, committing all manner of Outrages and Insolencies. We have therefore, with Advice of our Privy-Council, thought fit, as use is in such

cases, to declare the said Mr. Richard Cameron, Cameron his Brother, Mr. Thomas Douglas, Mr. Donald Cargill, John Vallang, Daniel Mackmit-

chel, Thomas Campbell, John Mudy, Patrick Gemill, James Stewart, Alexander Gordown, Francis Johnstoun, and Creichtown, open and noto-

rious Traitors and Rebels against Us and Our Authority, empowering and requiring all Our good Subjects to treat them as such. And particu-

larly, We hereby require and command all Our good Subjects, as they will be answerable upon their Allegiance, to do their utmost diligence to

discover the said Traitors, and to give timely Intimation with all possible speed, in case they be not able to seize and apprehend them themselves,

to the nearest Officer of Our standing Forces, (if any be within twelve Miles) and if none be within the said distance, to the next Magistrate, com-

manding all persons to concur with Our Forces for apprehending the said Traitors. And to the effect, the Harbourers and Refetters, or those who

neglect to discover them, may be known and punished, We do require the hail Heretors, or their Bailiffs or Chamberlands, in case of the Heretors ab-

sence, to cause call and cite before them in a Court, all persons living upon their respective Lands, Men or Women, above the age of sixteen years, in

all the Paroches under-written, viz. Carsfern, Balmaclellan, Dalry, Kells, Barr in Carrick, the Moor Kirk of Kyle, Galsfown, Lowdon, Tindergarth, Stre-

ver, Lesmebago, Sanquhar, Irongray, Glencairn, Cumnock, Monigaff, and Penningham, upon the second and last Tuesdays of July and August next.

And to take the Oaths of all the said persons living upon the respective Lands, whether any of these Traitors foresaid were in that Paroch, and where

and when: and lest they may pretend not to know the said Traitors, that they discover upon Oath any skulking or lurking persons which they

have known to have been in that Paroch, after the Publication hereof in the respective shires; and the Heretors or their Bailiffs and Chamber-

lands in their absence, to give an account of their diligence in Writing, within eight days after each Dyet foresaid, to the Sheriffs, Stewarts, Bai-

liffs of Regalities, Magistrates of Burghs, and shall adjoyn thereto the following Declaration upon Oath.

do solemnly swear by the Eternal God, that I have truly and faithfully examined upon Oath, the whole Persons Men and Women

living upon my Lands, who compeared, who are above the age of sixteen Years, whereof I am Heretor, Bailiff, or Chamberlain, within the Paroch of

and that I caused my Officers give Execution upon Oath, that he did cite all the said Persons to the foresaid Diets, and have given an account

of the Persons who compeared not, or compearing, refused to give Oath. And in case the said Traitors should leave and dishaunt the abovenamed

Paroches, and repair to other Parochs or places, that immediately upon notice from the Lieutenant-General, or any authorised by him to the Sheriffs

and other Magistrates of the respective Burghs, where from time to time they resort, the said Magistrates are ordained to make intimation of the Hereots

of their Bailiffs, or their Chamberlains in their absence, to the end they may make the same enquiry after the same way and method, and to return

an account of their diligence within two Moneths after such Intimation from the Lieutenant-General as aforesaid; with certification to such as com-

pear not and Depone, shall be holden and repute as connivers at, and concealers, of the said Traitors; and that the Heretors, or in their absence their

Bailiffs and Chamberlains who shall nor return their accounts to the said respective Magistrates as aforesaid, or their Deputs, and the said Magistrates

who shall not return their accounts to our Council the first Council day in August, for their diligence in July, and the first Council day of September

for their diligence in August, shall be proceeded against with all rigor, as connivers at, and concealers of the said Traitors. And further, We do hereby

require and command all Sheriffs, Stewarts, Bailiffs of Regalities, and Magistrates of Burghs where the said Traitors use to haunt or resort, to raise

such persons in their respective Jurisdictions, as they shall find necessar for that Service, for whom they will be answerable; and that the Sheriffs

and other Magistrates foresaid, require the assistance of the Commissioners of the Militia, in their respective Jurisdictions: And to search for, take

and apprehend the said Traitors in their respective bounds; and in case they flye forth thereof, to advertise the Neighbouring, Sheriffs, and other

Magistrates who are appointed to do the like diligence, conform to the 144. Act 12. Par. K. Ja. 6. And if in pursute of the said Traitors they

refusing to be taken, any of Our saids Magistrates, or other Our good Subjects shall happen to kill or mutilat them, or any of them, We do hereby

declare that they nor none assisting them shall ever be called in question, or pursued Civilly or Criminally therefore in time coming; but that these

Presents shall be as sufficient for their exoneration, as if they had Our special Remission, and that their doing thereof shall be repute good and

acceptable service done to Us. And for the better encouragement of such as shall apprehend and bring in the saids Traitors dead or alive, the Ap-

prehender of Mr. Richard Cameron shall, as a Reward, have five thousand Merks; and for Mr. Thomas Douglas, M. Donald Cargil, and for the said

Cameron, brother to M. Richard, who read and affixt the saids Traiterous Declaration at Sanquhar, three thousand Merks for each of them,

and one thousand Merks for each one of the rest of the Traitors abovementioned, to be instantly payed to them by the Commissioners of our The-

saurary. And ordains these Presents to be Printed, and published at the Mercat Crosses of Edinburg, and Mercat Crosses of the remnant head

Burghs of the several Shires of this Kingdom on the South-side of the Water of Tay, and other places needful, by the Sheriffs of the respective Shires

foresaid, that none pretend ignorance.

Given under our Signet at Edinburg, the last day of June, One thousand six hundred and eighty, and of our Reign the thirty two Year.

Per Actum Dominorum Secreti Concilii.

WILL. PATERSON, Cl. Sti. Concil.

God Save the King.

Reprinted at London, for Andrew Forrester in Kingstreet, Westminster, Anno Dom. 1680.

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A
 LETTER

To His Grace the
 D. of MONMOUTH,
 this 15th. of July, 1680.

By a true Lover of His Person, and the Peace of the KINGDOM.

May it please Your Grace,



HE many Discourses that of late have been bandyed up and down by all Parties in this Kingdom touching your Grace, hath been a great trouble to those that are your Real Friends, who have not had an opportunity of communicating to You their Sentiments of the present Clamours that concern Your Grace: And they cannot yet adventure to do it for want of that Intimacy and Interest that some Ill affected Persons have with Your Grace, which hath administered so much Noise and Talk among the Vulgar, and hath been so highly Detrimental to You, both in respect to Your Interest in the Kings Favour, and the Honour your Grace has attained to by your Heroick and Generous Actions, both at Home and Abroad, enough to make the whole World your Friend.

Sir, I have no Design in this Address to YOU, but Humbly to Represent to Your Grace, what Sad Consequences have befallen the Persons of Princes and Great Men, by adbering to Flatterers, and Evil Counsels, especially such as propose ways to the highest Honours imaginable, and yet at the same time lay a Foundation for their Eternal Dishonour and Ruine. Thus have I seen Ambitious Men after they have been raised up from a Mean Fortune, become the greatest Statesmen and Favourites of their Prince, and at the same time been undermined by Flattering and Deceitful Persons, even to their utter Ruine: Instances enough there may be found in Records of latest Times. Not that by this I any ways Reflect upon the present

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Circumstances of Your Grace; For *TOU* are a Person whom no Man has a greater Veneration and Honour for than my self; Yet my Lord, when I consider what strange Sentiments the People have had of late concerning the present State of the Government, and what great Influences some Ill Affected Persons have over them, to make them fit for any Project that shall be proposed for the Alteration thereof; I cannot but with great and just Complaint, and Indignation too, say, that they deserve not the least Shelter in that Government, the Support of which only proceeds from Peace and Unity among our selves.

My Lord, When a Nation grows weary of Government, it's high time for the Prince to look narrowly after the little Politicians that are Designing its Alteration and Ruine; And no one can better serve the Interest of his Prince and Country, then by finding out, and discovering the Intrigues of such Men; And when found out, to make them Loathsom and Obnoxious to the People. This ought to be the Duty of every Loyal hearted Subject: And, as I am sure 'tis your Graces Duty, so 'tis highly Your Interest; For by the Destruction of the Monarchy of England, and Government thereof, no Ends can be served, but those that lead down to the Chambers of Death.

That such Men are abroad, and now at work in order therunto, is not unknown to many of the Kings old and true Friends; who, though they have not been advanc'd to such high places in the Government, nor rewarded for old Faithful Services, (through the Artifice of some late cunning Statesmen,) as others that never were (or scarce ever will be) Faithful to the King and Kingdoms Interest; Yet have they both Hearts, and Wills, and Abilities too, (when ever lawfully commanded,) to oppose, and Dissipate too these LEADERS in the Common-wealth Faction. And my Lord, 'twill be all our Interests so to do; For let such Men pretend to what they will, by advancing in the Opinion of the Vulgar such a Man to day, and to morrow deliver over another to the Rage of the People, by Loading and Branding him with odious Terms; 'Tis a Thousand to one but the next day Him they had so advanced in the Opinion of the People, shall be made the Object of their Scorn.

When My Lord, We seriously Consider, and Reflect on the past Actions of Men of such Principles as these, We cannot but Loath and Abominate them: Oh how Happy is our Government, What a Good King, What Admirable Laws, What an Excellent Religion have we? (if rightly and truly observ'd,) and yet not contented, but seek after new Paths that lead to Confusion and Ruine of all. My Lord, Before Government was settled in the first Ages of the World, that Eternal Rule of Justice of Doing to all Men as you would they should do unto you, was an Obligation even to the very Heathens themselves; That bound Contracts, kept Promises, affirmed Truth, made Subjects Obedient, and Princes just: Why shall such Men pretend to Christianity, and not mind the Laws and Duties thereof. This Excellent Religion bids us by an express Precept, (though to a Heathen Prince,) render to Caesar his Tributes and Dues; It's true, in all other particulars it was necessary that the Instances and Minutes of Justice be appointed by the Laws and Customs of the several Kingdoms and Republicks, and therefore it was that Christianity so well combined with the Government of Heathen Princes; Because, whatsoever was naturally Just, or Declared so by the Political Power, their Religion bound them to observe, making Obedience to be a double Duty; a Duty both of Justice and Religion. — Thus the Christian Loyal Subject. — But for the Democratical Man,
that

that is never quiet under any Government, so long as it serves not his own private Interest; what Security can any Kingdom have of Him, neither Laws nor Councils, Caths nor Engagements shall oblige Him to Duty and Obedience when He sees it necessary to give a blow to the Government; from such Persons, and such Company, it behoves all good Subjects to have no communication with.

My Lord, These are the Men that have made such a Bustle of late, with their Plots and Contrivances to bring Us into Confusion: Now as Your Grace is both by Duty and Interest oblig'd, so let the Humble Request of your True and Real Friends, persuade You to mind no other Interest besides that of the Common Good; You are in the Eye of the People, and Belov'd by all, for those Expressions of Goodness, and Valiant Acts You have perform'd both at Home and Abroad; It's much Lamented, and taken to Heart by your best Friends, that there are a sort of Men who have made it their Business of late to advance You Higher than the Wisdom and Favour of the King has made you; We do say They are Your Enemies, and seek after Your Ruine, though We doubt not at all that any of their pernicious and Self-designing Councils shall ever Sway with so Noble and Prudent a Prince as Your Grace, to derogate in the least from those Innate and Imbred Principles in Your Soul, of Loyalty and Obedience to the best of Kings, &c.

These are the Men, that would (with Joab) send for the Wise Woman, to persuade King David to admit of a Return for Absalom his Son; and when they had effected it, leave him to himself, till Anger and Passion had set Fire to the Field of Joab: These are the Men, that would have advised Absalom to make Chariots, and to take 50 Men to run before him, and appoint his Time and Station, besides the way of the Gate, to enquire of the Tribes of Israel that came up to the King for Justice, what their Controversies and Matters were; These are the Men that would advise young Absalom, that since David had appointed no one to hear their Grievances, (which was a Political Lie,) and relieve their Oppressions, to wish, O that I were made Judge in the Land, that every Man that hath any Suit or Cause, might come to Me, and I would do him Justice. In short, these Principled Men were they that set on Absalom to steal away the Hearts of the People from the King; These are they that advised him to go to Hebron to pay his Vow; And These were the Men that led him into Actual Rebellion against his Father, and to be destroy'd by some of the very Hands that had assisted him in those pernicious Councils.

So that from hence we may conclude, that the greatest safety in this World consists in being Peaceable, and of a Submissive Spirit; A Spirit so Iminently seen by all People in Your Grace under the present Circumstances, that You have won the Hearts of all Worthy Persons, and Loyal Hearts.

Now from what has been said, I hope it will not give the least Offence to You; For I do protest to Your Grace, I am so much Your Intirely Affectionate, and Devoted Servant, that next to my Allegiance to my KING, and my Stedfastness to the Royal Interest, I Declare, I would in Defence of Your Person in any Just Cause, Sacrifice my Life and Fortune, with which I will conclude,

My Lord,

Your Graces Most Affectionate Servant,

C. F.

York, the
16. of July
1680.



1944

GRACE

The Duke of Monmouth

Honoured in His

PROGRESSES

In the WEST of

ENGLAND

IN A NATION

ACCOUNT

Of a most Extraordinary CURE

OF

The Kings Evil:

Given in a Letter from Crookhorn in the County of Somerset from

the MINISTER of the Parish and many others.

WE whose Names are under-written, do certify the truth of a Miraculous Cure of a Girl of this Town of about Twenty years Age by Name Elizabeth Parrot, a poor Widows Daughter, who hath languished under the sad afflicted Distemper of the Kings Evil, Termed the Joint Evil, being said to be the worst Evil for about Ten or Eleven years time, she had in her right hand Four running wounds, viz. One in the inside, and three on the Back of her hand, and two more in the same arm, one above her handwrest, the other above the bending of her Arm, She had betwixt her Arm-pit and Brest, (a bunch) which the Doctors said fed those six several Running Wounds; the said Distemper was likewise on her Left eye, inso-much she was almost blind; her Mother despairing for the preserving her sight, and being not of ability to send her to London, to be touched by the King, being miserable Poor having many small Children, and this Girl not being able to work, her Mother desirous to have her Daughter cured, sought to the Chirurgions for help who tamper'd with it for a time, but could do no good, went likewise 10 or 11 Miles, to a Seventh Son, but all in vain, no visible hopes of a Cure remained, and expected nothing but the Grave.

But now, in this the Girls great extremity. God the great Physician Dictate unto her thus Languishing in her miserable, hopeless condition; what course to take, and what to do for cure, which was to go and touch the Duke of Monmouth; which the Girl told her Mother that if she could but touch the Duke she should be well, her Mother reprov'd her for her foolish conceit, but the Girl did often persuade her Mother to let her go to the Duke who then lay at Mr. Speaks, for certainly said she if she could but touch him; her Mother slighted the pressing requests of her Daughter, and the more her Mother slighted her, the more earnest was the Girl for it; in few days after the Girl having notice that Sir John Suckland intended to Treat the Duke at white Lodge in Henton-Park, which this Girl with many of her Neighbours went to the said Park; she being there timely waited the Dukes coming. First, she observed the Person of the Duke to have knowledg of him as he was passing into the said Lodg, she prest in among a Crowd of People, and caught him by the hand, his Glove being on, and she had a Glove likewise to cover her wounds, she not being hitherto satisfied with this first attempt of touching his Glove only, but her mind was she must touch some part of his bare skin; she weighting his coming forth, intended a second attempt: the poor Girl, thus betwixt hope and fear waited his motion, on a sudden was news of the Duke coming on, which she to be prepared, rent off her Glove that was clung to the Sores in such haste, that broke her Glove, and brought away not only the sores, but the skin: the Dukes Glove, as providence would have it, the upper part hung down, so that his hand-wrest was bare; she prest on and caught him by the bare hand-wrest with her running hand; (saying, God bless your Greatness; and the Duke said God bless you) the Girl was not a little transported with her good success, came and told her friends that now she should be well, she came home to her Mother with great joy, and told her she had that touched by the Dukes bare hand (and that she should now be well) her Mother hearing what she had done, reprov'd her very sharply for her boldness and asked her how she durst do such a thing, and threatned to beat her for it, she cryed out O Mother I shall be well again, and be cured of my wounds; and as God Almighty the great Physician would have it, to the admiration of all that know of it, or heard of it. Her six running wounds in her hand and arm, in four or five days were dried up, the bunch in her breast was dissolved in eight or ten days, of which now is no sign: her eye that was given for lost is now perfectly well, and the Girl in good health; the marks of her several wounds are yet visible in her hand and arm, all which has been discovered to us both by Mother and Daughter, and Neighbours that know her.

Henry Clark Minister of the Parish, Captain James Bale, Captain Richard Sherlock, John Stack Clerk, William Pike, Samuel Daubeneys, George Strong, John Greenway, Robert Chislet.

Whoever doubts the truth of this relation, may be satisfied thereof by sight of the Original under the hands of the Persons before mentioned, at the Amsterdam Coffee-House in Bartholomew Lane near the Royal Exchange.

LONDON, Printed for Benjamin Harris at the Stationers Arms in the Piazza under the Royal Exchange in Cornhill: 1686.

*Copies of Two Papers Written by the late KING
CHARLES II. of Blessed Memory.*

The First PAPER.

THe discourse we had the other day, I hope, satisfy'd you in the main ; *That Christ can have but one Church here on Earth ;* and I believe, that it is as visible, as that the *Scripture* is in Print, That none can be that *Church*, but That, which is called the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* I think you need not trouble your self with entring into that Ocean of particular Disputes, when the main (and in truth, the only) Question is, where that *Church* is, which we do profess to believe in the two *Creeds* ; We declare there, to believe one *Catholick* and *Apostolick Church*, and it is not left to every phantastical Mans head to believe as he pleases, but to the *Church*, to whom *Christ* left the power upon Earth to Govern Us in matters of Faith, who made the *Creeds* for our directions. It were a very irrational thing to make Laws for a Countrey, and leave it to the Inhabitants to be the Interpreters and Judges of those Laws ; For when every Man will be his own Judge, and by consequence no such thing as either Right or wrong. Can we therefore suppose, that Almighty God would leave us at those uncertainties, as to give us a Rule to go by, and leave every man to be his own Judge ? I do ask any ingenious man, whether it be not the same thing to follow our own fancy, or to Interpret the *Scripture* by it ? I would have any man shew me, where the power of deciding of matters of Faith is given to every particular man. *Christ* left his power to his *Church*, even to forgive Sins in Heaven, and left his Spirit with them, which they exercis'd after his Resurrection : First, by his *Apostles* in these *Creeds*, and many years after by the Council at *Nice*, where that *Creed* was made that is call'd by that name, and by the power which they had received from *Christ*, They were the Judges, even of the *Scripture* it self many years after the *Apostles*, which Books were Canonical, and which were not. And if they had this power then, I desire to know how they came to lose it ; and by what Authority men seperate themselves from that *Church* ? The only pretence I ever heard of, was, because the *Church* hath fail'd in wresting and Interpreting the *Scripture*, contrary to the true sense and meaning of it, and that they have impos'd Articles of Faith upon Us, which are not to be warranted by Gods Word ? I do desire to know, who is to be Judge of That, whether the whole *Church* (the Succession whereof has continu'd to this day without interruption,) or particular Men, who have rais'd *Shisms* of their own advantage.

*This is a true Copy of a Paper I found in the late King my
Brothers Strong-Box, Written by his own Hand.*

J. R.

The Second P A P E R.

IT is a sad thing to consider, what a World of *Heresies* are crept into this Nation; Every man thinks himself as competent a Judge of the Scriptures, as the very Apostles themselves, and 'tis no Wonder that it should be so, since That part of the Nation which looks most like a Church, dares not bring the true Arguments against the other Sects, for fear they should be turn'd against themselves, and confuted by their own Arguments. The Church of *England* (as it 'tis call'd) would fain have it thought They are the Judges in matters Spiritual, and yet dare not say positively there is no Appeal from Them; for either They must say, that They are Infallible, (which they cannot pretend to,) or confess, that what they decide in matters of Conscience, is no farther to be follow'd, than it agrees with every mans private Judgement. If Christ did leave a Church here upon Earth, and We were all once of that Church, How, and by what Authority, did We separate from that Church? If the power of Interpreting of Scripture, be in every mans Brain, What need have We of a Church or Church-men. To what purpose then did Our Saviour, after He had given his Apostles power to bind and loose in Heaven and Earth, add to it, *That He would be with Them even to the End of the World?* These Words were not spoken Parabolically or by way of Figure: Christ was then ascending into his Glory, and left His Power with his Church even to the End of the World, We have had these Hundred years past, the sad Effects of denying to the Church, that Power in matters Spiritual, without an Appeal. What Country can subsist in peace or quiet, where there is not a Supreme Judge, from whence there can be no Appeal? Can there be any Justice done where the Offenders are their own Judges, and equal Interpreters of the Law, with those, who are appointed to administer Justice? This is our case here in *England* in matters Spiritual; For the *Protestants* are not of the Church of *England*, as 'tis the true Church from whence there can be no Appeal, but because the Discipline of that Church is conformable at that present to their fancy's, which as soon as it shall contradict or vary from, They are ready to imbrace or joyn with the next Congregation of People, whose Discipline or Worship agrees with their own Opinion at that time, so that according to this Doctrine, there is no other Church, nor Interpreter of Scripture, but that which lyes in every mans giddy brain. I desire to know therefore of every serious Considerer of these things, whether the great Work of our Salvation, ought to depend upon such a sandy foundation, as this? Did Christ ever say to the Civil Majestates, (much less to the People) *That He would be with Them to the End of the World?* Or did He give them the Power to forgive Sins? St. Paul tells the *Corinthians*, *Ye are Gods Husbandry, Ye are Gods Buildings; We are Labourers with God*: This shews who are the Labourers, and who are the Husbandry, and Building; And in this whole Chapter, and in the preceding one, St. Paul takes great pains to set forth, that They, (*the Clergy*), *have the Spirit of God, without which no man searches the deep things of God*. And he concludes the Chapter with this Verse, *for who hath known the mind of the Lord that he may instruct him? But We have the mind of Christ*. Now if We but consider in humane probability, and reason the Powers Christ leaves to his Church in this Gospel, and St. Paul explains so distinctly afterwards, We cannot think that Our Saviour said all these things to no purpose; And pray consider on the other side, that those who Resist the Truth, and will not submit to his Church, draw their Arguments from Implications, and far fetch'd Interpretations at the same time that they deny plain and positive Words; Which is so great a dis-ingenuity, as 'tis not almost to be thought, that they can believe themselves. Is there any other foundation of the *Protestant Church*, but that if the Civil Majestrate please, He may call such of the Clergy as He thinks fit for his turn at that time, and turn the Church either to *Presbytery*, *Independancy*, or indeed what He pleases? This was the Way of our pretended Reformation here in *England*, And by the same Rule and Authority it may be alter'd into as many more shapes and forms as there are fancies in mens heads.

This is a true Copy.



THE

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PAPISTS

Bloody OATH of Secrecy,

AND

816. m. 2.

85

Letany OF Intercession

For the Carrying on of

This Present Plot.

WITH THE

Manner of Taking the Oath, upon their Entering
• into any **Grand Conspiracy** against the Protestants.

As it was *Taken* in the *Chappel* belonging to *Barm-
bow-Hall*, the Residence of *Sir Thomas Gascoigne*, from *William
Rushton*, a *Papish Priest*, by Me **Robert Bolron**,

Together, with some further Informations, relating
To the **PLOT**, And
MURDER of *Sir Edmundbury Godfrey*.

Jovis 16th. die Decembris, 1680.

Ordered,

That Mr. Robert Bolron have Liberty from This
House, to Print and Publish the said Oath of
Secrecy and Letany,

William Goldsbrough,
Cler. Dom. Com.

LONDON, Printed for Randal Taylor, near Stationers-Hall, 1680.



Jovis 16th. die Decembris, 1680.

A Petition of Mr. Robert Bolron, desiring Leave from *This House*, to Print the *PAPIST's Oath of Secrecy*, and *Letany of Intercession for England* therein mentioned, was Read.

Ordered,

That Mr. Robert Bolron have Liberty from *This House*, to Print and Publish the said *OATH OF SECRECY* and *LETANY*.

William Goldsbrough,
Cler. Dom. Com.

BY Vertue of this Order above-mentioned, I do Appoint *Randal Taylor*, near Stationers-Hall, *London*, To Print this *BOOK*: And that no other Person or Persons, do presume to Print the same.

Decemb. 17th.
1680.



Robert Bolron,



The Farther
INFORMATION
OF

Robert Bolron, Gent:

Containing The
Oath of Secrefie & Letany,

With Other

**Matters of Moment, in which he was concern-
ed, when Engaged in the *Horrid Popish*
PLOT.**

After the Antient Piety, Zeal, and Strictness of Life, exemplary in the Primitive Christians, had in a measure put the Dominion of this World, and the Keyes of the next into the hands of the Clergy; care of gaining Souls became (in a few Centuries) Obsoleted: The former Illustrious times of Vertue vanished, and a gloomy night of Ignorance soon over-spread the Universe. The Clergy (the Authors of this Unhappiness) finding their Religion and Greatness must be maintained by Power and Policy; and Conscious to themselves, that their Lives and Doctrine held

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held no good Correspondence with the Purity and Poverty of their Predecessors, took a course (because they had little left of their Own) to Trade with the Piety of the Ages past, and prop up their own Ignorance and Sloath by that means. To work they go; They make Gods of the deceased Propagators of Christianity, and Enshrine their Rotten Bones, or those of others in Cases of Gold and Silver. The next thing was, to perswade or Compel the People to Adore them. In this Erecting a new Order of demy-Gods, they imitated the Pagans in their Wickedness, but not in their Vertue or Valour, and Clapt the Festivals of these new Pa-Gods into the Calendar in places of the old Holy-dayes of *Saturn*, *Minerva*, and *Bacchus*, &c. This Project answered expectation; they grew greater, but not better. The Miracles pretendedly wrought at those Shrines, and multitude of Ceremonies, dazled the Vulgar, supported the Reputation, and supplied the Defect of the Clergy. The glorious Lives, Wonders and Martyrdoms of the Antients were made into Mantles to hide the Ignorance, Lust, and Avarice of worthless Impostors; and Laws made every where, were made to restrain Men from peeping into the Ark of the Church. And to strip Princes privily of their Power, and to draw their Subjects to other dependencies, numourous Orders, and Societies are Conjured up (as though the Laity had not groaned enough under the Seculars) to Erect a Kingdom in every Kingdom for the Pope, and to supply him in every Corner with a Villain Spiritual, to Stab or Poison what Potentates he pleases.

Things thus Jog'd on till the days of our Grand-Fathers, when in *England* the Pope and his Clergy were secluded; And it was made death for any Romish Priest to enter the Realm; yet since, they have not only come hither, but by help of Factors and Profelites acquired great Estates in these Kingdomes, and Arrived to a height of no less Confidence than of ruling the Rost, destroying us all, and introducing Popery. This is as clear



as Noon-day, by many Testimonies, among which, this Oath following is a most Notorious Evidence, on which I shall make some Remarks.

The Oath of Secrecy, given by *William Rushton*, to me, *Robert Bolron*, the Second of February, 167 $\frac{6}{7}$.

**In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy-Ghost. Amen.*

I Robert Bolron, being in the Presence of Almighty God, the Blessed Mary ever Virgin, the blessed Michael the Arch-Angel, the Blessed St. John Baptist, the Holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the Saints in Heaven, and to You my Ghostly Father; do declare, and in my heart believe the Pope, Christ's Vicar General, to be the true, and only Head of Christ's Church here on Earth, and that by Vertue of the Keyes of Binding and Loosing, given his Holiness by our Saviour Christ, he hath power to depose all Heretical Kings and Princes, and cause them to be Killed. Therefore, to the utmost of my Power, I will defend this Doctrine, and his Holinesses Rights, against all Usurpers whatever; especially against the now pretended King of England, in regard that he hath broke his Oloos with his Holinesses Agents beyond Seas, and not performed his Promises in bringing into England, the Holy Roman-Catholick Religion. I do Renounce, and Disown any Allegiance as due to the said pretended King of England, or Obedience

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dience to any of his Inferiour Officers and
 Magistrates; but do believe the Protestant Do-
 ctrin, to be Heretical and Damnable, and that
 all are Damn'd which do not forsake the same;
 and to the best of my power, will help his Ho-
 linesses Agents here in England, to extirpate,
 and root out the said Protestant Doctrin, and
 to destroy the said pretended King of England,
 and all such of his Subjects, as will not ad-
 here to the Holy See of Rome, and the Reli-
 gion there Professed. I further do promise
 and declare, That I will keep Secret and
 Private, and not Disculge directly or indirect-
 ly, by word, Writing, or Circumstance, what-
 ever shall be proposed, given in charge, or dis-
 covered to me, by You my Ghostly Father, or
 any other engaged in the promoting of this
 pious and holy Design; and that I will be
 Active, and not Desist from the carrying of
 it on: and that no hopes of Rewards, Threats,
 or Punishments, shall make me Discover the
 rest concerned in so pious a work; and if Dis-
 covered, shall never confess any Accessaries,
 with my self concerned in this Design. All
 which I do Swear by the Blessed Trinity,
 and by the Blessed Sacrament, which I now
 purpose to Receive, to perform, and on my
 part, to keep inviolable: And do call all the
 Angels, and Saints in Heaven, to witness
 my real Intention to keep this Oath. In
 Testimony whereof, I do Receive this most
 Holy and Blessed Sacrament of the Eucha-
 rist.

It is manifest, that the Grantees of the Roman Church
 make no more account of Religion, than the profit and
 convenience it brings along with it, are able to com-
 pence: Yet they ever begin with a Holy Canticum, In

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nomine Patris; by such means inducing the People to swallow their gilded Pills, or Poysons rather, to the destruction oftentimes of Body and Soul too.

In this wicked thing call'd an Oath, they Blasphemously set up the *Blessed Mary*, *St. Michael*, *St. John*, *Peter*, *St. Paul*, and *Rushton* the Priest, in an equal Classis with God Almighty; But mention not Christ, till they come to declare the Pope to be his Vicar, and that thereby the Pope hath Letters-Patents to impower him to do what he shall think fit, in Heaven, Hell, Earth, and in Purgatory, to Depose and Kill Heretick-Kings, yea, and Catholick ones too, when he wants opportunity to advance a Harlot, a Bastard, or a Nephew. In such Cases, a *Castle*, a *Clement*, a *Ravillack*, or a *Pickering*, are ever ready to transmit whom he pleases, into another World, whilst himself, without such help, but not without Money, puts a Soul into Heaven, or pulls one out of Purgatory.

Indeed this Oath is its own Herald, It is its own Comment; every Word of it is Rebellion, Treason, and Murder, styl'd hypocritically Pious and Holy Designs; it was stamp'd in the Mint of the *Jesuits*, and is a very notable Comment, upon that Oath (which *Blessed Ignatius Loyola*) imposed upon his Spiritual *Mamaluks*, and may give us to understand, that Romish Wickedness is sublimated since these dayes, into a much higher spirit of treachery and Impiety. The Oath then made to the Father General is as followeth.

Ego N, Professionem facio, & promitto omnipotentii Deo, coram ejus Virgine Matre, & Universa celesti Curia, ac omnibus circumstantibus; & tibi Patri Reverendo N. Præposito Generali Societatis *Jesu*, Locum Dei tenenti, & Successoribus tuis, vel tibi reverendo Patri, vice Præposito Generali Societatis *Jesu*, & successoribus tuis, locum Dei tenenti, perpetuam paupertatem, Castitatem, & Obedientiam, & secundum eas, peculiarem Curam, circa puerorum Eruditionem, juxta for-

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nam vivendi in Litteris Apostolicis Societatis Jesu, & in ejus Constitutionibus contentam; insuper promitto specialem Obedientiam Summo Pontifici circa Missiones, prout in eisdem Litteris Apostolicis, & Constitutionibus continetur.

Which is Englished Thus:

I N. Make my Profession, and promise to the Omnipotent God before his Virgin Mother, and all the whole Court of Heaven, and all that here stand by, and to you our Reverend Father, the Father General of the Society of Jesus, God's Lieutenant; and to your Successours (or to you Reverend Father, in place of the General of the Society of Jesus, God's Lieutenant, and his Successours) perpetual Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience; and accordingly, peculiar care in the erudition of Youth, consentaneous to the form of Living, contained in the Apostolick Letters of the Society of Jesus, and in the Constitutions thereof. Moreover, I promise special Obedience to the Pope, concerning Missions, as contained in the same Apostolick Letters and Constitutions.

Our New Explanation or Exposition, far exceeds the Old Text, and is a Superstructure upon that pristine Foundation of Villany, erected since those times. The Blessed Trinity, the Holy Sacrament, and the whole Host of Heaven, are made stalking Horses for impious Mortals in the ungodly, uncharitable, Anti-Christian Works of ruining Kings, Kingdoms, and all Mankind besides themselves, only to set up the Court of Rome, and a despotick Power. These Horrid Impieties (but that we are promised the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against them) might make Consciencious men, with Trembling, presage and dread, That the Ruin of Christianity



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anity is not far off. These men, when they swear their misled Proselytes into Treasons, Murders, Felonies and Secrecy, little mind to consider what is taught in Holy Writ concerning an Oath, *Jerem. 4. 2. And thou shalt Swear, The Lord liveth in Truth, in Judgement, and in Righteousness, &c.* What regard these Oaths have to Truth, Judgement and Righteousness, let the Reader take notice and proceed to observe one unparrall'd Clause in the Oath, viz. *And that no hopes of Reward, Threats or Punishments, shall make me Discover the Rest, concerned in so Pious a Work; and if discovered shall never confess any Accessaries with my self concerned in this Design.*

Here they lead their Proselytes into a Labyrinth of wickedness; but then they leave them no way or means to dis-engage themselves, or others out of it, and consequently to be Hanged and Damn'd afterwards. This may learn the most Wilful and most Obstinate Charney, to have a care how it extends it self, in believing the words of the late dying Jesuits and others: *Dicite Justitiam Moniti*, And let it teach all good Protestants the nature of of these Romish Wolves, who though they change their Hair, will never change their Hearts.

Now having given an Account of the Oath of Secrecy; next I will render you an Account how the Jesuits and popish Priests do insinuate themselves into the hearts of those, that they ensnare to engage in this damnable Design: which particularly being exemplified in my own self, may serve as instructions, how others were induced and encouraged to propagate their Hellish Principles? The Relation is as followeth:

About the latter end of January, 1676. *Thomas Thwing* a Priest; and *William Rushton*, another popish Priest, who was my Ghostly Father, came to my House at *Shippon-Hall*, in *Yorkshire*; and did there examine me how I was affected and did like the Romish Religion, since I was of it, and if there were any occasion, what would I do for the good of that Religion? To whom I replied, that I was so well affected to the Romish Religion, that I

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would

would venture my Life and Estate in the Managing of any Design whatsoever, for the good of that RELIGION. The Priests then said, That they were glad to hear me in so good a Humour, and did heartily wish, that all the Catholicks in *England* were of my mind, and further did tell me, that all *England* in a little time would be Roman Catholicks; for that the Duke of *York*, next Heir to the Crown, had renounced the Protestant Religion. Therefore force was to be used for the more speedy bringing him to the Crown. But added, that before I could be any further acquainted with the particulars of this Design, I must first take the aforementioned Oath of Secrecy, which all good Catholicks must take; for if any Catholicks did refuse it, they could not be admitted to know of their Designs and Contrivances: For that Sir *Thomas Gascoigne*, *Thomas Gascoigne* Esquire, and other Gentlemen, had taken the same, and engaged themselves, and given Security for their respective performances.

Then I told the said Priests that I would not deny to take it, for I would obey my Ghostly Father in all things. And on *Candlemas* day 7. 6. I did accordingly go to *Barnaby Hall*, as was formerly agreed, where I did hear Mass, & take the Oath of Secrecy from the hands of my Ghostly Father, to be private, and keep secret the Design of killing his Sacred Majesty, and the destruction of all such Protestants, as would not be of the Romish Religion; Which Oath of Secrecy is before related, and is the true Copy of the said Oath as I got it from the said *Rashton* accidentally, the very same day it was Ministed unto me by him.

Before I did take the Oath of Secrecy, I did go to Confession, where my Ghostly Father in my said Confession did tell me that I must Believe, That it was a Mortal Sin to Reveal what was told me by my Ghostly Father in my Confession, and that I was certainly Damned, if ever I did Discover the concerns of this Design, on taking the said Oath of Secrecy.

But after I had taken the said Oath of Secrecy, and was

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Acquainted with the Design, when ever I went to Confession, my Ghostly Father would be sure to Examine me, how I had kept my Oath; upon which, if my Father Confessor did judg, that I had not so truly kept the same, as I ought to have done, then must I have taken the same Oath over again. Besides, my Ghostly Father did frequently Teach me how to make use of Equivocations and Mental Reservations.

First, How to defend my self against the Protestants, if I were ask't by a stranger whether Mr. *Rushton* were a Priest; That then I might lawfully deny it, or upon Oath before a Magistrate, I might positively deny my knowledge of *Rushton* to be a Popish Priest: but then I must privately to my self make use of this Equivocation, That I did not see the said *Rushton* take his Orders beyond Sea, therefore could not swear him to be a Priest. And then followed the benefit of Absolution for this or any other service done for the good of the Romish Religion.

And indeed my Penance in Confession, was enjoyned me by Father *Rushton* to lash myself with a Cat of nine Tails, or Discipline, because I did not deny with Asseverations to one Mr. *Burman* that he was no popish Priest; although I did not confess the same to Mr. *Burman*, yet he alledged, that I did it but faintly, and therefore that should be my Penance.

Secondly, If Reproacht by the Protestants; that they of the Romish Religion made no Conscience to destroy those that were of contrary Opinion to them.

Then with Imprecations I might lawfully deny the same; only making use of this Reservation to my self, that I must deny any thing which is against the Interest of the Church; besides, if I should own it to be the Doctrine of the Romish Church, that then the Protestants would beat out my Brains, as was taught me by my Ghostly Father *Rushton*.

Thirdly, That since the Discovery of this Popish Plot, if I did at any time hear the Protestants discourse, that

they of the Romish Church did Teach the Murthuring of Kings and Princes, and that the King was to have been Murthured by the Papists, that then I must Vindicate the Romish Religion, Arguing, that such Doctrine the Papists held not, with Reservation to my self, that I must not Own such a Design, unless effected, believing that Protestants being Hereticks had no power to examine me, neither was I obliged to Answer directly to the Question.

The Ceremonies, Manner, and Form, used in the taking of the said Oath of Secrecy, is thus.

AT the Chappel Door, I did Sprinkle my self with Holy Water, and then went into the Chappel, where Bowing towards the Altar, I made the Sign of the Cross, and said, Sprinkle me with Hyssop and I shall be Cleansed, wash me and I shall be whiter than Snow. Then kneeling, I made the Sign of the Cross, and said, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. After that, I said certain Prayers used before Confession, and at the Conclusion, made again the Sign of the Cross; which being ended, I went into the Vestry, where Kneeling, I askt my Ghostly Fathers Blessing, as Children usually do their Parents. Then after that, I made again the Sign of the Cross, and then had the benefit of Confession, and Absolution from my Sins, and then I went into the Chappel, and said Prayers before Receiving the Sacrament.

But when Mass was said, I did not Communicate with the rest there present, although the Sacrament was Consecrated for me, but after the rest were gone, then William Rushton, my Ghostly Father, call'd me to the Altar,

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Altar, where bowing my Body and kneeling, I made the sign of the Cross; then I kist the Mass-Book, and laid my Right Hand upon it, and so had the Oath of Secrecy given me by my Ghostly Father Rushton, repeating it after him. But at these words, *In Testimony whereof I do Receive this most Holy and Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist*, Rushton put the Sacrament into my Mouth, and said this little Latine Prayer following:

*Corpus Domini nostri Jesu Christi Custodiat animam tuam
in Vitam Eternam. Amen.*

Then again I kist the Mass-Book, held in the Priests Hand, but held my Hand on the Mass-Book all the time I was taking the Oath aforesaid; and after that, rising, bowed my Body to the Altar, in an humble manner, and so returned to my place again.

Now after I had taken the said Oath of Secrecy, Rushton went again into the Vestry, to say his Prayers on his Breviary, but I continued still in the Chappel to say my Prayers used after the taking of the Sacrament. Then after Rushton my Confessor came forth out of the Vestry, he went towards his own Chamber, whither I followed him; but Sir Thomas Gascoigne hastily calling the said Rushton, he laid down his Breviary in his Closet (to which was no Door, and is situate neer his Chamber) which said Breviary I taking up, found therein the said Oath of Secrecy; of which Oath I had a sufficient time to take a true Copy, and it is the real Copy which is before recited; although when I took the Copy of the said Oath, I never intended that any Protestant should have seen it.

The same day, were Hallowed for my self two Pistols, which were to be made use of, for the destruction of the Protestant Party, if the Roman Catholick Religion had prevailed in England. There were also Swords, Guns and Pistols, Hallowed for Thomas Gascoigne Esquire, and others engaged in the Popish Plot. And in the said

D

Month

Month of *February*, I had an Indulgence, or Pardon, for *Thirty Thousand Years*, given me by the said *Rushton*, my Ghostly Father, for my Encouragement in my Proceedings of being so Zealous against his Majesty, and Government; and the Penance enjoyn'd me, was to say every day a Letany, for the Intercession, and Conversion of *England*: but if I did twice a day say the said Letany, then should I each day Redeem a Soul out of Purgatory. But I have heard my Ghostly Father say, that some Catholicks had their Indulgences for *Fifty Thousand Years*, others a plenary Indulgence to encourage them to be firmer to this Design. Such a Plenary Indulgence, I did see in the Hands of Mr. *Mowbray*, about the latter end of *January*, 167⁶. And the Letany of Intercession for *England*, is as follows.



The Letany of Intercession for England.

L ord have mercy on us,	} <i>Christ Hear us.</i>
<i>Christ</i> have mercy on us,	
Lord have mercy on us,	
} <i>O Christ Hear us.</i>	
O Father of Mercy, and God of all Consolation,	
<i>Have Mercy on England.</i>	
O Son, Redeemer of the World, and of all things in	
Heaven and Earth, the Pacifier,	
<i>Have Mercy on England.</i>	
Holy Mary, Mother of God, and Mother of Mercy,	
<i>Pray for England.</i>	
Holy Mary, who hast destroy'd all Heresies,	
<i>Pray for England.</i>	
Holy Virgin of Virgins, Famous in <i>England</i> for many	
Miracles,	<i>Pray for England.</i>
	<i>St. Michael,</i>



St. Michael, Prince of the Church,
 St. Gabriel, Privy to the Mysteries of God,
 St. Raphael, Faithful Guide of Travellers,
 Holy Angel, Prince of England,
 St. John Baptist, Master, and Form of Penance,
 All Holy Patriarks, and Prophets, Friends of God and
 Preachers of Truth,
 St. Peter, Pastor of Sheep, and Prince of the Apo-
 stles,
 St. Paul, Doctor of the Gentiles in Faith and Verity,
 St. Andrew, Friend, and Lover of the Cross,
 All Holy Apostles, and Evangelists, and special
 Increaseers of Christianity, Faith, and Unity,
 All Holy Innocents Slain for Christ,

Pray for England.

St. Stephen,
 St. Lucius King,
 St. Alban,
 St. Amphibale,
 St. Sophias,
 St. George,
 St. German,
 St. Coleman,
 St. Kylian,
 St. Adrian,
 St. Ethelred, King,
 St. Tancon,
 St. Isenger,
 St. Edmund, King,
 St. Edward, King,
 St. Thomas of Canterbury,
 All holy Martyrs of Eng-
 land, Scotland, & Ireland,
 St. Fugatius and Damia-
 nus,
 St. Gregory, and St. Augu-
 stine,

Pray for England.

St. Ethelbert, King,
 St. Patrick and St. Co-
 lumbe,
 St. Pethno, and St. Cuth-
 bert,
 St. Furseus, and St. Mala-
 chy,
 St. John, and St. David,
 St. Brandon, and St. Fin-
 ker,
 St. Archibald, and St. Ma-
 carius,
 St. Marignus, and St. A-
 lexander,
 St. Bennet, St. Bonifase,
 and St. Bede,
 St. Dunstan, St. Henry,
 and St. Robert,
 St. Richard, St. Roger, &
 St. Hugh,
 St. Gilbert, St. Lanfrank,
 and St. Anselme,

Pray for England.

All Holy Bishops, and Confessors of England, Scotland,
and Ireland,

St. Helen Queen, St. Ursula, and St. Agnes,

St. Bridgit, St. Buryen, and St. Tecla,

St. Agatha, St. Mechtil, and St. Maxentia,

St. Christine, and St. Winifred,

St. Ethelred Queen, and St. Margaret Queen,

All Holy Virgins, and Martyrs of England, Scotland
and Ireland,

All Blessed, and Holy Saints of Places,

Be merciful, Spare England Good Lord,

Be merciful, Hear us O Lord,

From all Iminent Perils of Sins, and Backslidings,

From the Spirit of Pride and Apostacy,

From the Spirit of Ambition,

From the Spirit of Rebellion,

From all Hardness, and Blindness of Heart,

From all Surfetting, and Drunkenness,

From the desires, and Liberty of the Flesh,

From Hatred, Contempt, and Neglect of Sacred
Things,

From Prophaning of Churches, and from all Sacri-
ledge,

From the Tyranny, and Cruelty of Hereticks which
it now Groans under,

From Wicked and Pernitious Councils.

We Sinners, O God of Pity, do beseech Thee to Hear us.

That thou wouldst direct the Popes Holiness, and
all Prelates, to Pacifie and Govern the Church,

That thou wouldst be pleased to bring again into
this Kingdom, the Antient Catholick, Apostolick,
and Roman Faith,

That thou wouldst put into the Hearts of all Chri-
stian Kings and Princes, Unity, Peace and Con-
cord, and that their fervent Zeal may be stirred
up to put their helping Hands to Reduce it to the
Obedience of the Holy See of Rome.

Pray for England.

Deliver England O Lord.

O Lord, we beseech Thee Hear us.

That



That thou would'st Comfort, and Fortify, all such as
suffer Imprisonment, loss of Goods, or other Affli-
ction, for the Catholick Faith,

That neither by Frailty or Enticements, or any Tor-
ments, thou permit any of us to fall from thee,

That thou would'st give us perfect Patience in our
Afflictions, and to make Ghostly Profit of all our
Miseries,

That thou would'st Mercifully hasten the Conversion
of *England, Scotland and Ireland*; from the Infection
of Heresy and Infidelity,

That thou would'st deliver and keep in these times
of Persecution, the Pastor of our Souls, from the
hands of their Enemies,

That thou would'st daily Augment in them the fire
of thy Love, and the Zeal of gaining Souls,

That thou would'st preserve all the Catholicks of
this Land in Holiness of Life, and from all man-
ner of Sin and Scandal,

That thou would'st so Adorn us with Holiness of
Life and Conversation, that our Enemies *seeing*
our good Works, may Glorify Thee Our Heavenly Father,

That thou would'st Reduce from Error, and Heresy,
our Parents, Friends, and Benefactors whom
thou hast so dearly bought with thy precious
Blood.

That thou would'st Illuminate the Hearts of all Schif-
maticks, which live out of the Church, to see the
grievous Danger of their Estate.

That thou would'st Mercifully look down from
Heaven, upon the Blood of so many Martyrs, as
have given their Lives to Convert us unto thee,

Jesus Christ, Son of God, and of the Virgin Mary,

We Beseech Thee to hear us.

Jesus Christ, Saviour and Redeemer of the World,

We Beseech Thee to hear us.

Lamb of God, that takest away the Sins of the World,

Spare us O Lord.

E

Lamb

O Lord, we beseech Thee to Hear us.

Lamb of God that takest away the Sins of the World,

Hear us O Lord.

Lamb of God that takest away the Sins of the World,

Have Mercy on us.

Lord have Mercy, } *Pater Noster, &c.*
 Christ have Mercy, } *Et ne nos inducas, &c.*
 Lord have Mercy, } *Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.*

About the latter end of *October*, or the beginning of *November*, 1678. my Occasions called me to *Leeds-Market* within four Miles of my Habitation, and a Market that I frequently used: after my particular business was done, my Curiosity lead me (as usually I did) to a *Coffee-House*; where, amongst other News and Reports, I heard that one *Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey*, a Justice of Peace at *London*, was missing, and that it was suspected and feared, that he was Murthered, or made away by the *Papists*.

At my return home, I repaired to *Sir Thomas Gascoignes House* at *Barmbar*, one quarter of a mile from my House, and there meeting his Son *Thomas Gascoigne Esquire*, I acquainted him with the News I heard at *Leeds*.

Who thereupon took a Letter out of his Pocket, directed to himself, which he shewed me; which Letter was subscribed *I. Corker*, wherein he acquainted the Esquire in words to this Effect: That *Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey* had been a very busy Man, and a great Enemy to the *Catholicks*, therefore they had procured him to be Destroyed.

And some few Dayes after, we had the same thing confirm'd in Print, viz. That he was Murthered. Upon which, my Ghostly Father (*William Rushton*) sent for me, to come to Mass at *Sir Thomas Gascoignes House*; and at Confession, did charge me to give out, That I heard, that *Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey* was a Melancholly Gentleman, and in a Discontent went into the Fields, and there Murdered himself with his own Sword.

which

(19)

Which accordingly I did, as occasion offer'd, in all Companies I happened into; but was Contradicted by many; and by some, that it could not be, for, that his Neck was broke, which he could not do after he had Murder'd himself; nor be capable to do it, if his Neck was broke before: And being thus run down in my Assertions, I Acquainted my said Ghostly Father (*William Rushton*) therewith, who told me, he had received New Instructions, which he shewed me in Writing, and were to this Effect:

That Sir *Edmond-bury Godfrey* was a Gentleman who had often attempted to Destroy himself; that he did really Hang himself in his own Silk-girdle, in his Chamber at the Beds-feet; which being Discovered, two of his Servants acquainted his Brothers therewith; who coming thither, Contrived his taking down, and the carrying him to the Place where he was found, where they run his Corps through, on purpose to throw it on the *Papists*, thereby to save the Estate to themselves, and from being Forfeited to the *King*: and that the two Servants had *Fifty-Pounds* a piece given them to keep it Private. He also said, that one of them, which was a Maid-Servant, did offer to Discover this Contrivance to his Majesty and Council, but that she was by them rejected: Nevertheless, for all this (at the same time) *Rushton* did own to me, that he was Murthered by the *Papists*, but by what hands he knew not; and further, he seemed much concern'd that it was done; wishing it had never been done, because it would make the Murther of the *King*, the more difficult to be performed.

Robert Bolron.

(1)
The first of these is the fact that the
Commission has not yet received any
information from the Government of
the United States regarding the
results of its investigation of the
alleged activities of the
Communist Party in the United States.
The second is the fact that the
Commission has not yet received any
information from the Government of
the United States regarding the
results of its investigation of the
alleged activities of the
Communist Party in the United States.

The third is the fact that the
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The ninth is the fact that the
Commission has not yet received any
information from the Government of
the United States regarding the
results of its investigation of the
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The tenth is the fact that the
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results of its investigation of the
alleged activities of the
Communist Party in the United States.

A Farther
INFORMATION
 BY
Robert Bolron, Gent.

I Being sent down by an Order of Council bearing Date the Seventeenth day of *October, 1679.* to Search several Papists Houses in *Yorkshire, Lancashire, Bishoprick of Durham, and Northumberland;* among other Houses, Searching the Mansion-House of *Richard Sherborn* of *Stony-hurst,* in the County of *Lancashire, Esq.* in the Chamber of *Edward Cottam* a Jesuit, or Popish Priest, I found the Paper hereunto Annexed.

This same *Cottam* (upon the Death of *Henry Long,* mentioned in the said Paper) was by the said *Mr. Sherborn* entertain'd as his Domestick Priest, in the stead and place of the other, who (as the Papists gave out) did Drown himself; but was rather made away by the *Romish Party,* as being one that was Discontented in his Mind, and of whom they had a Suspicion, That he would Discover this **Dannable Popish Plot,** carryed on by the Papists; who therefore, as I have heard from several Understanding *Papists,* engaged in the Plot, procured his Death.

The Original Copy being in *Latine,* it was thought convenient to Print it in that Language.

————— *Celebrare quis astringetur.*

*Postremo, Ut evidenter testetur, quod omnes ad hoc Opus
 pium assentiantur, has Constitutiones propria manu subsignabant.*

————— Every one shall be bound to Celebrate.

F

Lastly,

Lastly, That it may be evidently Testified, that all do Unanimously Assent to this Pious Work, they did under-write these Constitutions with their own Hands.

Ricardus Moorus,	Petrus Goodenus,
Petrus Giffardus,	Henricus Holden,
Henricus Long,	Georgius Catterell,
Jacobus Markland,	Johannes Mollyns,
Ricardus Sallins,	Johannes Holden,
Marinaduke Dalton,	Gulielmus Gerard,
Rogerus Anderton,	Edvardus Blackburne,
Thurston Anderton,	P. Winder,
Edvardus Anderton,	Johannes Urmeaton,
Ricardus Barton,	Thomas Hugonis,
Edvardus Mollineux,	Georgius Brown,
Thomas Eccleston,	Georgius Rich, ai: d: s: onus.

Quando Omnes unanimiter consentierant his Constitutionibus, die 28 Februarij 1675. Hi designabantur Superiores.

When all had Consented to these Constitutions, the 28. day of February; 1675. These were design'd Superiors.

Reverendissimus Dominus

Ricardus Moorus,	} Thesaurarii.
D. Johannes Holdemus,	
D. Johannes Mollyns,	
D. Petrus Giffardus,	Secretarius.
D. Rogerus Anderton, Collector pro sex Hundre-	
dis pro Derbiensi. Collector for Six Hundreds	
in Derbyshire.	
D. Ricardus Bartanius, for Layland.	
D. Tho. Hugonis, for Amounderness.	
D. Ed. Blackburn, for Loynsdale	
D. Petrus Goodenus,	} for Blackburn Hundreds in Lan-
D. Henricus Longe,	
} cashire.	

Having

Having thus given the *Reader* an Account of this *Paper*, how I came by it, and in whose Custody I found it, I shall leave it to the Consideration of any person of Impartial Judgement, what should be the Design of so many Priests and Jesuits to make such Orders and Constitutions among themselves? And for what Reason those Orders must be Confirm'd by so many Manual Subscriptions? Certainly the Orders of their Society needed no such Confirmations. This must be then some Eccentrick Business, for so many Priests and Jesuits to Meet and Cabal in the Remote parts of the Nation; and there also to appoint Treasurers and Collectors, not ordinary persons neither, but such as could not be Named without the Title of *Most Reverend Lord*; which imports them not the Treasurers of Almes, but of Contributions. Now, Contributions signifie Sums; and Sums, it cannot be imagin'd, should be Collected in those parts for the Jesuits to *Build Colledges* in *England*.

It remains then, that **These Collectors** were Appointed for the Collection of Considerable Sums (the Largesses of *Blind Zeal*, and *Deluded Piety*, or the price of *Indulgences* for Fifty Thousand Years, & Exemptions from *Purgatory*) to carry on the great Work of their **Damnab!e Plot**, which (it is apparent) was Hatching in the Year 1675. and long before.

And this I hope, may in a large measure serve to prove, and make good, that part of my *Information* already given; Wherein I have Declared, That in the Counties of *York*, *Lancaster*, *Northumberland*, and Bishoprick of *Durham*, there have been no less than *Thirty Thousand Pounds* Collected by the *Jesuits* and *Priests*, (which were, no question, the Effects of such *Orders* and *Constitutions* as these above-named) for the more speedy bringing to pass, the *Destruction* of *His most Sacred Majesty*, and the *Protestant Religion*.

As for *Long*, *Dalton*, *Thurston*, *Anderton*, *Tho. Eccleston*, and *Urmeſton*, I know them to be all *Jesuits*; and so, that it is but Rational to believe all the rest of the same Stamp.

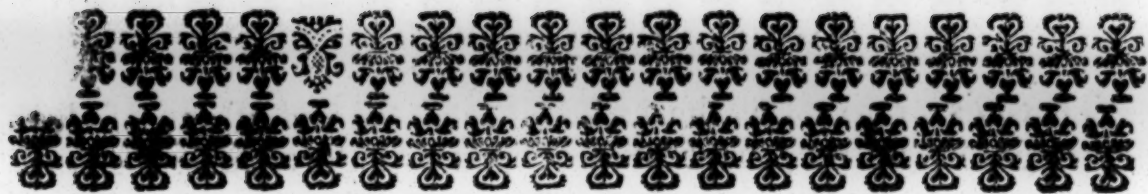
London, December
the 6th. 1680.

FINIS.

Robert Bolzon.

2491)





K. Netherlands, United Provinces of the,
A N *States General.*

INTIMATION
 OF THE
DEPUTIES
 OF THE
States General,

In a Late Discourse with Mr. **SIDNEY** Ex-
 traordinary Envoy from His Majesty of Great
BRITAIN.



U **HAT** the *States General* did hear with *extream* trouble, that the *Affairs* of His *Majesty* and his *Parliament*, were not yet Composed to such an **UNION**, as they could heartily desire, and such as the necessity of *Christendom* requires.

That they neither would, nor could concern themselves, to Judge of the Occasions of so *great* an *Inconvenience*, much less of the means that might be made use of, to re-establish an **UNION** so necessary, and so much desired.

That they had waited (though with an *extream* sorrow, yet with a respectful silence) the end it should please God to put to this great unhappiness, and that they should have acquiesced in those means, which His *Majesty* had thought fit to use, (being fully perswaded, that a *King* so *great*, and so *clear sighted*, would not have taken other measures, than such as His *Majesty* had thought the most profitable, for the directing his *Affairs*; and the most proper for the good of his Subjects:) But the *danger* in which they found themselves, obliged them

A

them

272) them to speak. And that they neither could nor ought to *address* themselves any where else, than to His Majesty.

That His Majesty was the *most* and *best* informed of any of all the *sufferings*, which they have been obliged to indure, since the *Conclusion* of the *Peace*; and also what earnest endeavours were used to engage them in such *Tyes* as His Majesty approved not of; and which he thought most contrary to the *good* of both *Nations*. That he would be pleased to *remember* what had been *said* and *threatned*, when they thought they could not be under *Obligations*, so *disagreeable* to His Majesty, and so *inconsistent* with the *publick* good; and that then His Majesty assured them of his *Protection*, and that he would venture *All* to deliver them from the *Evils* that *threatned* them.

That the STATES *resting* upon this *Royal Promise*, and His Majesty being pleased for their greater security, to *assure* them he would call his *Parliament* as soon as he thought *Affaires* required it: They *submitted* themselves to this *Declaration*, and had waited for the *Session* of *Parliament*, (though with an extream impatience,) yet with as much *resignation*, as His Majesty could expect from his own *Subjects*. But the *misunderstanding* which seems to grow more than ever, between His Majesty and his *People* makes them *despair*. Especially, since the *misunderstanding* is founded upon an *Affair* of so great *importance*, and so *Domestick*, that they could not *Discusse* so *Nice* a *Point*.

That it was *certain*, and that His Majesty might be *assured* by the *Relation* of *Eye-witnesses*, that those *forraign Powers*, with whom His Majesty had no *Tye*; did *arm* and make extraordinary great preparations.

That they did with all *Care*, endeavour to *repair* the disorderss, which the late *Sickness* had occasioned in their *Armies*, when they had like to have been destroyed about *Strasburgh*.

That all the *extraordinary Embassies* which they have sent to most of the *Princes* of *Europe*, were to no other end than to *inform* them, and give them *assurance* that all their *proceedings* had no other *aim*, than the *publick* quiet and *tranquility*; though after the *Conclusion* of the *Peace*, they have seized upon a greater number of *Villages*, than the *Agreement* gave them.

That the apprehensions they had of His Majesty of *Great Britain*, have so far favoured these *Countreys*, as that their *intentions* have not yet been *effected*.

That the disposition of *Affairs*, which may incline His Majesty to differ with his *People*, would give them full opportunity to *execute* their

their *designes*; since being perfectly acquainted with what they are to apprehend from His *Majesties Power separate from his People*; they think they may compleatly Execute their *designes* before any *Forreign force* can oppose them; And that they could not fail of their *Ends*, when once they should begin to *Act*.

That His *Majesty* knew the *Arts* they make use of in his *Kingdom* to bring their *designes about*, and is also Informed of the *methods* the *Court of Spain* uses in their own *Affairs*, by which the *Spanish Netherlands* are in danger to be intirely *ruined*.

That the design of their *ruine* was already almost *effected*, and that all the *Low-Countries* would be infallibly destroyed in a short time, if a *speedy and vigorous course* be not taken. The King of *Spain*, not being able to put his *Country* into a *condition of defence or resistance*, and the *States* having been strangely exhausted by the *Late Wars*, and so disabled from making such a powerful resistance, as they might *wish to themselves*.

That the *Spanish Netherlands*, and this *State* being lost, His *Majesty* would endeavour in vain to apply the necessary *remedies* against a *victorious King*, ingaging all his *Kingdoms*, and extreamly powerful, as well by *Sea* as *Land*.

That they saw no means to secure or save themselves, and could not hope for any help from His *Majesty*, while he and his *People* are *disagreed*; nor could they hope any thing from time it self, since all delays have only served to animate *foraigh Powers* so strongly Armed, to execute their *projects*, while His *Majesty* at *variance* with his *People* cannot afford them the requisite and necessary remedies.

That His *Majesty* had found by experience, that the *Dissolution* and *Prorogation* of *Parliaments*, have only served to *disquiet the minds* of his *People*, and that at their first sittings; *subsequent Parliaments* have gone in the ways of the former, and with greater *Animosity*.

That they cannot but lament their own unhappiness, that a business so uncertain as is that of a *future Succession*, (wherein *time* may make considerable Alterations, and even *Revolutions* far different from what might be agreed to) should occasion their *intire ruine*; and that the *Interests of Europe*, principally of all *Protestant Princes*, and of this *State*, should be *sacrificed* for so uncertain a *matter*.

That His *Majesty* is too *clear sighted*, not to perceive that in *England* it self, the *Acts of Parliament*, which have been made for excluding from the *Succession* to the *Kingdom* have had no success; those of the *Queens, Mary and Elizabeth*, being too fresh in Mens Memories to be yet forgotten.

That

That it is much to be feared, that a *Parliament* Composed of *Persons* wise, and *understanding* in the *Laws* of the *Nation*, armed with considerable Examples, and animated with the concurrence of the great *Cities*, and all the *Nation* will be able to keep their ground, and by that means continue the *disunion*, and so this *affair* (though it be *uncertain* that 'twill ever happen) will however be destructive, though His Majesty should agree to the *Sentiments* of his *Parliament* at last.

But that *all Europe* and principally the Neighbouring Countries would be inevitably *Ruined* if this *State* should be so *Unfortunate* as to see the continuance of this difference; and that no help could be expected even then, when His Majesty shall comply with his *People*, and would apply the most *Effectual Remedies*.

That they did not pretend in the least to Offer any directions to the *will and Pleasure* of His Majesty: But that they submit themselves to what His Majesty shall think most agreeable, only they desire, that if they be so *Unfortunate* as, to see that His Majesty will *Sacrifice his Kingdoms, His Royal Person, and the Union* of his *People* for so *Uncertain a Matter*, which perhaps may never happen; and that it may not be hoped, That His Majesty can *Engage himself* in the differences among *Christian Princes* when ever they shall happen: Since the condition of his *Kingdom* will not permit it. That then at least His Majesty would grant them this favour, to acquaint them, that they may endeavour to find out some means to *Save their Common-wealth* and the *poor People* committed to their care.

That they will always remember the good inclinations His Majesty has had for them, but that they shall see with *extream displeasure* and *Tears of Blood*, that they who do so much affect His Majesty's good, must become an *Innocent Sacrifice*; for an *Interest*, which it may be will never happen and which when it do's; will bring with it perhaps that *loss and ruine* to which they see themselves exposed.



Mr. Sherwood's Speech.

Mr. Sheridan's speech.

815 m. 2.
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Mr. Sheridan's Speech after his Examination before the late House of Commons, on Wednesday the 15th of December, 1680.

This, I confess Sir, a great misfortune to fall under the Displeasure of the Honourable House of Commons, it is a Burden that no man, tho' never so great, is able to bear; It cannot then be a wonder, if so inconsiderable a Person, and of so little strength as I, should stoop under the weight; Not that I fear any Danger to my Person, but grieve for the wounds it gives my Reputation, which I have always valu'd above my Life, and that it might be preserv'd spotless, I have ever made it my study to keep a good Conscience, void of Offence, towards God and towards Man; and therefore I little expected to be brought as a Criminal to this Bar, or any Tribunal.

But I am convinc'd, Innocence is no security against the Darts of Envy or Malice, and that he who will hazard his Body or his Soul, may take away the Life and Fame of any one at pleasure; 'tis to men of such principles I owe my present Trouble: I do not say this to reflect upon any Member of this Great and Honourable Assembly. My Evil is from without Doors, and I know the Authors and the Contrivance so well, that, if it were convenient, I could name them, and trace the whole Chain, Link by Link, to the very first, hammer'd by Prejudice, and particular Interest.

I do not wonder that, in the present circumstances, you shou'd have an ear open to all reports that any way relate to the publick, this is due to your Station, and to your Prudence; and because Justice and your Honour require it, I as little doubt your reserving the other ear for the Pleas and Defences of the Accus'd, or that you will condemn any man unheard: Upon this assurance it is, that I am bold to beg, with all due respect and reverence, that I may have liberty to speak for myself without interruption; If you are pleas'd to grant me this favour, I will use it as fully and briefly as I can, for your satisfaction and my own vindication.

I have been represented (I hope without offence I may say, traduc'd, so I can make it appear) for a person of no Fortune, a Papist, a second Coleman, and what is more ridiculous, tho' not more false, a Jesuit, and the Duke's Confessor.

In clearing my self from these Aspersions, I must be forc'd to say something, which nothing but necessity, that either has none, or breaks all Laws, can excuse from vanity. As that I was born a Gentleman, of one of the antientest Families, and related to many Considerable, in Ireland; in one County there is a Castle, and a large Demean, and in another a greater tract of Land for several Miles together, yet known by our Name. I need not say who was the head or chief, 'tis too much that my Grand-father was the last who enjoy'd the Estate, and that my Father left an Orphan in the beginning of King James's Reign, soon found himself dispossest, and expos'd to the World, that whole County, with five others, being entirely dedicated to the Pope's service.

After, who for my Father's sake quitted his Country and his Relations, both for his honesty, for their Loyalty and Sufferings in the late Rebellion, which my Father escap'd twice narrowly with his Life, and at last was forc'd to fly, for relieving and protecting both the Fortunes and Persons of very many English.

To my Birth I had a suitable Education; I have some slender pretence to Letters, am not altogether a Stranger to the Civil-law, nor the Laws of England, the means intended for my Livelyhood.

But, without my seeking or knowledge, some Friends procur'd for me the Collectorship of the Customs of Cork, and the management of most of the Inland-Revenue of that Country: This Employment, and the Accidents attending it, together with that of the East-India Prizes, and others in the last War with Holland, put into Kinsale, enabl'd me to bring for my own proportion of Advance-money, for the present Revenue-Farm of Ireland, 9532 l: as appears upon Record in the Chancery of England; and being by a Brother of mine, then here, without my privity or desire, engag'd in this undertaking, and a stranger to all the Partnership, excepting one, June last was 3 years I sold my Interest for 4000 l. profit. This Money I employ'd in Corporation and Church-Leases, in Mortgages and other securities, at 10 l. per Cent, the Interest of that Kingdom. And after this account, if I have no visible real Estate, I hope no man can doubt but that I may live independently, tho' besides I happen to be a younger Brother, so far from being a prejudice, that it's possible to prove my advantage, being design'd the Heir of two elder Brothers, who neither have, nor are like to have any Children. The Bills of Exchange drawn and remitted to and from Ireland, by Sir John Frederick and Company, Mr. D. Arthur and other known Merchants, will shew my proper Fond, and no man's Bounty supported my Expenses, and therefore, because I can wish great Truth, I do the more freely declare, That I neither have, nor ever had any Relation to the Duke or Dutchess of York, as a Servant or Dependence, a Sallery-man or Pensioner, and was so far from succeeding Mr. Coleman, that his Employment never enter'd into my Thoughts taken up with Affairs of a far different nature. My journey to Flanders was no way criminal, and in a great measure the effect of curiosity, having before seen very little of that Country,

Country, *Holland*, or *Germany*; and as I went not with the Duke, so my return in his Train was purely accident.

For my Religion, as I was born of Protestant Parents, so I was all along bred a member of the Church of *England*, and (by the Grace of God) will live and die in this Profession; for it is not so much owing to the chance of Education, as to my choice, being satisf'd by Reason, by Scripture, and the Laws of my Country, no inconsiderable Argument, that of all, it is the most purely Christian.

Since I was seventeen years of Age I have gone duly to Church, and several times in every year receiv'd the Sacrament; I did so twice while in *Flanders*, as Dr. *Lake* and Dr. *Doughy* (the Duke's Chaplains) and others can witness; and I have done so six times since my return thence, there are in this Honourable House that can testify some part of this Truth. I have taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy eleven times, am ready to submit to all further injunctions of Law in matters of Religion, have in Disputes encounter'd, tho' unwillingly, with many of the several Orders abroad, remain'd unshaken in my Principles; This at *Ghent*, putting a Jesuit (more zealous than the rest) into great passion, made him pronounce me obstinate, and declare, *He cou'd sooner bring over ten of the most rigid Phanaticks of England, than hope to make me a Proselyte*. Now if all this be not sufficient to wipe off the imputation of Popery, I confess I am to seek for a defence.

Among others 'tis objected, That by my Interest in his R. H. I got my Brother made a Bishop, in opposition to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and contrary to Merit. To this I answer, That my Brother has been as much, and as injuriously, though not so publicly defam'd as I; that he came off with Honour; that a peak between two Great Lords of that Kingdom, and one of the greatest of this, did not only prevent his being sooner promoted, but was the occasion of his being bespatter'd with many falsehoods and calumnies; that few in *Ireland* deserve it better; that what he enjoys, he obtain'd not in opposition to, tho' without the recommendation of the chief Governour, nor by the mediation of the Duke, but of a great Minister, in the presence of my Lord Bishop of *London*, from the King's immediate Grace openly shewn in Council, and with a particular mark of His Royal Favour.

I hope 'tis no Crime to honour and revere the Duke as he is a Prince, or if a private man to love and value his innate Worth and Qualities, or to have said, as it is reported (I with nothing else had been with less Truth) That I wou'd hazard my Life and Fortune to do him any lawful and just Service; If it be a Crime, as I can no ways apprehend of the Brother of my King, while publicly pray'd for in all the Churches of the three Kingdoms, I confess my self guilty; But I am not so wedded to his Interest, as to espouse or pursue them, if he can have any such, contrary to the Duty I owe, and ever will pay my Sovereign, my Country, my Religion and my God.

And I do here most solemnly protest, as I hope for Heaven, if I knew him in any instance a Conspirator or a Traitor, I wou'd not only detect, but endeavour to bring him to publick Justice; and if ever he can be prov'd a Criminal of this nature, I will have no more respect nor regard, but less, for him, than I wou'd for any common Offender. And therefore, without the hopes of reward, or the fears of punishment, I declare in the presence of the Almighty, If I knew any part of the *Popish Plot*, or the persons concern'd in't, I wou'd long since have reveal'd the whole Contrivance. But none in their senses can believe, that a known Protestant cou'd be made privy to such a Conspiracy; to which, if necessary, might be added, that I was in a Country remote from that, where the Design is said to be hatch'd.

I own my self of so extensive a Charity, to love the persons of all honest Men, notwithstanding their differing from me in opinion, about the Modes and Circumstances of Religion, and to be for Liberty of Conscience, when consistent with the safety of the state, to all quiet and peaceable Dissenters; But when 'tis urg'd and made use of to other ends, or as a Cloak for Rebellion or Treachery, I abominate all such Indulgence.

But I will no longer dwell on this Subject, than to mind you of Collonel *Mansel's* mistake or forgetfulness, when he informs this Honourable House, That in or about July, 1678: I din'd at his Treat for a German Lord, in order to a Design of his upon a Foreign Command, and that 2 or 3 days after, I shou'd advise him against it, telling him the Duke wou'd very soon have occasion for such Officers. First, I do say, to have said so was no Crime; But I easily see through this Artifice, 'tis to serve as an argument, that I understood somewhat of the Plot, of which I am as ignorant as any man living, beyond what I have since learnt from the Prints and public Fame. In the next place, I do utterly deny I ever said the words, because I do not know the Duke had any such Design, and am certain I cannot invent. Besides, by many circumstances, need less here to mention, that Dinner was after the Courts return from *Windsor*, and consequently after the breaking forth of the Plot. I desire the Gentleman wou'd recollect himself; at that time he was very great and intimate with a Roman Catholick, *H. N.* from whom if he heard not the words, as I am not apt to imagine, I am confident he dream'd them. He cannot be ignorant that I knew why he was disbanded in *Ireland*, &c. and that I always declin'd, not only as having no Interest, but as unwilling for other reasons, to introduce him to the Duke, as he often press'd; and therefore he made his application to others, but with as ill success.

And now give me leave, I beseech you, Mr. Speaker, to answer an Objection, that I have

have prescrib'd a way how the King shou'd live without Parliaments: I am so far from entertaining such a thought, that I ever esteem'd the Constitutions of *England* by King, Lords and Commons the happiest kind of Government in the world; and if the discourse called, *The Rise and Power of Parliaments*, &c. be mine, of which many will have me the Author, the reading it, wou'd be of this a sufficient Confutation: In that, Parliaments are magnifi'd, their power rather enlarg'd than lessen'd, and their frequent meetings recommended as most convenient.

In a word, whatever Character my Adversaries have given of me, I am not a Protestant in Malquerade; I can neither Lie nor Dissemble, I am really what I profess, and as the word is commonly taken, no lover of Arbitrary Government, in any single or complicated body.

As to the Letter Subscrib'd by *Fitz-James*, I do sincerely protest I have no Acquaintance with any of the Name, nor ever saw the Hand before, nor the intended Messenger C. who not finding me, left it with the Maid-servant: But in this there is nothing Criminal.

As to the Computations, they are a Transcript from a Paper of *Sir Peter Petts*, containing the number of Conformists, Non-Conformists and Papists throughout *England*, taken by the Bishops order, in, or about the time of the General Indulgence, and by him produc'd presently after the Plot, upon the talk that there were fifty thousand Papists, able to bear Arms, within *Temple-Bar* and about *Westminster*; a number near double to what, at the taking this survey, they were found men, women and children in the whole Kingdom.

For the Copy of my Cousin *Wilsons* Writing, I confess it the only thing I endeavour'd to evade, having ingenuously, and without reserve answer'd all other questions. That individual Paper I never saw before the preceding night, when meeting it in the Drawer of my Bed-Chamber, (always open, whether I am at home or abroad) I laid it uppermost with purpose of Inquiring how he came by it, and whether he knew the Author; But not seeing him till next day in presence of the Members sent to search my Lodgings, I cou'd not ask him, and was surpriz'd to have so Indiscreet and Reflective a Paper found in his hand, and among mine. 'Tis true, that about three Weeks before, I found another of the same Contents, in an Old Crabbed hand, to me unknown; which after I had Read, and concluded it might possibly be left by some of my Acquaintance in their Visits, and being unable to guess at the person, not knowing how long it had layn there, being Dated above a Month before, I immediately threw it into the fire. Yet in this Paper, which has made so great a noise, there is neither Felony nor Treason; and being the Act of another, and never by me publish'd, having neither Sub, nor Supercription, nor Writ to, nor for from me, nor Copi'd by my Order, cannot, I presume, be a Libel, nor I hope imputed to me, to whom it came perfectly by Accident: If it were lawful to speak ones guesses from the Contents, it shou'd seem to have come from a Learned Gentleman, one of your own Members, then in the Country Skill'd in the *Spanish* Tongue, to which both my Cousin and I are perfect strangers; nor was either of us out of *London* then, or for some time before. If I cou'd as well hit upon the person, as his Quality, I wou'd give a more Satisfactory account of this matter; and I hope this Honourable Assembly will the sooner Credit me, when they reflect, that upon seeing another Paper of my Kinsmans writing, I wou'd not by a lie deny this to be his hand.

As for my Writing to Mr. *Gadbury*, I refer my self to the Letter in *Sir W. Waller's* hands: I have told you the accidental occasion; I desir'd from him, (whose Acquaintance I knew large, even among the Members of that Parliament) the most material of public News; I neither ask'd for Schemes or Figures, I have ever Laugh'd at the idle and ridiculous Art of Judicial Astrology, invented, at least practis'd, to Impose upon, and Pick the Pockets of the Ignorant and the Credulous.

And now as to the Cause of my Commitment: The story Dr. *D.* told me as News, of *Peter Norris* his knowing as much of the Plot as any man in *England*, his going, or being gone into *France* to fetch a Priest to be a Witness. I can only say, as near as I remember, I gave the same account to Mr. *Secretary*; not as an Informer, but as News; for not being look'd upon as such, I was not desir'd to swear, nor cou'd I to a hear-say. In this I call Heaven to witness I had no Sinister design, but an Honest intention of having the full Truth brought to Light: Nor do I know, nor have I any reason to believe, that Mr. *Secretary's* after proceedings were from any other principle. Upon my telling him the Name of *Norris*, and his saying he had never before heard it, and commanding me to send the Doctor to him, or the others Description; As soon as I met with the Doctor, which was several dayes after this Discourse; and he as not knowing Mr. *Secretary* refusing to go, I desir'd from him the Description, which some time after he brought me; I gave or sent to Mr. *Secretary*, for I cannot tell whether. But of this I am certain, that all I knew of the Affair, was from the Doctor only; and that I never communicated it to any, but Mr. *Secretary*, and that by what I writ under the Description, appears to be near a Month after *Norris* his departure, and consequently cou'd not be design'd to stop his Journey, or prevent the Priests coming over, or obstruct the fuller discovery of the Plot, which no man living desires more than my self, believing it the Interest of every honest Subject and Protestant, (out of which number I cannot be excluded) to have all in't, from the highest to the lowest punish'd according to merit; and that tranquility it has so long disturb'd, re-settled in the Kingdom: And now I hope none
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of the Members of this Honourable House can imagine I cou'd be guilty of so Horrid a Crime, as having any knowledge of the Priests being poison'd, as is suspected, or given out he might be. I am so ignorant of this, or any part of the Conspiracy, that I do not so much despise, as decline, because not needing it, the generous offer of Mr. *Speaker*, or other Members Intercession for my Pardon: I acknowledge, as I ought, the Favour with all fitting respect; but I thank God, I am so Innocent, that I dare, as now I do, challenge the whole world, to make out one particular, where in Word or Action, in the whole course of my life, I have done or spoken falsely, or unjustly; and yet no man ever suffer'd more Calumnies, without any cause, or the least shadow of Truth, beyond the witty malice of those, whose Eyes are blinded, and Consciences fear'd by Envy and Interest, who from pretended Friends are become my real Adversaries, contrary to Reason and Justice. But further, none can believe I cou'd keep any dangerous Correspondence, when its well known that for these three years and a half all my Letters were no otherwise Directed, than for me at the *Royal Coffee-house*.

Besides it appear'd at the Committee by *Norris* his own Papers, that this Priest *Dowdall*, (whose Name I never heard before) died *September* last was twelve Months, eight Months before I heard there was such a man in the world as *Norris*, and at a time when I was in another Country. And since you have thought fit to acquit Dr. *D.* who was my Author and Principal, and who own'd himself a *Roman Catholic*; I hope you will not think it equal, that I a known sincere Protestant, and but an Accessary, shou'd stand Committed, and Committed after such a manner, as neither Felon nor Traitor, not only Accus'd, but Convicted, cou'd suffer a Closer Confinement.

And here, Mr. *Speaker*, I intreat your leave to ask Pardon, if at the Committee my behaviour has offended any of the Members of this Honourable House, and to say, whatever heat I express'd, was the effect of Passion, to which I was mov'd, by hearing several of them in public, as at *Locketts* and other Eating and *Coffee-houses*, had call'd me *Papist*, and a second *Coleman*, with other Aspersions I cou'd not bear without resentment: To this was added my being commanded a Messenger for Dr. *D.* an office beneath me, and wherein I cou'd not expect to be successful, not knowing whether he wou'd appear without Compulsion. I hope it will not be accounted an unexpiable Crime for a Gentleman of more Years and Discretion, than I can pretend to, to shew himself disturb'd at a conceiv'd Indignity or Affront; and in hopes it may not be accounted so hainous, I do once more withall due Submission beg pardon. There is one thing more I cannot without trouble touch upon, the Reflections the Written Votes, very different from the Printed, bring upon my Reputation: In those 'tis said, it appears that I have succeeded Mr. *Coleman*, than which there never was a more groundless, false, or malicious invention: And also that I question'd your Authority, and said your Proceedings look'd like the late Rebellion. However Sir *William Roberts* came to make the Report, my words were to Sir *John Morton* in another Room, and to him I appeal, whether they were not thus. Upon his advising that I shou'd fare the better, if I freely shew'd my Papers, I told him I wou'd not hid one, nor dispute their power, tho I had heard others did; and that the Seizing Closets and Writings, was not only Illegal, but look'd upon as one of the Causes of the late Rebellion; thereupon he wish'd I had not said the Words: I reply'd, I meant no harm by those Objections, and notwithstanding my mentioning them, they shou'd find in me a readiness to obey, and an intire submission; and added, if they were offensive, I unsaid them, and ask'd his pardon, as I now humbly do from the whole House, if I am thought herein to have offended: And to do Sir *John* Justice, he was pleas'd to promise he wou'd take no notice of the Discourse, unless commanded; to whom with the rest of the Committee I refer my self, whether of my own accord I was not going along with them, when I met your Messenger.

If I had been guilty of any Crime, I had not only Warning, but Threats and Advices to fly many days, some weeks before, when I was told by Letters from unknown hands, and by several persons of Honour and Quality, that I was design'd to be brought into trouble; I need not in this place say, for what reason. And here I cannot by the way but take notice of a Report made by Justice *Warcup* at this Bar, and spread at *Coffee-houses*; that he shou'd have Search'd Mr. *Sheridans* Lodgings, and there found only a Parcel of *Popish* Books, whereas he never was in mine, but at Mr. *Brunetty's* House, an *Italian* Merchant, whose Books those must have been, and therefore I hope this was some Clarks, rather than his mistake.

And now since no man can be plac'd beyond the reach of Malice, and the devices of the wicked, and that I happen to be brought hither as a suppos'd Criminal, I am extreamly pleas'd, I have the good fortune to meet with so wise and equal Judges, as compose this August and Honourable Assembly; where I am so far from fears, that I do not doubt, but upon an exact Scrutiny, and an Impartial Examination, my having been so infinitely traduc'd, and so wrongfully expos'd to the publick; will be so far from gratifying my Adversaries unjust desires, that they will not only be defeated, but my self greatly advantag'd; and therefore I leave my Cause at the Footstool of your Justice, and willingly submit to your Pleasure and Determinations, praying no other favour, than what I am sure you wou'd grant without asking; your full Consideration of the whole Matter, your speedy Condemnation or Acquittal, as I shall be found Guilty or Innocent.



The **E A R L** of **Essex** his **S P E E C H**, at the Delivering the following Petition to His most **Sacred Majesty**, Jan. 25. 80.

May it please Your Majesty,

THe Lords here present, together with divers other Peers of the Realm, taking notice that by your late Proclamation, your Majesty has declared an intention of calling a Parliament, at Oxford; and observing from History and Records how unfortunate many such assemblies have bin, when called at a Place remote from the Capital City; as particularly the Congress in Henry the Seconds time at Clarindon; Three several Parliaments at Oxford in Henry the third time; and at Coventry in Henry the Sixths time; With divers others which have proved very fatal to those Kings, and have been followed with great mischief on the whole Kingdom: and considering the present posture of affairs, the many jealousies and discontents, which are amongst the People, we have great cause to apprehend that the consequences of the sitting of a Parliament now at Oxford may be as fatal to your Majesty and the Nation, as those others mentioned have bin to the then Reigning Kings; and therefore we do conceive that we cannot answer it to God, to your Majesty, or to the People, If we, being Peers of the Realm, should not on so Important an Occasion humbly offer our advice to your Majesty; that if possible, Your Majesty may be prevailed with, to alter this (as we apprehend) unseasonable Resolution. The Grounds and Reasons of our Opinion, are contained in this our Petition, which We humbly Present to Your Majesty.

To the **K I N G**'s most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition and Advice of the Lords under-named, **P E E R S** of the **R E A L M**.

Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas Your Majesty hath been pleased, by divers Speeches, and Messages to Your Houses of Parliament, rightly to represent to them the Dangers that Threatned Your Majesties Person, and the whole Kingdom, from the Mischievous, and wicked Plots of the *Papists*, and the suddain Growth of a Forreign-Power, unto which, no Stop or Remedy could be Provided, unless it were by Parliament, and an Union of Your Majesties Protestant Subjects, in one Mind, and one Interest.

And the Lord Chancellor, in Pursuance of Your Majesties Commands, having more at large Demonstrated the said Dangers to be as great, as we in the midst of our Fears could Imagine them: And so pressing, that our Liberties, Religion, Lives, and the whole Kingdom would be certainly Lost, if a speedy Provision were not made against them.

And your Majesty, on the 21. of April, 1679, Having called unto your Council, many Honorable and Worthy Persons, and declared to them and the whole Kingdom, That being sensible of the evil Effects of a single Ministry, or private Advice, or Forreign Committee, for the General Direction of your Affaires; Your Majesty would for the Future Refer all things unto that Council, and by the constant Advice of them, together with the frequent use of your great Council, the Parliament, Your Majesty was hereafter Resolved to Govern the Kingdoms; We began to hope we should see an end of our Miseryes.

But to our Unspeakable Grief and Sorrow, we soon found our Expectations Frustrated. The Parliament, then subsisting, was Prorogued and Dissolved before it could perfect what was intended for our Relief and Security: and though another was thereupon called, yet by many Prorogations it was put off, till the 21. of

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of the Members of this Honourable House can imagine I could be guilty of so Horrid a Crime, as having any knowledge of the Priests being poison'd, as is suspected, or given out he might be. I am so ignorant of this, or any part of the Conspiracy, that I do not so much despise, as decline, because not needing it, the generous offer of Mr. Speaker, or other Members Intercession for my Pardon: I acknowledge, as I ought, the Favour with all fitting respect; but I thank God, I am so innocent, that I dare, as now I do, challenge the whole world, to make out one particular, where in Word or Action, in the whole course of my life, I have done or spoken falsely, or unjustly; and yet no man ever suffer'd more Calumnies, without any cause, or the least shadow of Truth, beyond the witty malice of those, whose Eyes are blinded, and Consciences fear'd by Envy and Interest; who from pretended Friends are become my real Adversaries, contrary to Reason and Justice. But further, none can believe I could keep any dangerous Correspondence, when its well known that for these three years and a half all my Letters were otherwise Directed, than for me at the *Royal Coffee-house*.

And when I appear'd at the Committee by *Norris* his own Papers, that this Priest *Dowdall*, (whose Name I never heard before) died *September* last was twelve Months, eight Months before I heard there was such a man in the world as *Norris*, and at a time when I was in another Country. And since you have thought fit to acquit Dr. D. who was my Author and Principal, and who own'd himself a *Roman Catholic*; I hope you will not think it equal, that I a known sincere Protestant, and but an Accessary, should stand Committed, and Committed after such a manner, as neither Felon nor Traitor, not only Accus'd, but Convicted, could suffer a Cloister Confinement.

And here, Mr. Speaker, I intreat your leave to ask Pardon, if at the Committee my behaviour has offended any of the Members of this Honourable House, and to say, whatever heat I express'd, was the effect of Passion, to which I was mov'd, by hearing several of them in public, as at *Lockess* and other Eating and *Coffee-houses*, had call'd me *Papist*, and a second *Calumnian*, with other Aspersions I could not bear without resentment: To this was added my being commanded a Messenger for Dr. D. an office beneath me, and wherein I could not expect to be successful, not knowing whether he would appear without Compulsion. I hope it will not be accounted an unpardonable Crime for a Gentleman of more Years and Discretion, than I can pretend to, to shew himself disturb'd at a conceiv'd Indignity or Affront; and in hopes it may not be accounted so hainous, I do once more with all due Submission beg pardon. There is one thing more I cannot without trouble touch upon, the Reflections the Written Votes, very different from the Printed, bring upon my Reputation: In those Votes, it appears that I have succeeded Mr. *Coleman*, than which there never was a more groundless, false, or malicious invention: And also that I question'd your Authority, and laid your Proceedings out for the late Rebellion. However *Sir William Russell*, came to make the Report, my words were to Sir *John* in another Room, and he said I meant no harm, and that I was not to be taken so. Upon his advising that I should take the better, if I shew'd my Papers, I told him I would not hid one, nor dispute their power, tho I had heard others did; and that the Seizing Closets and Writings, was not only illegal, but look'd upon as one of the Causes of the late Rebellion; thereupon he wish'd I had not said the Words: I reply'd, I meant no harm by those Objections, and notwithstanding my mentioning them, they should find in me a readiness to obey, and an entire submission; and added, if they were offensive, I unsaid them, and ask'd his pardon, as I now humbly do from the whole House, if I am thought herein to have offended. And to do Sir *John* Justice, he was pleas'd to promise he would take no notice of the Discourse, unless commanded; to whom with the rest of the Committee I refer my self, whether of my own accord I was not going along with them, when I met your Messenger.

If I had been guilty of any Crime, I had not only Warning, but Threats and Advices to fly many days, some weeks before, when I was told by Letters from unknown hands, and by several persons of Honour and Quality, that I was design'd to be brought into trouble; I need not in this place say, for what reason. And here I cannot by the way but take notice of a Report made by Justice *Warcup* at this Bar, and spread at *Coffee-houses*; that he should have search'd Mr. *Sheridan's* Lodgings, and there found only a Parcel of *Papish* Books, whereas he never was in mine, but at Mr. *Brunetty's* House, an *Italian* Merchant, whose Books those must have been, and therefore I hope this was some Clarks, rather than his mistake.

And now since no man can be plac'd beyond the reach of Malice, and the devices of the wicked, and that I happen to be brought hither as a suppos'd Criminal, I am extreamly pleas'd, I have the good fortune to meet with so wise and equal Judges, as compose this August and Honourable Assembly; where I am so far from fears, that I do not doubt, but upon an exact Scrutiny, and an impartial Examination, my having been so infinitely traduc'd, and so wrongfully expos'd to the publick; will be so far from gratifying my Adversaries unjust desires, that they will not only be defeated, but my self greatly advantag'd; and therefore I leave my Cause to the Footstool of your Justice, and willingly submit to your Pleasure and Determination, praying no other favour, than what I am sure you would grant without asking; your full Consideration of the whole Matter, your speedy Condemnation or Acquittal, as I shall be found Guilty or Innocent.

L O N D O N, Printed for J. Hindmarsh, Anno Domini, 1681.



The **E A R L** of **Essex** his **S P E E C H**, at the Delivering the //
following Petition to His most **Sacred Majesty**, Jan. 25. 80.

May it please Your Majesty,

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THe Lords here present, together with divers other Peers of the Realm, taking notice that by your late Proclamation, your Majesty has declared an intention of calling a Parliament, at Oxford; and observing from History and Records how unfortunate many such assemblies have bin, when called at a Place remote from the Capital City; as particularly the Congress in Henry the Second's time at Clarendon; Three several Parliaments at Oxford in Henry the third's time; and at Coventry in Henry the Sixth's time; With divers others which have proved very fatal to those Kings, and have been followed with great mischief on the whole Kingdom: and considering the present posture of affairs, the many jealousies and discontents, which are amongst the People, we have great cause to apprehend that the consequences of the sitting of a Parliament now at Oxford may be as fatal to your Majesty and the Nation, as those others mentioned have bin to the then Reigning Kings; and therefore we do conceive that we cannot answer it to God, to your Majesty, or to the People, If we, being Peers of the Realm, should not on so Important an Occasion humbly offer our advice to your Majesty; that if possible, Your Majesty may be prevailed with, to alter this (as we apprehend) unreasonable Resolution. The Grounds and Reasons of our Opinion, are contained in this our Petition, which We humbly Present to Your Majesty.

To the **KING's** most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition and Advice of the Lords under-named, **PEERS**
of the **REALM**.

humbly Sheweth,

That whereas Your Majesty hath been pleased, by divers Speeches, and Messages to Your Houses of Parliament, rightly to represent to them the Dangers that Threatned Your Majesties Person, and the whole Kingdom, from the Mischievous, and wicked Plots of the *Papists*, and the suddain Growth of a Forreign-Power, unto which, no Stop or Remedy could be Provided, unless it were by Parliament, and an Union of Your Majesties *Protestant* Subjects, in one Mind, and one Interest.

And the Lord *Chancellor*, in Pursuance of Your Majesties Commands, having more at large Demonstrated the said Dangers to be as great, as we in the midst of our Fears could Imagine them: And so pressing, that our Liberties, Religion, Lives, and the whole Kingdom would be certainly Lost, if a speedy Provision were not made against them.

And your Majesty, on the 21. of *April*, 1679, Having called unto your Council, many Honorable and Worthy Persons, and declared to them and the whole Kingdom, That being sensible of the evil Effects of a single Ministry, or private Advice, or Forreign Committee, for the General Direction of your Affaires; Your Majesty would for the Future Refer all things unto that Council, and by the constant Advice of them, together with the frequent use of your great Council, the *Parliament*, Your Majesty was hereafter Resolved to Govern the Kingdoms; We began to hope we should see an end of our Miseryes.

But to our Unspeakable Grief and Sorrow, we soon found our Expectations Frustrated. The *Parliament*, then subsisting, was Prorogued and Dissolved before it could perfect what was intended for our Relief and Security: and though another was thereupon called, yet by many Prorogations it was put off, till the 21. of

Octob. past; and notwithstanding your Majesty was then again pleased to acknowledge, that neither Your Person, nor Your Kingdom could be safe, till the matter of the Plot was gone thorow, It was unexpectedly Prorogued on the 10th. of this *Month*, before any sufficient Order could be taken therein: All their Just and Pious Endeavors to save the Nation were overthrown; the good Bills they had been Industiously preparing to Unite all Your Majesties *Protestant* Subjects brought to nought; The discovery of the *Irish* Plot stifled; The witnesses that came in frequently more fully to declare that, both of *England* and *Ireland*, discouraged. Those Foreign Kingdoms and States, who by a happy conjunction, with us might give a Check to the French Powers, Disheartned, even to such a Despair of their own Security against the growing greatness of that Monarch, As we fear may induce them to take new Resolutions, and perhaps such as may be fatal to us: The Strength and Courage of our Enemyes both at Home and Abroad increased. And our selves left in the utmost danger of seeing our Countrey brought into utter Desolation.

In these Extremities, we had nothing under *God* to Comfort us, but the Hopes, that Your Majesty (being touched with the Groans of Your Perishing People) would have suffered Your Parliament to Meet at the Day unto which it was Prorogued: and that no further Interruption should have been given to their Proceedings, in order to their Saving of the Nation. But that failed us too; so then we heard that Your Majesty, by the private Suggestion of some Wicked Persons, Favourers of Popery, Promoters of French Designs, and Enemies to Your Majesty and the Kingdom (without the Advice, and as we have good Reason to believe, against the Opinion, even of Your *Privy-Council*) had been prevailed with to Dissolve it, & to call another to Meet at *Oxford*, where neither Lords nor Commons can be in Safety; but will be dayly exposed to the Swords of the *Papists*, and their Adherents, of whom too many are crept into Your Majesties Guards. The Liberty of speaking according to their Consciences, will be thereby Destroyed, and the Validity of all their Acts, and Proceedings consisting in it, left Disputable. The Straitness of the Place, no way admits of such a concourse of Persons, as now follows every Parliament; the Witnesses which are necessary to give Evidence against the Popish Lords; such Judges, or others whom the Commons have Impeached, or had Resolved to Impeach, can neither bear the Charge of going thither, nor trust themselves under the Protection of a Parliament, that is it self Evidently under the Power of Guards and Souldiers.

The Premises considered, We Your Majesties Petitioners, out of a Just Abhorrence of such a dangerous and pernicious Council, (which the Authors have not dared to avow) and the direful Apprehensions of the Calamities & Miseries, that may ensue thereupon; do make it our most Humble Prayer, and Advice, That the *Parliament* may not Sit at a Place, where it will not be able to Act with that Freedom, which is necessary; and especially, to Give unto their Acts and Proceedings, that Authority which they ought to have amongst the People, and have ever had, unless Impaired by some Awe upon them, (of which there wants not Precedents:) and that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased, to Order *It* to Sit at *Westminster*, (it being the usual Place, and where they may Consult and Act with Safety and Freedom.)

And Your Petitioners shall ever Pray, &c.

Monmouth,	{	Salisbury,	{	Shaftsbury,	{	Grey,
Kent,		Clare,		Mordant,		Herbert,
Huntington,		Standford,		Evers,		Howard,
Bedford,		Essex,		Paget,		Delamer.

London, Printed for *Benj. Harris* at the *Stationers-Arms*, in the *Piazza* under the *Royal Exchange*, 1681.

VOX PATRIÆ:

OR THE

816. m. ¹³⁷
12.

RESENTMENTS & INDIGNATION

OF THE

Free-born Subjects of ENGLAND,

AGAINST

Popery, Arbitrary Government, the Duke of YORK,

OR ANY

POPISH SUCCESSOR;

BEING A TRUE

COLLECTION

OF THE

PETITIONS and ADDRESSES lately made
from divers *Counties, Cities, and Boroughs* of
this Realm, to their respective *Representa-*
tives, chosen to Serve in the PARLIAMENT
Held at OXFORD March 21, 1680.

Et si non profunt Singula, Juncta juvant.

With a Perfect List of Both Houses of that Parliament.

LONDON, Printed for Francis Peters, 1681.

To the R E A D E R.

IT has for many Ages been received for a Maxim, Vox Populi, Vox Dei, The Voice of the People, is the Voice of God, And tho some flashy Wits Pride themselves in speaking Contemptibly of the Populace, calling them the Rabble, the Mobile, &c. they must either mean the meer Vulgar, the dreggs of Mankind, Persons without Estates, Reason and Judgment, Bankrupts of Common sence, as well as Beggars in Fortune, or else they put the greatest Affront imaginable on the Body of a Nation, especially in England, where under the Title of Commoners, are included all degrees of Gentry, under Peerage, consisting not as in France and other Popish Countries of Sneaking Slaves and Clouted Boors; But of Men of as Large Estates and as enlarged Souls, good sense, and Solid Learning, of as well-bred Gentlemen, able Merchants, Discreet Citizens, Understanding Burgessees, and such Substantial Yeomen and Freeholders, as no Kingdom besides can boast of.

Now since Interest will not Lye, how is it Morally possible, that the Major part of a Nation so Qualified should Act contrary to the true and proper Interest of their Countrey? For tho particular Men may be Imposed upon by Artifice, or deluded with pretences, or biassed by private Advantages, yet 'tis not imaginable, That the whole Body should either be so infatuated as not to see or so Stupidly tame, as not to oppose, as far as lawfully they may what tends their universal Ruine.

After all the tricks that the Papists and their Disguised Abettors have used to amuse the People, 'tis thanks be to God, still apparent, That the Generality are not so Purblind, as not to perceive both where there Danger lies, and what, under God, must be the only Remedies.

What ever Distempers have seiz'd some unruly Putrified parts, yet Blessed be Heaven, the Head and Heart of England is sound, as is manifest by the following Numerous Addresses, so general and Unanimous, that they may justly be stiled the Voice of the Realm, which tho, for a great part, already abroad scatter'd and imperfect in several Prints, will undoubtedly not be unacceptable, thus decently gathered together; To remain as a Testimony to all the World, That the People of England are Loyal to their King, and Zealous
 \ \ to preserve his Royal Person and Government, against all the vain Efforts of Rome, and Resolved to die Protestant-Freemen, rather than live Papists and Slaves.



V O X



Vox PATRIÆ, &c.

HE was certainly no Fool, that first said, *Parliaments were the Pulse of the People*: 'Tis from thence Wise State-Physitians take their Diagnosticks. What Sentiments our late Parliament had of our Modern Affairs, is obvious in their *Printed Votes and Addresses*. Nor will it be less plain, what is the *Common Sense* of the Body of the People in this Juncture of eminent Danger, if the Unanimous Addresses from so many considerable parts of *England* be regarded.

No sooner was the late Parliament surprizingly Prorogued, Jan. 10. 1682, in the very Crisis of Business, and when they had so many excellent Bills before them, and had made so hopeful a Progress in Unvailing the Horrid Popish Plot (which still like an *Ill Spright*, haunts and *Night-mares* us) and in bringing Criminals to Justice, but presently the whole Nation was startled, and forthwith (as Convulsions are first perceived in the *Head*) the same Day a considerable Number of Eminent Citizens of *London* Presented the following Address to their Major.

To the Right Honourable Sir Patience Ward, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London.

WE the Citizens of the said City (on behalf of our selves and others our Fellow Citizens) being very apprehensive of the great and imminent Dangers that this *Metropolis*, and the whole *Protestant Interest* are expos'd to, by the Horrid and Devilish Designs of the *Papists* and their Adherents: And being sensible that they are increas'd and heightned by the *Surprizing Prorogation* of this present *Parliament*, do most humbly recommend to your Lordship the Particulars hereunder mentioned.

I. That your Lordship will be pleased to cause the several Watches of this City to be doubled this Night, and so to continue, and cause some House-keepers to watch in person, and a sufficient Ward to be kept by Day.

II. To cause the several Chains in the several Streets of this City to be put up this Night, and so to continue.

III. That your Lordship will be pleas'd to keep the Keys of the several Gates of this City this Night, and so to continue.

IV. To cause the several Gates of this City to be kept Lock'd up every Lord's Day, and permit the several Wicket-Doors only to be opened.

V. That your Lordship will not permit any Body of Armed Souldiers, greater or less (other than the Trained Bands of this City) to March through any part of the same.

VI. That your Lordship will forthwith Order a Meeting of the Common-Council of this City.

Which his Lordship was pleased favourably to receive and read, and then gave the Gentlemen Answer, *That he was very apprehensive of the Danger of the City, and had done something already to have full Watches, and intended to go out himself to see that they were kept; and assured them, that he would seriously consider their Desires, and take all the care that lay in him, to prevent the Danger that so threatned them.*

The very same day, and before it was possible the news, or thoughts of any Pro-rogation could reach so far, the *Grand Jury* of *Shropshire*, in the name and behalf of themselves and that whole County, thought fit to express their hearty Concurrence with, and thanks to the then House of Commons for their Zealous Proceedings against the most Dangerous Popish Interest in the Terms following :

To the Honourable Rich. Newport Esq; and Sir Vincent Corbet Barr. Knights of the Shire in this present Parliament for the County of Salop, Jan. 10. 1683.

WHereas the Honourable the Commons in this Parliament assembled, have to the great satisfaction of the Nation, caused their Votes to be published, thereby letting the Kingdom know the Candour and Integrity of their Proceedings, which they desire may be examined in the face of the Sun : but fully satisfying us with what Wisdom, Constancy and Courage in this time of eminent danger, they have endeavoured to secure our King, our Religion, the Government and our Liberties: We the *Grand Jury* Impannelled for the Body of this County of *Salop*, being extremely sensible how worthily you have discharged the Trust reposed in you, and finding our Opinions therein seconded by the *Unanimous Resolution of the rest of our County*, do believe our selves in all Justice obliged, humbly to testify unto you, how much we rejoyce in the *Proceedings you have made*, how heartily we concur with your wise Resolutions, and how earnestly we desire they may be brought to perfection, and in particular the Bill to *Exclude the D. of York*. That so we and our Posterity may be delivered from the apparent Danger of *Popery* and the necessary Consequences thereof, *Tyranny* and *Oppression*, and remain *Free Protestant* Subjects, to acknowledge evermore the Service and *Obligation* we owe to Patriots that have serv'd us so faithfully.

Signed by all the Members of the Grand Jury, being 17 of the most Considerable Gentlemen of the County.

January, 13. 1683. A Common Council being held at Guild-Hall, several Eminent Citizens Presented the following Petition.

To the Right Honourable Sir Patience Ward Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, and the Right Worshipful the Aldermen and Commons in Common Council Assembled.

The humble Petition of the Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City.

Sheweth,

That we being deeply sensible of the evils and mischiefs hanging over this Nation in general, and this City in particular, in respect of the danger of the Kings Person, the Protestant Religion, and our well establish'd Government, by the continued hellish and damnable designs of the Papiſts and others their adherents: And, knowing no way (under heaven) so effectual to preserve His Royal Majesty (and us) from the utter ruin and destruction threatned; as by the speedy sitting of this present Parliament, the surprising Prorogation, of which greatly adds to, and increases the just fears and jealousies of your Petitioners minds.

We your Petitioners do therefore beseech your Lordship, and this Honourable Court, to acquaint His Majesty with these our fears and apprehensions; and that it is our humble and earnest desire, (as well as yours) that His Majesty would be pleased (for the utter defeating the wicked and bloody purposes of our Enemies) to permit this present Parliament which stands Prorogued to the 20 of this instant *January*, then to Assemble and continue to sit until they have effectually secured us against *Popery*, and Arbitrary Power, and Redressed the manifold Grievances which at present we groan under, and for our immediate security, that you will be pleased to order whatsoever else shall be thought necessary and expedient by your Lordship and this Honourable Court in this time of imminent danger for the safety of this great City.

And your Petitioners shall ever Pray, &c.

Which

Which being Considered of and debated by the Court; the Presenters thereof had the thanks of the Court returned them, and the Address following being drawn up by a Committee appointed for the purpose, was agreed to by the Court and Ordered to be presented to His Majesty.

To the KINGS most Excellent MAJESTY. The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council Assembled.

Most Humbly sheweth,

THat Your Majesties great Council in Parliament, having in their late Session, in pursuance of Your Majesties Direction, entred upon a strict and impartial Inquiry into the horrid and execrable Popish Plot, which hath been for several years last past, and still is, carried on for destruction of Your Majesties Sacred Person and Government, and extirpation of the Protestant Religion, and the utter Ruine of Your Majesties Protestant Subjects; And having so far proceeded therein, as justly to attain upon full Evidence one of the Five Lords impeached for the same, and were in further Prosecution of the remaining Four Lords, and other Conspirators therein.

And as well the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as the Commons in Your said Parliament assembled having Declared, That they are fully satisfied, that there now is, and for divers years last past, hath been a horrid and Treasonable Plot and Conspiracy contrived and carried on by those of the Popish Religion in *Ireland*, for Massacring the *English*, and subverting the Protestant Religion, and the Ancient established Government of that Kingdom.

And Your said Commons having Impeached the Earl of *Tyrone*, in order to the bringing him to Justice for the same; And having under Examination other Conspirators in the said *Irish* Plot.

And Your said Commons having likewise impeached Sir *William Scroggs*, Chief Justice of Your Majesties Court of Kings Bench, for Treason and other great Crimes and Misdemeanors, in endeavouring to subvert the Laws of this Kingdom by his Arbitrary and Illegal proceedings; And having voted Impeachments against several other Judges for the like Misdemeanors.

Your Petitioners considering the continual Hazards to which Your Sacred Life, and the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of this Kingdom are exposed, while the Hopes of a Popish Successor, gives Countenance and Encouragement to the Conspirators in their wicked Designs. And considering also the Disquiet and Dreadful Apprehensions of Your good Subjects, by reason of the Miseries and Mischiefs which threaten them on all parts; as well from Foreign Powers, as from the Conspiracies within your several Kingdoms, against which no sufficient Remedy can be provided but by Your Majesty and Your Parliament, Were extreamly surprized at the late Prorogation, whereby the Prosecution of the Public Justice of the Kingdom, and the making the Provisions necessary for the Preservation of Your Majesty, and Your Protestant Subjects, hath received an Interruption. And they are the more affected herewith, by reason of the Experience they have had of the great Progress, which the emboldned Conspirators have formerly made in their Designs, during the late frequent Recesses of Parliament; But that which supports them against Despair, is the Hopes they derive from Your Majesties Goodness, That Your Intention was, and does continue by this Prorogation, to make way for Your better Concurrence with the Counsels of Your Parliament.

And Your Petitioners humbly hope, That Your Majesty will not take Offence, that Your Subjects are thus Zealous, and even impatient of the least Delay of the long hoped for Security, whilst they see your precious Life invaded, the true Religion undermined, their Families and innocent Posterity likely to be subjected to Blood, Confusion and Ruine; and all these dangers encreased, by reason the late Endeavours of Your Majesty, and Your Parliament, have added Provocation to the Conspirators, but have had little or no Effect towards securing against them: And they trust Your Majesty will graciously accept this Discovery and Desire of their Loyal Hearts to preserve Your Majesty, and whatever else is dear to them, and to strengthen Your Majesty against all Popish and Pernicious Counsels, which any ill-affected Persons may presume to offer.

They do therefore most humbly Pray, That Your Majesty will be graciously pleased (as the only means to quiet the Minds, and extinguish the Fears of Your Protestant People, and prevent the eminent Dangers which threaten Your Majesties Kingdoms, and particularly this Your Great City (which hath already so deeply suffered for the same) to permit Your said Parliament to Sit, from the Day to which they are Prorogued, until by their Counsels and Endeavours those good Remedies shall be provided, and those just Ends attained, upon which the Safety of Your Majesties Person, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, the Peace and Settlement of Your Kingdoms, and the Welfare of this Your Ancient City, do so absolutely depend. For the pursuing and obtaining of which good Effects, Your Petitioners unanimously do offer their Lives and Estates.

And shall ever pray, &c.

This Address was the next Evening humbly Presented to His Majesty, by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Accompanied with Sir John Lawrence, Sir Joseph Sheldon, and Sir James Edwards, Knights and Aldermen, Mr. Recorder, Deputy Hawes, Deputy Daniel, John Nicholls, John Ellis, Esquires, Mr. Godfrey and Captain Griffith, Commoners.

Nor did that unexpected Prorogation less disquiet the Minds of the People in the Countrey, they being generally satisfied with the Proceedings of the Parliament.

A Letter of Thanks from the Grand Jury of the County of Worcester, to the Knights for that Shire; Dated, Jan. 12. 1680.

HONOURED SIRS,

WE the Grand Jury of the County of *Worcester*, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the said County the 11th. day of *Jan.* in the 32th. year of the King's Majesties Reign, do hereby, in the behalf of our selves and the County for which we serve, return you our most hearty Thanks for your constant and unwearied Attendance upon the Service of His Majesty and your Countrey in this present Parliament, in a Time of such eminent danger; And especially for your concurrence in those Methods that have been taken for the Security of His Majesties Sacred Person, the Protestant Religion, and the Properties of His Majesties Subjects, against the *Hellish Plots* of the *Papists* and their Adherents. And we do humbly request your continuance therein, and shall ever pray for the Preservation of the Person of our most Gracious Sovereign, and that God will direct and unite his Councils; and upon all occasions testify that we are,

Honoured Sirs, Your very Humble, Obliged, and Thankful Servants.

This was Signed by all the said Grand Jury, and directed, To the Honourable Colonel Samuel Sandys, and Thomas Foley Esquire, Members of this present Parliament.

A Letter from the Ancient and Loyal Borough of North-Allerton in Yorkshire, Dated Jan. 14. 1680. To their Burgesses in Parliament.

Honoured Sirs,

THE unexpected and sudden News of this Day's Post, preventing us from sending those due Acknowledgments which the greatness of your Services for Publick Good, have merited from us, we have no better way (now left us) to express our Gratitude, and the highest Resentments of your Actions before, and in your last Sessions of Parliament, than to manifest our Approbation thereof, by an Assurance, that if a Dissolution of this present Parliament happen, since you have evidenced so sufficiently your Affections to His Majesties Royal Person, and Endeavors for the preserving the Protestant Religion, our Laws and Liberties, we are now resolved,

(5)

solved, if you are pleas'd to continue with us, to continue you as our Representatives: And we do therefore beg your Acceptance thereof; and farther, that you will continue your Station during this Prorogation, faithfully assuring you, that none of us desire to give, or occasion you the Expence or Trouble of a Journey in order to your Election (if such happen) being so sensible of the too great expence you have been at already, in so carefully discharging the Trust and Confidence reposed in you, by, Gentlemen,

Your Obliged and Faithful Friends and Servants.

Signed by the Burgeses and Electors of *North-Allerton*, and directed to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, and Sir Henry Calverley, Burgeses for the Borough of *North-Allerton* in *Yorkshire*.

The some day the *Grand Jury* of *Reading* Presented the following Paper to the Mayor of that Town.

Berkshire ff. The Petition of the Grand Jury of the Borough of Reading, at the Session holden at the said Borough, Jan. 14. 1680.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and Borough of *Reading*,

The Humble Petition of the Grand Jury of the said Town, in behalf of themselves and others the Inhabitants of the same,

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the Great and Eminent Dangers and Mischiefs that threaten Us, as well as the whole Nation, by the implacable Malice and Endeavour of our Enemies, to introduce *Popery* and *Arbitrary Government*, to Subvert the *Protestant Religion*, and our well-established Laws, and to deprive us of our undoubted Rights and Liberties.

We therefore humbly Entreat you that you would take it into your consideration, that no Person whatsoever may be employed, encouraged, or empowered to act in any wise in this *Corporation*, that hath been Voted and Deemed in *Parliament* a *Be-trayer of the Rights of the People of England*.

And your Petitioners shall Pray, &c.

Soon after the Amazing Dissolution happened, And His Majesty having then Declared his pleasure to Summon and Hold the next Parliament not at *Westm.* which in all Ages has been generally the usual place of Convening those Assemblies (as being most conveniently situate near the *Metropolis* of the Kingdom, where all persons may be much better Accommodated than elsewhere) but at the City of *Oxford*; Several Noble Lords thought it their Duty humbly to Represent the Inconveniencies which in their apprehensions would attend such chargeable Removal, and submissively to offer their Advice to His Majesty, to alter that Resolution, in the following Petition; which being Presented to His Majesty by that Noble Peer, of approved Loyalty and Prudence, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Essex*; His Lordship being accompanied with several other Lords at the Delivery thereof, thus expressed himself.

The Earl of *Essex*'s Speech, at the Delivering the following Petition to His most Sacred Majesty, *Jan. 25. 1680.*

May it please your Majesty,

THe Lords here present, together with divers other Peers of the Realm, taking notice that by Your late Proclamation, Your Majesty has declared an intention of calling a Parliament at *Oxford*; and observing from History and Records how unfortunate many Assemblies have bin, when called at a Place remote from the Capital City; as particularly the Congress in Henry the Seconds time at *Clarendon*; Three several Parliaments at *Oxford* in Henry the Thirds time, and at *Coventry* in Henry the Sixth's time; With divers others which

which have proved very fatal to those Kings, and have been followed with great mischief on the whole Kingdom: And considering the present posture of affairs, the many jealousies and discontents, which are amongst the People, We have great cause to apprehend that the consequences of a Parliament now at Oxford may be as fatal to Your Majesty and the Nation, as those others mentioned have bin to the then Reigning Kings; and therefore we do conceive that we cannot answer it to God, to Your Majesty, or to the People, If we, being Peers of the Realm, should not on so Important an Occasion humbly offer our advice to Your Majesty; that if possible, Your Majesty may be prevailed with, to alter this (as we apprehend) unseasonable Resolution. The Grounds and Reasons of our Opinion, are contained in this our Petition, which We humbly Present to Your Majesty.

To the KINGS most Excellent MAJESTY. The Humble Petition and Advice of the Lords under-named, Peers of the Realm.

Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas Your Majesty hath been pleased, by divers Speeches, and Messages to Your Houses of Parliament, rightly to represent to them the Dangers that Threatned Your Majesties Person, and the whole Kingdom, from the Mischievous, and wicked Plots of the *Papists*, and the suddain Growth of a Forreign Power, unto which, no stop or Remedy could be Provided, unless it were by Parliament, and an Union of Your Majesties *Protestant* Subjects, in one Mind, and one Interest.

And the Lord *Chancellor*, in Pursuance of Your Majesties Commands, having more at large Demonstrated the said Dangers to be as great, as we in the midst of our Fears could Imagine them: and so pressing, that our Liberties, Religion, Lives, and the whole Kingdom would be certainly Lost, if a speedy Provision were not made against them.

And Your Majesty, on the 21th of *April*, 1679. Having called unto your Council, many Honourable and Worthy Persons, and declared to them and the whole Kingdom, That being sensible of the evil effects of a single Ministry, or private Advice, or Forreign Committee, for the General Direction of your Affairs; Your Majesty would for the Future Refer all things unto that Council, and by the constant Advice of them, together with the frequent use of your great Council, the *Parliament*, Your Majesty was hereafter Resolved to Govern the Kingdoms; We began to hope we should see an end of our Miseries.

But to our Unspeakable Grief and Sorrow, we soon found our Expectations Frustrated. The *Parliament*, then subsisting, was Prorogued and Dissolved before it could perfect what was intended for our Relief and Security: and though another was thereupon called, yet by many Prorogations it was put off, till the 21th of *October* past; and notwithstanding your Majesty was then again pleased to acknowledge, that neither Your Person, nor Your Kingdom could be safe, till the matter of the Plot was gone thorow, It was unexpectedly Prorogued on the 10th of this *Month*, before any sufficient Order could be taken therein: all their Just and Pious Endeavours to save the Nation were overthrown; the good Bills they had been Industiously preparing to Unite all Your Majesties *Protestant* Subjects brought to nought; The discovery of the *Irish* Plot stifled; The witnesses that came in frequently more fully to declare That, both of *England* and *Ireland*, discouraged. Those Forreign Kingdoms and States, who by a happy conjunction with us, might give a Check to the *French* Power, Disheartned, even to such a Despair of their own Security against the growing greatness of that Monarch, As we fear may induce them to take new Resolutions, and perhaps such as may be fatal to us: The Strength and Courage of our Enemies both at home and abroad increased. And our selves left in the utmost danger of seeing our Countrey brought into utter Desolation.

In these *Extremities*, we had nothing under God to Comfort us, but the Hopes, that Your Majesty (being touched with the Groans of Your Perishing People) would have suffered Your Parliament to Meet at the Day unto which it was Prorogued: and that no further Interruption should have been given to their Proceedings, in Order to their Saving of the Nation. But that failed us too; For then we heard that Your Majesty, by the private Suggestion of some *Wicked Persons*, *Favourers of Popery*, Promoters of *French Designs*, and Enemies to Your Majesty and the Kingdom (without the



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the Advice, and as we have good Reason to believe, against the Opinion, even of Your Privy-Council) had been prevailed with to *Dissolve it*, and to call another to meet at *Oxford*, where neither Lords nor Commons can be in Safety; but will be daily exposed to the Sword of the *Papists*, and their Adherents, of whom *too many* are crept into Your Majesties *Guards*. The Liberty of speaking according to their Consciences, will be thereby Destroyed, and the Validity of all their Acts, and Proceedings consisting in it, left Disputable. The Straitness of the Place, no way admits of such a concourse of Persons, as now follows every Parliament; the *Witnesses* which are necessary to give Evidence against the Popish Lords, such Judges, or others whom the Commons have Impeached, or had resolved to Impeach, can neither bear the Charge of going thither, nor trust themselves under the Protection of a Parliament, that is it self Evidently under the Power of *Guards* and *Souldiers*.

The Premises considered, We Your Majesties *Petitioners*, out of a Just Abhorrence of such a dangerous and pernicious Council, (which the Authors have not dared to avow) and the direful Apprehensions of the Calamities and Miseries, that may ensue thereupon; do make it our most Humble Prayer, and Advice, That the *Parliament* may not Sit at a Place, where it will not be able to Act with that *Freedom*, which is necessary; and especially, to give unto their Acts and Proceedings, that Authority which they ought to have amongst the People, and have ever had, unless Impaired by some Awe upon them, (of which there wants not Precedents:) And that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased, to Order It to Sit at *Westminster*, (it being the usual Place, and where they may Consult and Act with Safety and Freedom.)

And your *Petitioners* shall ever Pray, &c.

Monmouth,	{	Salisbury,	{	Shaftsbury,	{	Grey,
Kent,		Clare,		Mordant,		Herbert,
Huntington,		Stanford,		Evers,		Howard,
Bedford,		Essex,		Paget,		Delamer.

The Counties and Corporations throughout *England*, were Generally so well satisfied with the proceedings of the Honourable House of *Commons* in the last Parliament, That as soon as they heard of the *Dissolution*, they Resolved to chuse the very same Respective Persons again, and Contriv'd to make their Elections without putting the Gentlemen Chosen to any Charge; Thereby to crush that *Pernicious Custom* of over-ruling *Debauchery*, at Choice of *Members*, which had not only scandaliz'd the Nation, but almost imployson'd and destroyed the very Constitution of our Parliaments.

A Letter from the famous Town of *Kingston upon Hull*, to Sir Michael Wharton Kt. and William Gee Esq; Burgeses for that Town in the late Parliament.

Worthy Gentlemen,

WE understand you have signified to us our Magistrates your willingness to represent in the ensuing Parliament, and that they have gratefully accepted of your generous Offer, which if they had communicated to us, our joynt compliance would have been readily manifested; for we are so sensible of your integrity in the late Parliament by your indefatigable care and pains in endeavouring the security of His Majesties Sacred Person, as also our Religion and Property, that we cannot but rejoyce that you are pleased again to offer us that kindness, which your former good Service hath engaged us to become Suitors for. We do therefore return you our hearty thanks, and you may be confident, without your appearance, or the least charge, to have all our Suffrages *Nemine contradicente*, and will, as our Obligations binds us, stand by your proceedings, as becomes Loyal Subjects and true Englishmen; subscribing our selves,

Your obliged and affectionate Friends and Servants, &c.

Which was subscribed by Matthew Johnson Esq; Sheriff of the said Town, and 122 more of the most Eminent Burgeses and Electors.

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Another Letter from *Lewis* in *Sussex* on the like Occasion.

To their late Worthy Representatives Richard Bridger, and Thomas Pellam, Esquires.

Gentlemen,

WE are sensible of the great Trouble and Charge you have been at, as our Representatives, and of your great Care and Constancy; for which we return you our Hearty Thanks; with our Earnest Request, that you would be pleased once more to favour us in the same capacity: And you will thereby much Oblige

Your Faithful Friends and Servants.

This was Subscribed by near 150 of the Inhabitants of *Lewis* aforesaid.

On the 4th. of February, The City of London Assembled in Common Hall, consisting of several Thousand Livery-Men; having by an Unanimous Voice, Elected their Old Representatives, Returned them their Thanks in a Paper there Publicly Read, and Approved of with a General Consent.

The ADDRESSE of the City of LONDON.

To the Honoured Sir Robert Clayton, Knight, Thomas Pilkington, Alderman, Sir Thomas Player, Knight, and William Love, Esquire, late (and now chosen) Members of Parliament for this Honourable City of London.

WE the Citizens of this City in Common-Hall Assembled, having Experienced the great and manifold Services of you our Representatives in the Two last Parliaments, by your most faithful and unwearied Endeavours to Search into and discover the depth of the horrid and hellish Popish Plots, to preserve His Majesties Royal Person, the Protestant Religion, and the well established Government of this Realm; to secure the Meeting and Sitting of Frequent Parliaments, to Assert our undoubted Rights of Petitioning, and to punish such who would have Betrayed those Rights, to promote the happy and long-wished for Union amongst all His Majesties Protestant Subjects, to Repeal the 35th. of Elizabeth, and the Corporation-Act; and especially for what Progress hath been made towards the Exclusion of all Popish Successors, and particularly of JAMES DUKE OF YORK, whom the Commons of England (in the Two last Parliament have Declar'd (and we are greatly sensible is) the Principal Cause of all the Ruine and Misery impending these Kingdoms in general, and this City in particular. For all which, and other your constant and faithful Management of our Affairs in Parliament, we offer and return to you our most hearty Thanks, being confidently assur'd that you will not consent to the granting any Money-Supply until you have effectually Secur'd us against POPERY and ARBITRARY POWER; Resolving (by Divine Assistance) in pursuance of the same Ends, to stand by you with our Lives and Fortunes.

And likewise there was Offered another Paper, directed to the Sheriffs, purporting their Thanks to the several Noble Peers for their late Petition and Advice to His Majesty; which was as followeth:

To the Worshipful Slingsby Bethel and Henry Cornish Esquires, Sheriffs of the City of London and Westminster.

WE the Citizens of the said City, in Common-Hall Assembled, having read, and diligently perus'd the late Petition and Advice of several Noble Peers of this Realm to His Majesty, whose Counsels we humbly conceive are (in this unhappy Juncture) highly seasonable, and greatly tending to the Safety of these Kingdoms. We do therefore make it our most hearty Request, that you (in the Name of this Com-



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Common-Hall) will return to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Essex*, and (by him) to the rest of those Noble Peers, the Grateful Acknowledgment of this Assembly.

Which being Read, and Approv'd of by a General Acclamation, the Sheriffs promised to give their Lordships the Thanks of the Common-Hall, in pursuance of their Request.

The ADDRESSE of the City of *Westminster*, Febr. 10. 1682.

To the Honoured Sir William Poultney, and Sir William Waller, Knights, Unanimously Elected Members of the ensuing Parliament for the Ancient City of Westminster.

WE the Inhabitants of this City and the Liberties thereof, Assembled, retaining a most grateful and indeble Sence of your prudent Zeal in the late Parliament, in searching into the depth of the horrid and hellish Plots of the Papists against His Majesties Royal Person, the Protestant Religion, and the Government of the Realm, and in endeavouring to bring the Authors of *Wicked Counsels* to condign punishment: And remembring also your faithful discharge of that great Trust reposed in you, in Vindicating our undoubted Right of *Petitioning* his Majesty, That Parliaments may Sit for the Redress of our Grievances, which Hereditary Priviledge some *Bad Men* would have wrested out of our Hands; upon whom you have set such a just *Brand of Ignominy*, as may deter them from the like Attempts for the time to come: And further reflecting upon your vigorous Endeavours to secure to us and our Posterity the Profession of the *True Religion*, by those Just, Legal and Necessary Expedients which the great Wisdom of the Two last Parliaments fixed upon, and adhered to; Do find our selves obliged to make our open Acknowledgment of, and to return our hearty Thanks for your eminent Integrity and Faithfulness, your indefatigable Labour and Pains in the Premises, not once questioning but you will maintain the same good Spirit and Zeal to secure His Majesties Royal Person, and to preserve to us the Protestant Religion (wherein all good Subjects have an Interest) against the secret and subtil Contrivances and open Assaults of the Common Enemy: as also our Civil Rights and Properties against the Incroachments of *Arbitrary Power*. In pursuance of which Great and Good Ends, we shall always be ready, as we are obliged, to adhere to you our Honoured Representatives, with the utmost hazard of our Persons and Estates.

City of Chichester, the same Day.

After the Unanimous Choice of *John Braman* and *Richard Farington* Esquires, (who serv'd for that City in the late Parliament) they had the Sence of that Eminent City delivered to them by a Worthy Person, in the Name, and by the Consent of the rest, in the following Speech.

Gentlemen,

THE Faithful Discharge of the like high Trust we formerly gave you, is the true Inducement of our choosing you again; And as we heartily thank you for your past worthy Behaviour in Parliament, and in a particular manner, for your being for the Bill of *EXCLUSION*; for the Bill of Uniting all His Majesties Subjects, for Vindicating our (almost lost) Right of *Petitioning* for frequent Parliaments, and for your Endeavour to call those wretched Pensioners to an Account, that betray'd the Nation in the late Long Parliament; So we pray you to persevere in your faithful Service of us, until the Nation be thoroughly secured against Popery and Arbitrary Power. And since that Famous and Renowned Bulwark of the Protestant Religion, the ever-to-be-honoured City of *London*, have commanded their Sheriffs to present their Thanks to the true English and Noble Earl of *Essex*, and by him to the rest of those Right Honourable Peers, for their late Excellent Petition and Advice to His Majesty; so we being willing to imitate so Good and Great

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an Example, Doe desire you in our names to present in like manner our humble and hearty Thanks to the said Earl, and those Noble Lords.

Borough of Colchester, February 15. 1682.

After the Election made, a great Number of the Free-Burgeses of this Corporation agreed upon the following Address to be presented to their Representatives.

To the Honourable Sir Harbottle Grimston Baronet, and Samual Reynolds Esq; now chosen Burgeses for our Corporation of Colchester, in the County of Essex.

VVE the Free Burgeses of the said Corporation, being deeply sensible of the unspeakable danger threatening His Majesties Life, and the Protestant Religion, and the well established Government of this Kingdom, from the Hellish Designs of the Papiests, and their wicked Adherents: And that our Religion and Liberties can only, under God, be secured to us and our Posterity, by wholsome Advice in Parliament; Have now chosen you to represent us there, in confidence of your Integrity and Courage to discharge so great a Trust in this time of Imminent Danger. And we do desire you to allow us to speak our stedfast Resolution (with utmost hazard of our Lives and Fortunes) to shew our Approbation of what shall be resolved in Parliament, for maintaining the Protestant Religion, and our Liberties, against Popery, and Arbitrary Government. And we hope you will endeavour, to the utmost of your Power, to disable *James Duke of York*, and all other Popish Pretenders, from Inheriting the Imperial Crown of this Realm: And we shall pray for your good success.

Here we cannot but inform the Reader, That the Notorious *Thomson* in his *Popish Intelligence* of the 15th of *March*, would insinuate as if there were no such Address, by Printing a story; That the Major, Aldermen and some others of this Town being Assembled on *February 28. 1682*. A Printed Paper purporting to be the manner of the Election, and containing also an Address made to the Members, &c. Was Read amongst them, and that none of the Assembly would own his Consenting to or making that Paper or Address; Touching which it must be Noted: 1. That the Major and several of these Gentlemen, were disoblged by being Out-Voted, and much offended because they could not carry it for their Friend *Sir Water Clarges*, and so had no Reason to Address to the Members duly and fairly Elected, because they had vigorously appeared for a Contrary Party: 2. That there are in that Pamphlet in relating the manner of the Election some galling Truths, or if you please Reflections, which possibly had better been spared, and therefore no wise man would own the making it. But for the Address it self 'tis certain, That it was agreed upon, consented unto, and will be Justified by the far greater part of the Electors of this Antient and Eminently Loyal Borough, of which 'twas thought fit here to give this brief Account for obviating any slanderous Objection that might be made on that occasion.

The Address of the Gentlemen and Free-holders of *Bedford*.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Ruffel, and Sir Humphrey Munnox, Elected Knights for that shire, on the 14th of February, 1682.

VVEN it pleased His Majesty to summon His Peers and Commons of this His Realm to meet Him at *Westminster*, in the last Parliament, we accordingly then Chose You to Act on our behalf. And being abundantly satisfied, not onely in Your Courage, Integrity and Prudence in general; but also in Your particular Care, and faithful conscientious Endeavours: (1.) To assert our Right of Legal Petitioning for Redress of our just Grievances, and to punish those who were studious to betray it: (2.) To secure the Meeting, and Sitting of frequent Parliaments (already by Law provided for) for the preservation of our Lives, Liberties and Estates; and for the support of His Sacred Majesty; and even of the Government it self: (3.) To Repeal the Act of the 35th of *Elizabeth*, whereby all true Protestants might possibly,



possibly, in case of a Popish Successor (from which God of his infinite mercy defend us) be liable to utter Ruine, Abjuration, and perpetual Banishment : (4.) To secure His Majesties Royal Person, the Protestant Religion, and well Established Government of this Realm : (5.) To destroy and root out Popery : (6.) To use the most effectual means conducing to so good an End ; viz. The Exclusion of a Popish Successor, both by Name, and otherwise. We have therefore now Chosen You again to represent us in like manner in this Parliament called to be held at *Oxford*, in full Trust and Confidence, that with the same Courage and Integrity You will persevere in the same good Endeavours, pursuing all things that (by joynt consent of Your Fellow-Members) shall be found for our Public Good and Safety. And in full assurance that You will not consent to the disposal of any of our Monies, till we are effectually secured against Popery, and Arbitrary Power, do resolve (by Divine Assistance) to stand by You therein.

The Address of the Gentry and Free-holders of the County of *Suffolk*, to their Representatives Chosen the 14th of *February*, 1682. Presented to them by Sir *Tho. Smith* and Sir *Philip Skippon*, in the name and by consent of the rest of the Electors.

To the Honourable Sir Sam. Barnardiston, and Sir Will. Spring, *Baronets, Knights of the Shire for the County of Suffolk.*

Gentlemen,

VVE the Free-holders of this County having chosen you our Representatives in the last Parliament, in which we had satisfactory Demonstration of your Zeal for the Protestant Religion, of your Loyalty to His Majesties Person and Government, and of your faithful Endeavours for the Preservation of the Laws, our Rights and Properties, we now return you our most hearty Thanks, and have unanimously chosen you to represent this County at the Parliament to be holden at *Oxford* the 21th of *March* next, & though we have not the least distrust of your Wisdom to understand, or of your Integrity and Resolution to maintain and promote our common Interests now in so great hazard : yet we think it meet (at this time of imminent danger to the King and Kingdom) to recommend some things to your Care, and particularly we do desire :

1. That (as hitherto you have, so) you will vigorously prosecute the Execrable Popish *PLOT*, now more fully discovered and proved by the Trial of *William late Viscount Stafford*.

2. That you will promote a Bill for excluding *James D. of York*, and all Popish Successors from the Imperial Crown of this Realm ; as that which under God may probably be a present and effectual means for the preservation of His Majesties Life (which God preserve) the Protestant Religion and the well established Government of this Kingdom.

3. That you will endeavour the frequent meetings of Parliaments, and their sitting so long as it shall be requisite for the dispatch of those great Affairs for which they are Convened, as that which is our only Bulwark against *Arbitrary Power*.

4. That you will endeavour an happy and necessary Union amongst all His Majesties Protestant Subjects, by promoting those several good Bills which were to that end before the last Parliament.

And that till these things be obtained, which we conceive necessary even to the Being of this Nation, you will not consent to bring any Charge upon our Estates ; And we do assure you that we will stand by you with our Lives and Fortunes in Prosecution of the good ends before recited.

The Address of the Town of *Hertford*, *February* 21. 1682.

To the Right Worshipful Sir William Cooper *Baronet*, and Sir Thomas Byde *Knight*.

VVE the Free-men and Inhabitants of the Burrough of *Hertford*, in the County of *Hertford* having unanimously Chosen You our Representatives to Sit in the next ensuing Parliament to be holden at *Oxford* the 21th of *March* next, cannot

but with all Thankfulness acknowledge Your most faithful Endeavours, and unwearied Pains in serving us in the last Parliament, by searching into, and discovering the late damnable Hellish Popish Plot; The preservation of His Majesties Person, the Protestant Religion, and the well established Government of the Realm; To secure the Meeting and Sitting of frequent Parliaments; to assert our undoubted Right of Petitioning, and to punish such who would have betrayed those Rights; To promote a happy Union amongst all His Majesties Protestant Subjects; to Repeal the Acts of the 35th of Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Corporation Act; and particularly for what Progress hath been made in the Bill of Exclusion of all Popish Successors, the principal Cause of all the Miseries and Ruine impending these Kingdoms in general; beseeching You as now our Representatives, to prosecute the same good Ends and Purposes, until the Nation shall be thoroughly secured against Popery and Arbitrary Power, both in Church and State. And further, in imitation of the ever Renowned City of *London*, We Request You in our behalf, to present our humble Acknowledgments to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Essex*, and by him to all the rest of those Right Honourable Peers, for their late Excellent Petition and Advice to His Majesty; and for all the rest of all their Faithful Services and Endeavours they have performed for the Protestant Interest of the Nation.

The Address of the Gentry and Free-holders of the County of *Essex*.

To Sir Henry Mildmay and John Lemot Honeywood Esquires; Unanimously Re-elected Knights for the Shire, Feb. 22. 1681.

Gentlemen,

THE Faithful Discharge of that Trust we formerly gave You, is the true Inducement of our Chusing You again to be our Representatives, being abundantly satisfied not only in Your Care and Prudence in General, but also in Your Particular Care and Unwearied Diligence in Your Conscientious Endeavours to secure His Majesties Royal Person, the Protestant Religion, and Government of the Realm; To Unite all His Majesties Protestant Subjects; To Repeal the Act of the 35th of *Elizabeth*; To Assert our just and ancient Rights and Priviledges, and particularly that of *Petitioning*; and to punish those who were studious to betray them: For Your two excellent Addresses, and Publishing Your Votes; Endeavouring to secure the Meeting and Sitting of Frequent Parliaments; To destroy and root out *Popery*, by securing us against all Popish Successors, and particularly by passing a Bill against *James Duke of York*, without which we are highly sensible, that all other means will be ineffectual, and the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom and Government (it self) left in great danger; it being inconsistent with our Oath, by which we swear against the *Pope's Supremacy*, whilst a Popish King himself owns it; and it being against the Essence of Government, that People should obey him, who, by his principles, (as a *Papist*) is bound to destroy them.

And as we do heartily thank You for Your past worthy Behaviour herein, so we have chosen You to Act on our behalf in the next Parliament to be holden at *Oxford*, in full trust and confidence, that with Courage and Integrity, You will persevere in the same good Endeavours, pursuing all things that shall be found for our Publick Good and Safety.

And in full Assurance that You will not consent to the disposal of any of our Monies, till we are effectually secured against *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*; And untill the Fleet and Garisons are settled in the hands of such as are Persons of known Loyalty and Fidelity to the King and Kingdom, and true Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Religion, and we do resolve by (by Divine Assistance) to stand by You therein with our Lives and Fortunes.

'Tis observable That this Address being openly read to their Representatives, and confirm'd by the Unanimous and Loud Acclamations of the Freeholders, for further demonstration that it was the Sense of each individual person of that Numerous Assembly, it was offered, that so many as agreed to it, should say *Ay*; upon which, they all cried out *Ay, Ay*. And if any were otherwise minded, they were desired to express their Dissent by saying *No*: At which there was *Altum Silentium*, not one to be heard saying *No*. The



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The Address of the Gentry and other Freeholders of the County of *Surrey*, being in number about 2000. *Febr. 23. 1682.*

To Arthur Onslow and George Evelyn Esquires, Elected Knights for this County, in the ensuing Parliament, whose Session is appointed at Oxon, the 21th. of the following Month.

WE the Freeholders of the County of *Surrey*, having in the two former Parliaments, chosen you to be our Representatives, and being fully satisfied in your Faithfulness and Care to preserve the Protestant Religion, His Majesties Royal Person, the good Government of the Nation by Law, and in securing our Rights and Liberties; for your real Endeavours herein, we joyntly return our hearty Thanks, and have now chosen you again, to be our Representatives in this Parliament. And though we have not the least Suspition or Doubt of your Wisdom and Integrity, in Acting for our Common Good (now, as we apprehend, in great danger) yet we judge it expedient to discover our Minds and hearty Desires, in the Particulars following, (*viz.*)

I. That you'll continue vigorously to prosecute the horrid Popish Plotters, and endeavour they may be brought to condign punishment. especially all *Sham-Plotters*, which we esteem the worst of Villains.

II. That you will insist on a Bill for excluding all Popish Successors to the Crown, which (we believe) an effectual Means (under God) for preserving the Protestant Religion, His Majesties Life and Tranquility, with the well established Government of the Kingdom, and securing it to our Posterity.

III. That you endeavour passing a Bill for Regulating Elections, and the Frequency of Parliaments (for dispatch of those weighty Affairs of the Nation, that shall from time to time be before them) which we judge the best prevention of an Arbitrary Power.

IV. That you persevere in Asserting our Right of Legal Petitioning, for removing our just Grievances, and pass a Bill (if there be no Law) to punish such that shall obstruct it.

V. That you will use your utmost Endeavours to bring in a Bill against Pluralities of Church-Livings, Non-residency, and Scandalous Ministers, of which there are too many in most Counties.

VI. That you will endeavour to preserve His Majesties Person, to root out Popery, and prevent Arbitrary Government, and use your utmost Endeavours to unite His Majesties Protestant Subjects.

VII. Lastly, That you will not consent to any Money-Bill, till the foresaid Particulars be effected; and in so doing, we hereby promise to stand by you with our Lives and Fortunes.

The ADDRESS of the Free-holders of the County of *Leicester*, To the Right Honourable Benet Lord Sherrard, and Sir John Hartopp, Baronet; as it was audibly Read in Court by the Sheriff, and unanimously Approved of by the said Freeholders, immediately after their Election, 24 Febr. 1682.

WE the Freeholders of the County of *Leicester*, having chosen you to be our Representatives in the Two last Parliaments, being highly sensible of the Care you have taken to secure His Majesties Royal Person, the Protestant Religion, our Liberties and Properties as also your Endeavours further to discover and prosecute the horrid Popish Plot spread over the Realm of *England*, and others of His Majesties Dominions, with your zealous promoting an happy Union of all good Protestants in this Land, not only by good and wholesome Laws for that End, but by Repealing those which were destructive to it; and especially for your persisting in the Exclusion of James Duke of York, and all other Popish Successors from inheriting the Imperial Crown of *England*; which we esteem the only Security under God, of His Majesties Person and Dominions; Likewise, your Vindicating our fundamen-

mentally Right of Petitioning His Majesty for frequent Sitting of Parliaments, by your particular Marks of Displeasure laid upon the Opposers of it: For all which, and other good Laws you were about to make, we give you our most hearty Thanks. And having now again Unanimously chosen you for the ensuing Parliament, if you shall continue the prosecution of the aforementioned *absolutely necessary Things*, we shall stand by you with our Lives and Fortunes.

The ADDRESS of the Gentry and Freeholders of the County of *York*, publicly Read in Court, and fully Consented to by the *whole Assembly*, by a General Acclamation at their Election, *March 2.*

To the Right Honourable Charles Lord Clifford, and Henry Lord Fairfax.

May it please your Lordships,

THe Assurance we had of your Fidelity and Activity, for the Service of our King and Country, in the Parliament which began at *Westminster* the 6th. of *March* 1678. was the only Reason of our Choice of you to Represent us in the last Parliament, and our experience of your Faithfulness and Diligence in the same Service the last Parliament, is the only Ground of our uncontradicted Choice of you again this Day into the same Trust, for the ensuing Parliament, appointed to meet at *Oxford* the 21th. instant. And we judge it our Duty, as good Protestants, Loyal Subjects, and True *Englishmen*, not only to express our hearty Concurrence with you in, but also to return you our real and publick Thanks for the many *good Things* you did, and *were about to do* in both the last Parliaments; and more especially, for your seasonable Addresses to His Majesty, your Necessary Votes, Resolutions, Orders, and Bills, whereby you have endeavoured,

1. To preserve the Protestant Religion, His Majesties Person, and the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland* from the many Dangers which threaten them.
2. To Exclude a *Papish Successor*.
3. To Unite all His Majesties Protestant-Subjects.
4. To purge out the Corruptions which abound in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament. And,
5. To secure us for the future against Popery and Arbitrary Power.

And we intreat you to proceed in a Parliamentary way to the Accomplishment of these *Excellent Things*; and we assure you, that *these things being done*, we shall with great chearfulness be willing to supply His Majesty (to the utmost of our Abilities) with *Money*, for the securing of His Interest and Honour, both at home and abroad.

A Letter agreed upon by the Mayor and Inhabitants of the Borough of *Bridgewater*, to be sent to their Burgeses Chosen on the 26th. of *February*.

Sir *Halswel Tynt*, and Sir *John Malet*,

WE greet you both with our most humble and hearty Service, and by these inform you, that on *Saturday* the 26th. past, with all becoming Calmness and Fairness, we Elected you to be our Burgeses and Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

We do also Unanimously approve of that great Care and indefatigable Industry which the last Parliament took, in and toward the securing of the Protestant Religion (than which nothing is more dear to us) His Majesties Sacred Person and Government, together with the Vindication and Preservation of our Native Rights, Liberties and Priviledges; For their utmost Endeavour to bring the *Betrayers* of the same, together with all the principal Conspirators in that most Damnable and Hellish Popish Plot, to condign punishment, not omitting our grateful Acknowledgments of those many *Good Bills* which they had prepared; And moreover, for all those worthy Votes, Resolutions and Orders made and pass in that most Loyal, and never-to-be-forgotten Parliament, whereof One of you in the last, and Both of

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of you in former Parliaments (to our great comfort and encouragement) approved your selves faithful Members.

We do also humbly and heartily Desire and Petition you to follow their good Precedent and Example in this ensuing Parliament, to do your utmost to secure the King's Person, with the Protestant Religion (which we apprehend, with deep sense of mind, to be in eminent Danger) from all Popish Attempts and Conspiracies whatsoever; As also to take Care for the *Exclusion* and Prevention of any Popish Successor from inheriting the Imperial Crown of this Realm.

In the firm and faithful Discharge of that great Trust we have reposed in you, (whereof we do not in the least doubt) withal confidently believing, That you will not *charge our Estates, till we are effectually secured* from Popery and Arbitrary Government; We do assure you, That we will stand by you with our Lives and Fortunes: And we shall ever pray for your good Success.

The Sense of the Gentry and Freeholders of the County of *Nottingham* to Sir *Scroop How* and *John White* Elected Knights of the Shire there, *Febr. 22.* As it was Delivered in the following Speech made by a worthy Gentleman, in the Name, and by and with the consent and approbation of the whole Company of Electors.

Gentlemen,

WE give you hearty Thanks for your good Service in the late Parliaments, and for accepting the same Trust again; And we desire you to persevere in the same steps you have before made for the Preservation of His Majesties Royal Person, against the wicked Attempts of the Hellish Plotters; And for the Defence of Religion and Property, against Popery and Arbitrary Power; And that you would be *sparing of our Money, until those things* are effectually secured, and a sure Foundation laid of an happy Union between the King and His People, by the removal of *those Evil Instruments*, who, through private Interest and Ambition, make it their business to divide their Affections

The *Barkshire* Address, to the Gentlemen Unanimously Elected to serve for that County, *Feb. 28. 1682.*

To the Worshipful William Barker, and Richard Southby, Esquires; now Chosen to be the Representatives of the County of Berks.

WE the Free-holders of this County, being abundantly satisfied of Your Faithful Discharge of the great Trust we Reposed in You in the last Parliament in Your Care and constant Attendance, is the true Inducement of our Chusing You again this Day to be our Representatives in this Parliament to beholden at *Oxford*, and do return You our hearty Thanks.

1. That you have asserted our Right of the Legal Petitioning for Redress of our just Grievances, and punishing those who labour to betray it.

2. For Endeavouring to preserve His Majesties Royal Person, the Protestant Religion, and the Established Government of this Realm.

3. In using the most Effectual means conducing to so good an End (*viz.*) the Excluding of *James D of York*, or any Popish Successor from ever Inheriting this Crown, being the only way (as we imagine) under God, to destroy and root Popery out of this Realm.

4. For endeavouring the frequent Meeting and Sitting of Parliaments (already by Law provided,) for the preservation of our Lives, Liberties, and Estates; for the support of His Majesty, and the Government it self.

5. For Repealing the 35th of Queen *Elizabeth*, whereby all true Protestants might not be liable to utter Ruine, and perpetual Banishment.

6. For Your Inspection into the Illegal and Arbitrary proceedings of the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, as destructive to public Justice, and violating the Rights of the

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Subject;

Subject; and in effect to subvert the Antient Constitution of Parliaments, and the Government of this Kingdom.

7. That you laboured for an Happy and Necessary Union amongst all His Majesties Protestant Subjects, as being the surest way to defend the true Religion from all the evil Attempts of our Popish Adversaries.

For Repealing the Corporation Act.

And now our Request is, that You will not consent to any Money-Bill, till the aforefaid particulars be thoroughly effected; and in so doing, we do hereby engage to stand by You with our Lives and Fortunes.

The Address of the Town of *Dover*.

To Thomas Papillon, and William Stokes Esquires, the late and now new Elected Members to serve in Parliament, for the Town and Port of Dover in the County of Kent

WE the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the said Town of *Dover*, having duly considered the good abilities, and great faithfulness of You who have been our Representatives in the two preceeding Parliaments, and have therein given demonstration of Your Loyalty to His Majesty, and for the Security of His Majesties Kingdoms, do with all gratefulness return You our hearty thanks, and do pray that in pursuance of the Trust we have now again reposed in You, You will with the same candor and faithfulness, endeavour the Security of His Majesties Person, the Protestant Religion, and His Majesties Protestant Subjects, by Your utmost endeavours for the perfecting of those good Bills that were before You in the last Parliament; In prosecution of which we will stand by You with our Lives and Fortunes.

The Address of the Borough of *New-Castle under Line*, as it was Read in the Town-Hall by the Recorder, and fully consented to by the Inhabitants, *March the 3d.*

To the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Bellot, Bar. and William Lovelock Gower, Esq; now Chosen Burgeses for the Borough of New-Castle under Line.

WE the Mayor, Aldermen and Free-Burgeses, Inhabitants of the aforefaid Borough, being deeply sensible of your faithful discharge of the Great Trust reposed in You the two last Parliaments, and of the unspeakable Danger threatening His Majesties Life, the Protestant Religion, and the well established Government of this Kingdom, from the Hellish Designs of the Papists, and their Adherents, And that our Religion and Liberties can only (under God) be secured to us and our Posterities by the wholesome Advice of *Parliaments*, have now Chosen you again to represent us in the next ensuing Parliament to be held at *Oxford* March 21th instant, in confidence of your continued Faithfulness, Integrity and Courage still to Discharge so great a Trust, especially in this time of so eminent Danger.

And we do hereby declare, That to our utmost power (though with the hazard of our Lives and Fortunes) we will maintain and approve of what shall be Resolved in Parliament for the maintaining the Protestant Religion against *Popery* and Arbitrary Government.

And we also (having already had such Experience of Your Affections to the Kingdoms Interest) hope that You will *not consent to the Disposal of any of our Monies* till we are effectually secured against *Popery*; and then a Charge upon us to the half of what we enjoy will be chearfully accepted by us.

And, we hope that you will also endeavour, to the utmost of Your Power, to disable *James Duke of York*, and all other Popish Pretenders, from inheriting the Imperial Crown of this Realm. And thereby You will lay a firm Obligation upon us who will heartily and unfeignedly pray for Your good Success in so weighty an undertaking,

Signed *Ralph Wood*, Mayor, *Nath. Beard*, and *Will. Middleton*, *Justices*: and by the Aldermen, and Capital Burgeses, and above 200 more of the Chief Inhabitants with their own hands. The

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The Address of the Gentry and other Free-holders of the County of *Sussex*.

To Sir *Will. Thomas*, and Sir *John Fagg*, presented them upon their being Elected Knights for the County, at *Lewis*, March the 3^d.

Gentlemen,

HAD we not heard well of Your Fidelity in discharging former Public Trusts, we had not this day called You to the same Employ; for they that betray, or neglect our service once, shall never receive our Trust again: And though we have no intention to limit or circumscribe the Power we have laid in You, yet we must desire, (and with that earnestness as becometh those that beg for no less than the life of their King, Government, Religion, Laws, Liberties and Properties; yea the very Lives and beings of all the Protestants in the World,) That You would please as our Representatives, to have an especial regard to these particulars following.

1. That You would effectually secure His Majesties Royal Life, and the Lives of all His Majesties Protestant Subjects, by a firm and Legal Association.

2. That You would repeat the Endeavours of the Two former Worthy Parliaments, in barring the Door against all Popish Successors to the Crown; and in particular against *James Duke of York*, and Arbitrary Government.

3. That You would be incessant in Your Endeavours for uniting His Majesties Protestant Subjects.

4. That You would further search into the bottom of those Damnable and Hellish Plots of the *Papists*, that have been laid against His Majesties Life, the Protestant Religion, and Government, and to bring those Horrid Criminals to Justice.

5. That You would not forget those Execrable Villains, that by receiving Pension, betrayed our Trusts, and our Liberties in the late Long Parliament, but do such Exemplary Justice on them, that all others for the future may fear, and do no more so wickedly.

And in doing these Great things, and all others that You shall judge necessary for the Peace, Safety and Prosperity of the Nation, we shall not only stand by You as Thankful Acknowledgers of Your Service, but reckon it our Duty (if any hazard threaten you) to defend You as Worthy Patriots, with our Lives and Fortunes.

The *Cheshire* Address.

To the Honourable *Henry Booth, Esq.* and Sir *Robert Cotton, Kt. and Bar.* being Chosen Knights for that County March the 7th, Immediately after their Election, The Right Honourable the Lord *Colchester*, and the Lord *Brandon*, Presented them a Paper, Containing the Sentiments and Desires of the Gentry and Free-holders, in these words.

WE the Gentry and Free-holders of the County Palatine of *Chester*, who have by a free and unanimous Consent *Re-elected* You to be our Representatives in Parliament, do thankfully acknowledge Your joynt Integrity and concurrence with the Worthy and Eminent Members of the *Last*, who in so *Signal* (and never to be forgotten) a manner of *Petitioning*, promoted the Union, Support and Growth of the True Protestant Religion Established by Law; And the only Expedient (we think) to perpetuate these to our Posterity, is to *adhere* to what the late Parliament designed relating to the *Duke of York*, and all Popish Successors; to provide for the Defence and Safety of His Majesties Person; vigorously to pursue the Discovery of the horrid Popish Plot; and to punish all Sham-plottors, whom we esteem the worst of Villains, without which His Majesty can neither be ease, nor secure. These, with those great and Excellent things then under their Considerations, make us confident of Your Sincerity and Proceedings; which that they may be successful, is our prayer, and will be the support of all those who wish the happiness of His Majesty, and these distressed Kingdoms. We likewise desire the Votes may continue to be *Printed*, that till the effects of your endeavours (on which depends the happiness both of Church and State) are accomplished, we may be truly acquainted with your proceedings.

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The *Northamptonshire* Address, *March* the 8th.

To John Parkhurst and Miles Fleetwood *Esquires*, then *Elected Knights* for that County.

Gentlemen,

That we are extreemly satisfied of Your faithful and honest discharge of the great Trust reposed in You by this County of *Northampton* in the last Parliament, is most evident; by our Hearty Thanks we now return You, And by our Unanimous Electing of You again, to serve for us in the next Parliament to be holden at *Oxford*.

Gentlemen, We find by Experience, you so well judge of the sense of our Countrey, that we need not tender You our Thoughts in many Particulars. Only, as the Preservation of His Majesties Sacred Person, the Protestant Religion, and our Properties, are of the greatest Concern, and most dear unto us, So more especially we recommend them unto you, desiring You to use Your utmost Endeavours.

1. That there may be a more full and perfect Discovery of that most Hellish Popish Plot, and all other Sham-Plots.

2. That we may be secured against a Popish Successor.

3. That there may be found means of Uniting His Majesties Protestant Subjects, against the Common Enemy.

Gentlemen, In pursuance of these good Ends, and such others, as You shall think conducing to the happiness of the King and Kingdom, We shall stand by You, with our Lives and Fortunes.

The Address of the Town of *Taunton*, *March* 11th.

To Edmund Prideaux and John Trenchard, *Esquires*.

Worthy Sirs,

WE do most Heartily acknowledge Your great Wisdom, Courage, and Faithfulness, in the Discharge of the Trust, by Us Reposed in You, as Members of the late Dissolved Parliament, whose Worthy Endeavours for the Happiness of the King and Kingdom, exceedingly Rejoyced the hearts of True *English*, and *Protestant* Spirits, and will make them Famous to Posterity.

And now Sirs, having a full assurance of Your Perseverance in the same good Works, we have presumed again, to make Choice of You, as Our Representatives in the Ensuing Parliament, desiring Your Acceptance of that great Trust. And begging You, as that wherein the Glory of God, the Interest of the *Protestant Religion*, the Safety and Welfare of the King and Kingdom is highly concerned, to Prosecute (as shall be Guided by the Wisdom of that Honourable House,) these following Particulars: viz.

1. That some effectual course may be taken for the Safety of His Majesties Sacred Person and Government, which have been and still are in extreme danger, by the abominable Plots and Attempts of Papists.

2. That further Search be made into the Horrid Popish Plot, and the Plotters and Abettors thereof brought to condign Punishment.

3. That You will joyn with the rest of that Honourable House (whereof You are now Chosen to be Members) in repeating the Endeavours of the Two last Worthy Parliaments, to bar all Papists (and especially *James Duke of York*) from the exercise of the Royal Authority of this Kingdom.

4. That You will with all diligence endeavour the Uniting of His Majesties Protestant Subjects, and the Repealing those severe Laws that are obstructive thereof.

5. That all good Endeavours be used for the securing of our Religion and Property, and the just Rights and Priviledges of the Subject.

6. That some Law may be made for the preventing of the Excesses and Exorbitances in the Elections of Members of Parliament, and of undue Returns; And that some effectual Provision may be made for the meeting of frequent Parliaments, and for their fitting to redress Grievances, and to make such wholesom Laws as shall be necessary for the welfare of this Nation.

7. That some effectual course be taken to give a check to Prophaness and Debauchery, which threaten Ruine, or at least exceeding great prejudice to the Kingdom.

In prosecuting of all which worthy Acts, we shall endeavour Your Defence with our Lives and Fortunes.

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The Humble Address of the Young Men of the Burrough of Taunton, To Edmund Prideaux and John Trenchard Esquires, who were Unanimously chosen by the Inhabitants, to be Representatives of the said Borough, to serve in this Parliament, which is to Sit at Oxford, March 21, 1681.

SIRS,

Though we are not immediately Concern'd in the *Electing* Members to Serve in Parliament; yet being deeply sensible that we shall bear an equal share with others in the same Common *Danger*, and Universal Slavery, which *Hell* and *Rome* have been, and still are with joint and unwearied Endeavors, attempting to involve these Protestant Nations in; we cannot without charging our selves with unparalleld Ingratitude, omit the returning you our hearty Thanks for that good and eminent Service you did both us and the Nation in the late Dissolved Parliament; That you did with such inflamed Zeal, with such undaunted Courage and Resolution, endeavour the Security of our *Religion, Liberty* and *Property*, against that cursed Popish Faction, who were the *Invaders* of them; particularly we deem our selves infinitely obliged for the great Care you manifested in the preservation of His Majesties Sacred Person, in your strenuous prosecution of the Horrid and Damnable *Popish Plot*, and in that your Attempts were so Brisk and Vigorous for the preventing of an Arbitrary and Tyrannical Power (which we cannot but Unanimously abhor) Liberty and Property being an Inheritance, which as *Englishmen*, we are born unto: And above all, we commend your Courage and Prudence in prosecuting that happy Expedient of Excluding a *Popish Successor* from Inheriting the Imperial Crown of this Realm; without which we judge it utterly impossible, that the *Protestant Religion* can be secured to us, or that our necks can be long free from that *Romish Yoke*, which neither we nor our Fathers were able to bear: And now sith it hath pleased our Gracious King to Issue forth His Royal Proclamation, signifying His pleasure to meet His People again in Parliament, We cannot but Address our selves to you the Representatives of this Borough, Humbly Requesting, That you would, according to the Trust Reposed in you, Vigorously prosecute those Counsels that have a Tendency to an happy Settlement of Affairs both in Church and State: particularly, our Unanimous Request to you is,

1. That so farasmuch as the late Horrid and Hellish Plot hath according to the Votes of the preceding Parliaments, received Life and Countenance from *James Duke of York*, you would expedite a Bill for the utter Incapacitating him ever to sway the Scepter of these Kingdoms, and that the Bill of *Association* may be Annexed, whereby all His Majesties Subjects may be enabled to oppose him or any of his Accomplices, in case he should attempt to possess himself of the same.

2. To take such Measures as your Wisdom shall agree upon for the *Uniting* of the Protestant Interest in these Nations.

3. That the *Artillery* and *Militia* of the Nation be settled in the Hands of Men of known Integrity, Courage and Conduct; and that all Papists and Popishly affected Persons now in places of *Publick Trust*, be Discharged (which if effected) may be a Means to prevent those great *Fears* and *Jealousies* which are apt otherwise to be nourished amongst us.

4. That you proceed to the Tryal of the *Popish Lords*, together with all other Criminal Offenders, and go on sifting to the bottom that Execrable Plot, which hath been, and we must fear *still* is carried on, to take away His Majesties Life (whom God long preserve) to root out the Fundamental Laws of this Realm, as also to introduce Popery into the Church, and Tyranny into the State.

5. That you take Cognizance of the Illegal and Arbitrary Proceedings of Courts, as well *Ecclesiastical* as *Civil*, as you have begun, that so the *Laws* may not be wrested against the Protestant Dissenters, nor stretched in favour of *Popish Recusants*; As also to consider the unpresidented *Finings* and *Imprisonings*, whereby many of His Majesties truly Loyal Subjects have been grievously oppressed.

6. That you would speedily think of some good Expedient for the Regulating of *Elections*, as also for Removing of those Oaths and Tests, which have proved no small hinderance to divers Worthy Protestants from being Useful Instruments in Serving their King and Country in Church and State.

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These Things, *Worthy Sirs*, We Humbly offer to your Considerations, not as *Directors*, but *Remembrancers*, out of a Principle of Loyal Zeal for His Majesties Security, and our Countries Tranquility: And assure your selves in the Prosecution of these truly Noble Designs, We will defend you with our Lives and Fortunes; accounting our Dearest Blood a *Tribute* due to the Safety of our King and Countrey, when called for, in their Defence.

The Address of the Ancient Town of *Winchelsea* (a Branch of the *Cinque-Ports*) to their Barons Sir *Steven Lenord* and *Creswel Draper* Esquire, Elected in their Absence, *March 14*. And Ordered by the Mayor and Jurates to be Presented to them; the said Mr. *Draper* serving for them in the last Parliament.

Mr. *Draper*,

YOU may assure your self, That we are very highly satisfied with your unwearied Pains, as of your honest Discharge of the great Trust we reposed in you in the last Parliament, by our hearty Thanks we now return you, and by our *Unanimous Electing* you again to serve for us in the next Parliament to be holden at *Oxford*.

And Gentlemen, as for you both;

WE know you are so sensible of our Condition, that we need not tender you our Thoughts in many Particulars; only the Preservation of His Sacred Majesties Person, our Religion, and Properties, which are of the greatest Concern, and most dear unto us: And especially in order thereunto, we commend unto you, and desire you to use your utmost Endeavors.

1. That there may be a full and perfect Discovery of that most Hellish and Damnable Popish Plot in *England* and *Ireland*, and all other *Sham-Plots*, which have been wickedly Contriving and Acting for many years past.

2. That effectual Means be used for *Uniting* all His Majesties Protestant Subjects against the Common Enemy both at home and abroad,

3. That all Effectual Means and Ways may be provided to secure us against a *Popish Successor*, and particularly against *James Duke of York*.

4. That you will endeavour as far as in you lies, That a Law may be made for putting our *Free Lands* and *Houses* under a *Voluntary Register*, that thereby this Kingdom may be a Just and Honourable *Fund*, whereby Monies may be taken up upon all urgent Occasions, and so prevent the great Ruines we now lie under, for want thereof.

5. That you will use your utmost Endeavours to put a *Brand* upon those abominable *Monsters*, which were the *Pensioners* in the late *Long Parliament*; that thereby the Generations to come may be deterr'd from Attempting the like unheard-of Villany.

6. That you will vigorously and carefully represent to the rest of your *Fellow Members*, the present Condition of the *Royal Navy*, as also of the *Stores, Castles* and *Forts*, which are under God, the Bulwarks of *England*; and that such effectual Ways and Means may be found out and prosecuted for the better Securing and Improving the Navy; as also, That none may be employed therein, but such Persons whom are of known Integrity and *Loyalty* both to the King and Nation, and that all *Debauch'd* and Unskillful Persons now employ'd, may be removed, and Men fearing God, loving Truth, and hating Covetousness, may be put into their Places; that so our present Fears may be abated, and thereby the dreadful growing Power of *France* may be timely check'd.

Gentlemen, In the pursuance of these good Ends, and such other as you shall think conducing to the Happiness of the King and Kingdom, we shall stand by you with our Lives and Fortunes.

There were many more Addresses of like Nature and Purport made from divers other Parts of the Realm, True Copies of which, are not yet come to our Hands: But indeed the Re-Election of so many of the former Members, is it self a General Address, and loudly speaks it, The Voice of the People, which we trust, will be Ratified by the Voice of Heaven. No Popish Successor, No French Slavery.

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*The Address from the County of Middlesex is folio 340
going three leaves forward.*

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A NEW AND TRUE CATALOGUE OF THE House of LORDS, TOGETHER WITH THE

Knights, Citizens, Burgesles, and Barons of the Cinque-Ports,
That were Returned to Serve in the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND Assem-
bled at OXFORD the 21th. of March, 1681.

(Note, That those that have this Mark (*) after them, were not Members of the foregoing Parliament.)

The LORDS.

JAMES Duke of York and Albany. [Absent.]
Rupert Duke of Cumberland.
Heneage Finch Baron of Daventry,
L. Chancellor of England.
John Roberts Earl of Radnor, L.
President of the Council.
Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Lord
Privy-Seal.
Henry Duke of Norfolk.
Charles Seymour Duke of Somers-
et, under Age.
George Duke of Buckingham.
Christopher Duke of Albemarle.
James Duke of Monmouth.
Henry Duke of Newcastle.
Charles Lenos D. of Richmond,
under Age.
Charles Fitz-Roy D. of Southam-
ton, under Age.
Henry Fitz-Roy D. of Grafton.

Charles L. Marq. of Winchester.
Henry L. Marq. of Worcester.
Robert, Earl of Lindsey, L. Great
Chamberlain.
James E. of Brecon, L. Steward
of the Household.
Aubrey Earl of Oxford.
Charles Talbot Earl of Salop, if
at Age.
Anthony Earl of Kent,
William Richard George Earl of
Derby.
John Earl of Rutland.
Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon.
William Earl of Bedford.
Philip Earl of Pembroke and
Montgomery.
Edward Earl of Lincoln.
Charles Earl of Nottingham.
James Earl of Suffolk.
Charles Earl of Dorset and Mid-
dlesex.

James Earl of Salisbury.
John Earl of Exeter.
John Earl of Bridgewater.
Philip Earl of Leicester.
James Earl of Northampton.
Edward Rich Earl of Warwick
and Holland, under Age.
William Earl of Devonshire.
William Earl of Denbigh.
John Earl of Bristol.
Gilbert Earl of Clare.
Oliver Earl of Bullingbrook.
Charles Earl of Westmorland.
Robert Earl of Manchester.
Thomas Earl of Barkshire.
John Earl of Mulgrave.
Thomas Earl of Rivers.
Henry Earl of Peterborough.
Thomas Earl of Stamford.
Heneage Earl of Winchelsea.
Charles Earl of Carnarvon.
Philip Earl of Chesterfield.
Richard Earl of Thanet.
William Earl of Strafford.
Robert Earl of Sunderland.
Robert Earl of Scarisdale.
Charles Earl of Rochester.
Henry Earl of St. Albans.
Edward Earl of Sandwich.
Henry Earl of Clarendon.
Arthur Earl of Essex.
Robert Earl of Cardigan.
John Earl of Bath.
Charles Earl of Carlisle.
William Earl of Craven.
Robert Earl of Ailesbury.
Richard Earl of Burlington.
Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury.
Edward Henry Lee Earl of Lich-
field, under Age.
John Earl of Guilford.
Thomas Earl of Suffex.
Lewis Earl of Feverham.
George Earl of Hallifax.
Charles Earl of Mackelfield.
Robert Earl of Yarmouth.

George Earl of Berkley.
Edw. Conway Earl of Conway.

Leicester Devereux Viscount He-
reford, under Age.
Francis Viscount Montague.
William Viscount Say and Seal.
Baptist Viscount Campden.
Thomas Viscount Faulconbridge.
Charles Viscount Mordant.
Francis Viscount Newport.
Henry Lord Mowbray.
George Nevil Lord Abergavenny
under Age.
James Lord Audley.
Charles Lord La Warr.
Thomas L. Morley & Mountegle.
Robert Lord Ferrers.
Coniers L. Darcy and Meynel.
Charles L. Fitzwater, under Age.
Henry L. Grey, under Age.
William L. Stourton.
Conyers L. Conyers.
Henry L. Sandys.
Thomas L. Windsor.
Thomas L. Cromwel.
Ralph L. Eure.
Philip L. Wharton.
Tho. L. Willoughby of Parham.
William L. Pagett.
Charles L. North-Grey of Rolle-
ston.
James L. Chandos.
Robert L. Hunfdon.
James L. Norreys.
Digby L. Gerrard, under Age.
Christopher L. Tenham.
Fulk L. Brook.
Edward L. Mountague of Bough-
ton.
Ford L. Grey of Wark.
John L. Lovelace.
John L. Paulet.
William L. Maynard.
John L. Coventry.
William L. Howard of Escrick.
Charles

Charles L. Mohun, *under Age*.
 Henry L. Herbert of Cherbury.
 Thomas L. Leigh.
 Christopher L. Hatton.
 Richard L. Byron.
 Richard L. Vaughan.
 Francis L. Carrington.
 William L. Widdrington.
 Edward L. Ward.
 Thomas L. Culpeper.
 Jacob L. Astley.
 Charles L. Lucas.
 Edward L. Rockingham.
 Robert Sutton L. Lexington, *under Age*.
 Charles Henry L. Wooton.
 Marmaduke L. Langdale.
 Charles L. Berklay of Stratton, *under Age*.
 Francis L. Holles.
 Charles L. Cornwallis.
 George L. Delamere.
 Horatio L. Townsend.
 Thomas L. Crew.
 John L. Frescheville.
 Richard L. Arundel of Trevis.
 James L. Butler of Moor-park, *under Age*.
 Hugh L. Clifford, *under Age*.
 Richard L. Butler of Weston.
 Edward Noel L. Titchfield.

Archbishops and Bishops.

Dr. William Sancroft, L. Arch-
bishop of Canterbury.
 Dr. Richard Stern, L. Arch*bishop of*
York.
 Dr. Henry Compton, L. *Bishop of*
London.
 Dr. Nathaniel Crew, L. *Bishop*
of Durham.
 Dr. George Morley, L. *Bishop of*
Winchester.
 Dr. Herbert Crofts, L. *Bishop of*
Hereford.
 Dr. Seth Ward, L. *Bishop of*
Salisbury.
 Dr. Edward Rainbow, L. *Bishop*
of Carlisle.
 Dr. John Dolben, L. *Bishop of*
Rocheſter.
 Dr. Anthony Sparrow, L. *Bishop*
of Norwich.
 Dr. Peter Gunning, L. *Bishop of*
Ely.
 Dr. Thomas Wood, L. *Bishop of*
Lichfield and Coventry.
 Dr. Peter Mew, L. *Bishop of Bath*
and Wells.
 Dr. John Pierson, L. *Bishop of*
Cheſter.
 Dr. Humphry Lloyd, L. *Bishop of*
Bangor.
 Dr. William Lloyd, L. *Bishop of*
Peterborough.
 Dr. Guy Carlton, L. *Bishop of*
Chicheſter.
 Dr. Thomas Barlow, L. *Bishop of*
Lincoln.
 Dr. James Fleetwood, L. *Bishop*
of Worcester.

Dr. John Fell, L. *Bishop of Ox-*
ford.
 Dr. Thomas Lamplough, L. *Bi-*
ſhop of Exeter.
 Dr. William Thomas, L. *Bishop*
of St. Davids.
 Dr. William Gullſton, L. *Bishop*
of Briſtol.
 Dr. William Beaw, L. *Bishop of*
Llandaff.
 Dr. William Lloyd, L. *Bishop of*
St. Afaph.

Note that the LORDS under
Age are not Call'd by the
King's WRIT. And Pa-
piſts are excluded by Law.

The COMMONS.

Bedfordſhire. 4.
 William Lord Ruſſel,
 Sir Humphrey Monoux, *Baronet.*

Town of Bedford.
 Pawlet St. John *Eſquire.*
 Sir William Franklin *Knight.*

Berks. 9.
 William Barker *Eſquire.*
 Richard Southby *Eſq.*

Borough of Reading.
 John Blagrave *Eſq.*
 Nathan Knight *Eſq.*

Borough of Wallingford.
 Scory Barker *Eſq.*
 * Taverner Harris *Eſq.*

Borough of Abington.
 Sir John Stonehouſe.

Bucks. 14.
 Thomas Wharton *Eſq.*
 Richard Hambden *Eſq.*

Town of Buckingham.
 Sir Richard Temple *Knight of the*
Bath, and Baronet.
 * Sir Ralph Varney *Knight and*
Baronet.

Borough of Chipping-Wiccomb.
 Sir John Borlaſe *Baronet.*
 Thomas Lewes *Eſq.*

Borough of Aylisbury.
 Sir Thomas Lee *Baronet.*
 Sir Richard Ingoldesby *Knight of*
the Bath.

Borough of Agmondesham.
 Sir William Drake *Knight.*
 * William Cheney *Eſq.*

Borough of Wendover.
 John Hambden *Eſq.*
 Edward Backwel *Eſq.*

Borough of Great Marlow.
 John Borlaſe *Eſq.*
 * Thomas Hobby *Eſq.*

Cambridge. 6.
 Sir Levinus Benet *Baronet.*
 Sir Robert Cotton *Knight.*

University of Cambridge.
 Sir Thomas Exton *Knight.*

* Robert Bradey *Dr. of Phyſick,*
Town of Cambridge.

William Lord Allington.
 Sir Thomas Chicheley *Knight.*
Cheſter. 4.

Henry Booth *Eſq.*
 Sir Robert Cotton *Knight & Bar.*
City of Cheſter.

William Williams [*Speaker.*]
 Roger Whitley *Eſq.*
Cornwall. 44.

Francis Roberts *Eſq.*
 Sir Richard Edgcomb *Knight of*
the Bath.

Borough of Danthvid, alias
Lanceſton.

Sir Hugh Piper *Knight.*
 William Harbord *Eſq.*

Borough of Leſkard.
 Sir Jonathan Trelawney *Baronet.*
 John Buller *Eſq.*

Borough of Leſwithiel.
 Sir John Carew *Baronet.*
 Walter Kendal *Eſq.*

Borough of Truro.
 Edward Boſcawen *Eſq.*
 * Henry Althhurſt *Eſq.*

Borough of Bodwin.
 Hender Roberts *Eſq.*
 Nicholas Glynn *Eſq.*

Borough of Helſton.
 * Charles Godolphin *Eſq.*
 Sidney Godolphin *Eſq.*

Borough of Saltaſh.
 Bernard Greenvill *Eſq.*
 Sir John Davie *Baronet.*

Borough of Camelford.
 Robert Ruſſel *Eſq.*
 Sir James Smith *Knight.*

Borough of Port-Pigham,
alias Weſtlow.

John Trelawney of Weſtm. *Eſq.*
 * Jonath. Trelawney of Coldru-
 noch.

Borough of Crampound.
 John Tanner *Eſq.*
 Nicholas Herle *Eſq.*

Borough of Eaſtlow.
 Sir Jonathan Trelawney *Baronet.*
 * John Kendal *Eſq.*

Borough of Penryn.
 Sir Nicholas Slanning *Knight of*
the Bath, and Baronet.
 Charles Smith *Eſq.*

Borough of Tregony.
 Hugh Boſcawen *Eſq.*
 Charles Trevannian *Eſq.*

Borough of Boſtiney.
 Charles Bodvile Roberts *Eſq.*
 * Sir Peter Colliton *Baronet.*

Borough of St. Ives.
 Edward Noleworthy junior *Eſq.*
 * James Prade jun. *Eſq.*

Borough of Foway.
 Jonathan Ralleigh *Eſq.*
 John Trefry *Eſq.*

Borough

(23)

Borough of St. Germans.
Daniel Elliot Esq.
Richard Elliot Esq.
Borough of St. Michael.
* Sir William Ruffel Knight.
* Henry Vincent Esq.
Borough of Newport.
* William Morris Esq.
Ambrose Manaton Esq.
Borough of St. Mawes.
Sir Joseph Tredenham Knight.
Henry Seymour jun. Esq.
Borough of Killinton.
William Coriton Esq.
Richard Carew Esq.
Cumberland 6.
* Sir George Fletcher Baronet.
Sir John Lowther Baronet.
City of Carlisle.
Edward Lord Morpeth.
Sir Christopher Musgrave Knight.
Borough of Cockermouth.
Sir Richard Grahme Baronet.
Orlando Gee Esq.
Derby 4.
William Lord Cavendish.
William Sacheveril Esq.
Town of Derby.
Anchitel Gray Esq.
George Vernon Esq.
Devonshire 26.
Sir William Courtenay Baronet.
Samuel Rolle Esq.
City of Exeter.
* Sir Thomas Carew Knight.
* Thomas Walker Esq.
Borough of Totnes.
* John Kelland Esq.
* Charles Kelland Esq.
Borough of Plymouth.
Sir John Maynard Knight.
Sir William Jones Knight.
Town of Okehampton.
Sir Arthur Harris Baronet.
* Sir George Cary Knight.
Borough of Barnstable.
John Bassett Esq.
Richard Lee Esq.
Borough of Plympton.
Sir George Treby Knight.
John Pollexfen Merchant.
Borough of Honiton.
Sir Walter Young Baronet.
Sir Thomas Putt Baronet.
Borough of Tavistock.
Edward Ruffel Esq.
Sir Francis Drake Baronet.
Borough of Ashburton.
Thomas Reynel Esq.
* William Stawel Esq.
Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardnes.
Edward Yard Esq.
John Upton Esq.
Borough of Beralston.
* Sir Duncomb Colchester Knight.

* John Elwell Merchant.
Borough of Tiverton.
Samuel Foot Esq.
Sir Henry Ford Knight.
Dorsetshire 20.
Thomas Freke Esq.
Thomas Strangeways Esq.
Town of Pool.
Thomas Chafin Esq.
Henry Trenchard Esq.
Borough of Dorchester.
James Gould Esq.
Nathaniel Bond Esq.
Borough of Lyme-Regis.
Henry Henly Esq.
Thomas Moore Esq.
Borough of Weymouth.
Sir John Coventry Kt. of Bath.
Michael Harvey Esq.
Melcom-Regis.
Sir John Morton Baronet.
* Henry Henning Esq.
Borough of Bridport.
William Brag Esq.
* John Michel Esq.
Borough of Shafton, alias Shaftsbury.
Sir Matthew Andrews Knight.
Thomas Bennet Esq.
Borough of Wareham.
Thomas Erle Esq.
George Savage Esq.
Borough of Corfe-Castle.
Sir Nath. Naper Knight and Bar.
* Richard Fowns Esq.
Durham 4.
William Bowes Esq.
Thomas Fetherston Hough Esq.
City of Durham.
Sir Richard Lloyd Knight.
* William Tempelt Esq.
Essex 8.
Henry Mildmay Esq.
John Lemot Honeywood Esq.
Borough of Colchester.
Sir Harbottle Grimston Baronet.
* Samuel Reynolds Esq.
Borough of Malden.
Sir William Wiseman Kt. & Bar.
Sir Thomas Darcy Baronet.
Borough of Harwich.
Sir Philip Parker Baronet.
Sir Thomas Mydleton Knight.
Gloucestershire 8.
Sir Ralph Dutton Baronet.
Sir John Guise Baronet.
City of Gloucester.
Charles Lord Durfeley.
* Charles Somerset L. Herbert.
Borough of Cirencester.
Sir Robert Atkins jun. Knight.
Henry Powle Esq.
Borough of Tukesbury.
Sir Henry Capel Kt. of the Bath.
Sir Francis Ruffel Baronet.

Herefordshire 8.
John Viscount Scudamore.
Sir Edward Harley Kt. of Bath.
City of Hereford.
Paul Foley Esq.
* Henry Aubrey Esq.
Borough of Lempster.
John Dutton Colt Esq.
Thomas Coningsby Esq.
Borough of Webley.
John Birch Esq.
John Booth Esq.
Hertfordshire 6.
Sir Charles Caesar Knight.
* William Hales Esq.
Borough of St. Albans.
Sir Thomas Pope Blount Baronet.
Samuel Grimston Esq.
Borough of Hertford.
Sir Thomas Bide Knight.
Sir William Couper Baronet.
Huntingtonshire 4.
Sir Thomas Proby Baronet.
Silas Titus Esq.
Borough of Huntingdon.
Sidey Wortley al. Montague Esq.
Lionel Walden Esq.
Kent 10.
Sir Vere Fane Knight of the Bath.
Edward Dering Esq.
City of Canterbury.
* Lewis Watfon Esq.
* Vincent Denn Esq.
City of Rochester.
Sir John Banks Bar.
* Sir Francis Clerk Knight.
Borough of Maidstone.
Sir John Tufton Kt. & Bar.
Thomas Fane Esq.
Borough of Quinborough.
William Glanvill Esq.
* Gerrard Gore Esq.
Lancaster 14.
Charles Lord Brandon.
Sir Charles Houghton Bar.
Borough of Lancaster.
Richard Kirkby Esq.
William Spencer jun. Esq.
Borough or Town of Preston in Amounderness.
Sir Robert Carr Knight & Bar.
Sir Gervas Elwes Baronet.
Borough of Newton.
Sir John Chicheley Knight.
Andrew Fountain Esq.
Borough of Wigori.
* Richard Lord Colchester.
Charles Earl of Ancram.
Borough of Clithero.
Sir Thomas Stringer Knight.
* Henry Marsden Esq.
Borough of Liverpool.
Rufhee Wentworth Esq.
John Dubbois Merchant.

Leicester. 4.

Bennet Lord Sherrard.
Sir John Hartop Baronet.

Town of Leicester.

John Gray Esq.
Sir Henry Beaumont Knight.

Lincoln. 12.

George Lord Visc. Castleton.
Sir Robert Carr Knight & Bar.

City of Lincoln.

* Sir Thomas Hussey Knight.
Sir Thomas Meers Knight.

Borough of Boston.

Sir Anthony Irby Knight.
Sir William York Knight.

Borough of Great Grimsby.

William Broxolme Esq.
George Pelham Esq.

Town of Stamford.

Sir Richard Cuff Baronet.
William Hyde Esq.

Borough of Grantham.

Sir William Ellis Baronet.
Sir John Newton Baronet.

Middlesex 8.

Sir William Roberts Knight.
* Nicholas Raynton Esq.

City of Westminster.

Sir William Poulteney Knight.
Sir William Waller Knight.

London.

Sir Robert Clayton Kt. Alderman.
Thomas Pilkington Esq. Alderman.
Sir Thomas Player Knight.
William Love Esq.

Monmouth 3.

Sir Trevor Williams Baronet.
Sir Edward Morgan Knight.

Borough of Monmouth.

John Arnold Esq.

Norfolk 12.

Sir John Hobert Baronet.
Sir Peter Gleen Baronet.

City of Norwich.

William Lord Paston.
Augustin Briggs Esq.

Town of Lyn-Regis.

* Sir Henry Hobart Knight.
Simon Taylor Esq.

Town of Great Yarmouth.

* Sir James Johnson Knight.
George England Esq.

Borough of Thetford.

Sir Joseph Williamson Knight.
William Harbord Esq.

Borough of Castlerising.

Sir Robert Howard Knight.
James Holte Esq.

Northampton 9.

John Parkhurst Esq.
Miles Fleetwood Esq.

City of Peterborough.

* William Lord Fitz-Williams.
Francis St. John Esq.

Town of Northampton.

Ralph Montague Esq.

Sir William Langham Knight.

Town of Brackley.

Sir Richard Wenman Baronet.
* William Lisle Esq.

Borough of Higham-Ferries.

Sir Rice Rud Baronet.

Northumberland 8.

Sir John Fenwick Baronet.
Sir Ralph Dalavall Baronet.

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Sir Ralph Carr Knight.
Sir Nathaniel Johnston Knight.

Borough of Morpeth.

Sir George Downing Kt. Bar.
Daniel Collingwood Esq.

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Ralph Gray Esq.
John Rushworth Esq.

Nottingham 8.

Sir Scroop How Knight.
John White Esq.

Town of Nottingham.

Robert Pierrepont Esq.
Richard Slater Esq.

Borough of East-Retford.

Sir Edward Nevile Knight & Bar.
Sir William Hickman Baronet.

Town of Newark upon Trent.

Sir Robert Markham Baronet.
Sir Richard Rothwel Baronet.

Oxon 9.

Thomas Hord Esq.
* Sir Philip Harcourt Knight.

University of Oxon.

Sir Lionel Jenkins Knight.
Charles Perrot Dr. of Laws.

City of Oxon.

William Wright Esq.
Broom Whorwood Esq.

Borough of New-Woodstock.

* Henry Bartie Esq.
Nicholas Baynton Esq.

Borough of Banbury.

Sir John Holman Baronet.

Rutland 2.

Philip Sherrard Esq.
* Edward Fawkener Esq.

Salop 12.

Richard Newport Esq.
William Leveson Gower Esq.

Town of Salop.

Sir Richard Corbet Baronet.
Edward Kinnaston Esq.

Borough of Burges, alias Bridg-

north.
Sir William Whitmore Baronet.
Sir Thomas Whitmore Knight of
the Bath.

Borough of Ludlow.

Francis Charleton Esq.
* Charles Baldwyn Esq.

Borough of Great Wenlock.

John Woolriche Esq.
William Forrester Esq.

Town of Bishops Castle.

Sir Richard Mafon Knight.

* Richard More Esq.

Somerset 18.

Sir William Portman Baronet.
George Speke Esq.

City of Bristol.

* Sir Richard Hart Knight.
* Thomas Earle Esq.

City of Bath.

* Maurice Viscount Fitzharding.
* Sir William Bassett Knight.

City of Wells.

William Coward Esq.
John Hall Esq.

Borough of Taunton.

Edmund Prideaux Esq.
John Trenchard Esq.

Borough of Bridgwater.

Sir Haswel Tynt Baronet.
* Sir John Mallet Knight.

Borough of Minehead.

Francis Lutterel Esq.
Thomas Palmer Esq.

Borough of Ilcester.

* Sir John St. Barb.
* Thomas Hoddy jun. Esq.

Borough of Milburn Port.

John Hunt Esq.
Henry Bull Esq.

Southampton 26.

* Charles Earl of Wiltshire.
Sir Francis Rolle Knight.

City of Winchester.

James Lord Annesly.
Sir John Cloberry Knight.

Town of Southampton.

Sir Charles Wingham Knight.
Sir Benjamin Newland Knight.

Town of Portsmouth.

George Legg Esq.
Richard Norton Esq.

Borough of Yarmouth.

* Sir Thomas Littleton Baronet.
Lemuel Kingdon Esq.

Borough of Petersfield.

Sir John Norton Bar.
Leonard Bilson Esq.

Borough of Newport, alias

Medona.
Sir Robert Dillington Bar.
John Leigh Esq.

Borough of Stockbridge.

* Essex Stroud Esq.
Oliver St. Johns Esq.

Borough of Newton.

Daniel Finch Esq.
Sir John Holmes Knight.

Borough of Christ-Church.

Sir Thomas Clarges Knight.
George Fulford Esq.

Borough of Whitchurch.

Richard Aylliffe Esq.
Henry Wallop Esq.

Borough of Limington.

Henry Dawley Esq.
John Burrard Esq.

Town

Town of Andover.

* Charles Welt Esq.

* John Collins Esq.

Staffordshire 10.

Sir Walter Baggot Bar.

Sir John Bowyer Bar.

City of Lichfield.

Daniel Finch Esq.

Michael Biddulph Esq.

Borough of Stafford.

Sir Thomas Armstrong Kt.

* Edwyn Skrymsher. Esq.

Borough of Newcastle under Line.

Sir Thomas Bellot Bar.

William Leveston Gower Esq.

Borough of Tamworth.

Sir Thomas Thynne Bar. } by one

* Sir John Swynfen Esq. } Indent.

John Swynfen Esq. } by another

* John Turton Esq. } Indenture.

Suffolk 16.

Sir Samuel Barnardiston Bar.

Sir William Spring Bar.

Borough of Ipswich.

John Wright Esq.

Sir John Barker Bar.

Borough of Dunwich.

Sir Robert Kemp Bar.

Sir Philip Skippon Knight.

Borough of Orford.

Sir John Duke Bar.

* Thomas Glemham Esq.

Borough of Alborough.

John Bence Esq.

John Corrance Esq.

Borough of Sudbury.

Sir Gervase Elwes Bar.

Gervase Elwes Esq.

Borough of Eye.

* Sir Robert Reve Bar.

* Sir Charles Gaudey Knight Bar.

Borough of St. Edmundsbury.

Sir Thomas Harvey Knight.

Thomas Jermyn Esq.

Surrey 14.

Arthur Onslow Esq.

George Evelyn of Wotton Esq.

Borough of Southwark.

Sir Richard How Knight.

Peter Rich Esq.

Borough of Bletchingly.

* Sir William Gullston Kt.

George Evelyn of Nutfield Esq.

Borough of Ryegate.

* Ralph Freeman Esq.

Dean Goodwin Esq.

Borough of Guilford.

Richard Onslow Esq.

Morgan Randy Esq.

Borough of Gatton.

Sir Nicholas Carew Kt.

Thomas Turgis Esq.

Borough of Hallemeere.

* Sir William More Bar.

* George Woodroffe Esq.

Sussex 20.

Sir William Thomas Bar.

Sir John Fagg Bar.

City of Chichester.

John Braman Esq.

Richard Farrington Esq.

Borough of Horsham.

* John Machell Esq.

John Michell Esq.

Borough of Midhurst.

* William Montague Esq.

* John Cook Esq.

Borough of Lewis.

Thomas Pelham Esq.

Richard Bridger Esq.

Borough of New Shoreham.

* Robert Fagg Esq.

John Hales Esq.

Borough of Bramber.

* Peircy Goring Esq.

Henry Goring Esq.

Borough of Steyning.

Sir John Fagg Bar.

* Sir James Morton Knight.

Borough of East-Grinstead.

* Sir Cyril Wych Kt.

Henry Powle Esq.

Borough of Arundel.

William Garway Esq.

James Butler Esq.

Warwickshire 6.

* Sir Richard Newdigate Bar.

* Thomas Marriett Esq.

City of Coventry.

Richard Hopkins Esq.

John Stratford Esq.

Borough of Warwick.

Thomas Lucy Esq.

* Thomas Coventry Esq.

Westmoreland 4.

* Sir John Lowther of Lowther,

Bar.

Allan Bellingham Esq.

Borough of Apulby.

* Sackvil Tufton Esq.

* Sir John Bland Bar.

Wiltshire 24.

Sir Walter St. John Bar.

Thomas Thynne Esq.

City of New Sarum.

* John Windham Esq.

Alexander Thistlewaite Esq.

Borough of Wilton.

Thomas Herbert Esq.

Sir John Nicholas Kt. of the Bath.

Borough of Downton.

Sir Joseph Ash Bar.

Maurice Bockland Esq.

Borough of Hindon.

Sir Richard Grobham How Knight

and Baronet.

* John Thynne Esq.

Borough of Westbury.

William Trenchard Esq.

* John Ash Esq.

Borough of Hertsbury.

William Ash Esq.

Edward Ash Esq.

Borough of Calne.

Sir George Hungerford Knight.

* Walter Norborn Esq.

Borough of Devizes.

* Sir Walter Earneley Bar.

* George Johnson Esq.

Borough of Chipenham.

Sir Edw. Hungerford Kt. of Bath.

Sir George Speke Bar.

Borough of Malmesbury.

Sir William Elscourt Bar.

Sir James Long Bar.

Borough of Cricklade.

William Lenthal Esq.

Edmund Webb Esq.

Borough of Great Bedwyn.

* Sir John Earnley Kt.

* John Wildman Esq.

Borough of Ludgersale.

Thomas Neal Esq. } by one Indenture.

John Garrard Esq. } sure.

* Sir John Talbot Kt. } by another

* John Smith Esq. } Indenture.

Borough of Old Sarum.

Sir Eliab Harvey Kt.

Sir Thomas Mompesson Kt.

Borough of Wotton Bassett.

Henry St. John Esq.

* John Pleydal Esq.

Borough of Marlborough.

Thomas Lord Bruce.

Thomas Bennet Esq.

Gloucestershire 9.

Thomas Foley Esq.

* Bridges Nanfan Esq.

City of Worcester.

Sir Francis Winton Kt.

* Henry Herbert Esq.

Borough of Droitwich.

Henry Coventry Esq.

Samuel Sandys senior, Esq.

Borough of Evelham.

Sir James Ruthout Bar.

* Edward Rudge Esq.

Borough of Bewdley.

Philip Foley Esq.

Worh 30.

Charles Lord Clifford.

Henry Lord Fairfax.

City of York.

Sir Henry Thompson Kt.

Sir John Hewley Kt.

Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Sir Michael Warton Kt.

William Gee Esq.

Borough of Knaesborough.

Sir Thomas Slingsby Bar.

William Stockdale Esq.

Borough of Scarborough.

William Thompson Esq.

Francis Thompson Esq.

Borough

Borough of Rippon.
Richard Stern Esq.
Christopher Wandesford Esq.

Borough of Richmond.
* John Darcy Esq.
Humphrey Wharton Esq.

Borough of Heydon.
Henry Guy Esq.
William Boynton Esq.

Borough of Boroughbrigg.
Sir Thomas Mauliverer Bar.
Sir John Brooke Bar.

Borough of Malton.
William Palmes Esq.
Sir Watkinson Payler Bar.

Borough of Thirsk.
Sir William Franckland Kt.
* Sir William Ascough Kt.

Borough of Aldborough.
Sir Godfrey Copley Bar.
* Sir John Reresby Bar.

Borough of Beverly.
Sir John Hotham Bar.
Michael Wharton Esq.

Borough of Northallerton.
Sir Gilbert Gerrard Bar.
Sir Henry Calverly Kt.

Borough of Pontefract.
Sir John Dawney Viscount Down.
Sir Patience Ward Kt.

B A R O N S

Of the

CINQUE-PORTS 16.

Port of Hastings.
Sir Robert Barker Bar.
* Thomas Mun Esq.

Town of Winchelsea.
* Sir Stephen Leonard Kt.
Cresfield Draper Esq.

Town of Rye.
Sir John Dorrrel Kt.
Thomas Frewen Esq.

Port of New Romney.
Sir Charles Sedley Bar.
Paul Barret Esq.

Port of Hythe.
Sir Edward Dering Bar.
Edward Hales Esq.

Port of Dover.
William Stokes Esq.
Thomas Papillon Esq.

Port of Sandwich.
Sir James Oxinden Kt. and Bar.
John Thurhane Esq.

Port of Seaford.
* Edward Montague Esq.
* Edward Selwyn Esq.

W A L E S 24.

Anglesey 2.
Richard Bulkeley Esq.

Town of Bewlmeris.
Henry Bulkeley Esq.

Brecon 2.
Richard Williams Esq.

Town of Brecon.
John Jeffreys Esq.

Cardigan 2.
Edward Vaughan Esq.

Town of Cardigan.
Hector Philips Esq.

Carmarthen 2.
John Lord Vaughan Kt. of the Bath.

Town of Carmarthen.
Altham Vaughan Esq.

Carnarban 2.
Sir Thomas Bulkeley Knight and Baronet.

Town of Carnarvan.
Thomas Moltyn Esq.

Denbigh 2.
Sir John Trevor Knight.

Town of Denbigh.
Sir John Salisbury Baronet.

Flint 2.
* Sir John Hanmer Knight & Bar.

Town of Flint.
* Thomas Whitley Esq.

Glamorgan 2.
* Sir Edward Manfel Bar.

Town of Cardiffe.
Buffy Manfel Esq.

Mertonith 1.
* Sir Robert Owen Knight.

Pembroke 3.
* William Wogan Esq.

Town of Haverford-West.
* Thomas Howard Esq.

Town of Pembroke.
Arthur Owen Esq.

Montgomery 2.
Edward Vaughan Esq.

Town of Montgomery.
Matthew Price Esq.

Radnor 2.
Sir Rowland Gwynne Knight.

Town of Radnor.
* Sir John Morgan Baronet.

The COMMONS in all 513.

New Members Returned, 110.

The following *ADDRESS* from the County of *Middlesex*, being forgotten in its proper Place, we thought fit rather to add it here, than omit it.

VVE the Freeholders of this County, have (in great Confidence of your Integrity, Wisdom and Courage) now chosen You to Represent Us in the next Parliament, to be holden at Oxford, on the 21th. day of this present March. And although we do not in the least question your Faithfulness to the true Interest of this Nation; nor your Prudence in the Management thereof: yet esteeming it greatly our Duty, in this unhappy juncture, wherein our Religion, Lives, Liberties, Properties, and all that is dear unto us, are in such eminent danger, to signify our pressing Dangers unto You. And accordingly we do request, That in the next Parliament, wherein we have chosen You to sit, and Act, That You will with the greatest Integrity, and most undaunted Resolution, joyn with, and assist the other Worthy Representatives and Patriots of this Nation, in the searching into, and preventing the Horrid and Hellish Villanies, Plots and Designs of that wicked and restless sort of People, the Papists, both in this, and the Neighbouring Kingdoms. And making some honourable Provision for the Discovery thereof;

In securing to us the Enjoyment of the True Protestant Religion, and the well established Government of this Kingdom. In Promoting the happy, and long prayed-for Union among all His Majesties Protestant Subjects. In Repealing the 35th. of Elizabeth, the Corporation-Act and all other Acts, which upon experience have proved injurious to the true Protestant Interest. In Asserting the Peoples unquestionable Rights of Petitioning. In Removing our just Fears by reason of the great Forces in this Kingdom, under the Name of Guards, which the Law hath no knowledge of. In Preventing the Misery, Ruine and utter Destruction, which unavoidably must come upon this and the neighbouring Nations, if James D. of York, or any other Papist shall ascend the Royal Throne of this Kingdom. And lastly, In Securing to us our Legal Right of Annual Parliaments; which (under God) will unquestionably prove the highest security of all that is good and desirable to us and our Posterity after us. Always assuring our selves, that you will not in any wise consent unto any Money-Supply, until we are effectually secured against Popery and Arbitrary Power.

And particularly we desire you to give the most hearty Thanks of this County to that Noble Peer, the Earl of Essex, and by him to the rest of those Noble and Renowned Peers, who were pleased lately, and so seasonably, to offer their Petition and Advice to His Majesty. In the pursuance of all which Needful, Worthy and Excellent Ends, we shall, as in duty bound, stand by you with our Lives and Fortunes.

F I N I S.

The Reader is desired to take notice, That whereas fol. 11. Sir Tho. Smith is named as one of the Presenters of the Suffolk-Address, the same is a Mistake; but that the same Address was then Presented, and is still owned by the far greater part of the Freeholders of that County, is a certain Truth.

The Last MEMORIAL

OF THE

Spanish Ambassador,

Faithfully Translated into English.

SIR,

DOn Pedro Renquillo, Ambassador of Spain, faith, That by a Memorial which he Presented to Your Majesty the (19th) of December, he did set forth the Infractions which the most Christian King hath made since the Peace of Nimeguen from the month of September, after the difference was agreed about the Title of the Duke of Burgundy, which was alledged for a Pretence to suspend the Conference at Courtray, according to the 15th Article of that Treaty, in order to the Adjusting in an amicable way all the Limits, Pretensions and Differences of the two Crowns, which should result from that Treaty; And Your Majesty was pleased by Your Royal Order of the (26 Dec. 6 Jan.) to order Your Envoye Extraordinary at Paris, to put in Execution what was contained in the said Memorial. By the last Post, the said Ambassador received Letters of the (11th) instant, from the Marquis de la Fuente, who is Ambassador at Paris, in which he gives him an Account of the Complaints he had made to the Christian King, about the Excesses and Infractions which are committed against the Inhabitants of Fuente Rabia, and in the Low Countries, and particularly about a Message which the Governor of Tournay sent to the Prince of Parma, pretending that not one Pallisado should be laid at Bovignies, (which incontestably hath been a separated State, and comprehended in the Countrey of Namur.) After many violent contestations, the Answer of the most Christian King was, That he did not doubt but that the Catholick King would give Order to his Commissioner at Fuente Rabia to proceed in the Treaty, leaving each Party in the possession which at present they hold, (as if a violent Usurpation, under the surety of the good faith of the Conference, could in one day be concluded to be an actual possession) that for what relates to the Low Countries, he cannot abstain from taking possession of that which he supposes doth appertain to him, according to what he shall declare at the Conference of Courtray.

To this violent, as well as undecent Answer, the Marquis de la Fuente with the strength of the undoubted Justice and Reason which the King my Master hath, concluding he did not receive the same, not knowing how to impart it to his Catholick Majesty, and that he beseeched him to resolve what was Just; to

which Reply it was answered, That he would consider it. And at the same time his most Christian Majesty hath ordered his Forces to enter in the Spanish Low Countries, to hinder the Fortifying of Bovignies.

This Proceeding doth exceed all Limits, and cannot be reasonably endured; For the most Christian King will, by Force of Arms, be Arbitrator, and command in the Dominions of the Catholick King, thereby hindering him from fortifying a place which is his own; when by the Article of Nimeguen it is allowed to be done by both Parties. And when the French King himself hath made use of the same Article in order to have the course of the waters stopped, that they may not hinder the fortifying his Towns, as it was more particularly done at Mennin, causing the River Lisse to be lowerd, that they might with more facility fortifie that Town, a place which was wholly open, and which the French King is fortifying and enlarging in Extent much more than it was before: So that now, Sir, these are not Infractions, but a declared War; the Designs of the French being publick, that they intend to besiege Luxemburg, and that from thence they will go to Namur, when the Fact of hindering the Fortification of Bovignies (which is upon the Mose almost over against Dinant) makes it clear and past doubt, especially the most Christian King having possessed himself of all the Towns that are upon the River Mose from Charlemont, and of the most part of the Territory between that River and the Sambre, in such a manner that they have gotten almost all the County of Namur, as well as that of Luxemburg, and thereby those two Provinces are left without Communication.

By these Infractions and clear Beginnings of War, the Underwritten Ambassador doth apply himself to Your Majesty as a Mediator, that you would cause what was agreed by the Peace of Nimeguen to be observed; and as an Ally, that you would defend it, and resist the Violence of France, Your Majesty being obliged to the one and to the other by the Treaties; in which consideration he cannot omit saying, That although the Frontiers of Spain by Cantabria and Catalogna are Infested, and by the Treaty of Cassal between the French King and the Duke of Mantua, the Dominions of Italy are in apparent danger, and no less the Indies, where Count d'Estre is with a Squadron of Ships, all which are the Countries

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300 that do compose the greatest power of the Spanish Monarchy; notwithstanding this, his Catholick Majesty has postponed these his greatest Concerns, to the defence of that Little which remains to him in the *Low Countries*, although it be lessened of a great part of Territory, (which the *French* have violently possessed themselves of, since the Peace of *Nimeguen*) which hath been the onely cause that we have not been able to keep that Countrey in better posture; for each unjust Usurpation of the *French*, hath broken the measures which were taken, and reduced us to seek others; and therefore his Majesty hath already sent considerable Supplies to *Flanders*, and appointed the Prince of *Parma* Governor thereof, as an experienced Soldier, and one who hath been Viceroy of several Kingdoms, thereby to encourage those Subjects with these Endeavors, and that they may be Governed by a Grandson, and of the same name of *Alexander Farnese*, whom with so much love they reverence.

All this, Sir, hath been done, in hopes that the Union and Interest of *England* with *Spain*, will produce mutual Effects of Conveniences to both Crowns; for no good *Englishman* can doubt, that if there be no opposition made to the present great power of *France*, 'tis impossible but that in few days they should possess themselves of the *Low Countries*, and that the *States General* should subject themselves, by reason of the impossibility of resisting the powerful. And afterwards Your Majesty and *England* shall be the first in perceiving this mischief, to remedy which, it will be then impossible; and at present nothing is capable to suppress these Evils, but the Power of *England*, at this time the onely in *Europe* that can restrain the Torrent of *France*. The differences which are at present in *England*, doth occasion these bold Attempts of the *French* King, and encourages him in the continuation of his vast Designs; upon the whole so apparent already, that there is no clear-sighted understanding, but will apprehend them. All the Princes and Powers of *Europe*, as also his most Christian Majesty, are in expectation of the success of this Parliament, and of the Agreement of *England*; the first to take measures in order to shake off the Yoke which they are like to be made subject to: And the most Christian King hath also for a time restrained his Ambition, and at present nothing doth encourage him to deliver himself up to it, but the differences which he sees breaking out here, giving it out as well within as without this Kingdom, That he is assured they will not be reconciled; and that in the mean while he may make up the Conquest of the *Low Countries*, which is the Master-Key of the Universal Monarchy, and the first door which he will open with it, shall be that of *England*, without further trouble than that of maintaining the differences, with great promi-

ses, and with a small charge; and whatsoever he shall find most for his advantage, will be first invaded by him.

That this Disunion is the chief Encouragement of the Design and Enterprises of the most Christian King in the *Low Countries*, is apparent; and there are so great proofs of this Truth, that it is Blindness not to see them: And the Ambassador will onely acquaint Your Majesty with one late Instance which doth manifest the same, which is, That his most Christian Majesty seeing the Emperor is making considerable Levies, as also the Elector of *Saxony*, and other Princes of the Empire; that the Electors of *Bavaria*, and *Brandenburgh*, have declared, That they will not suffer his Proceedings against the Empire, and the Princes of the same, and that they will oppose it with all their Power.

His most Christian Majesty, after so many violent Answers which he himself had made, and also his Ministers, to all the Princes of *Germany*, he hath now answered the Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary, That he doth agree in appointing a Conference in one of the Imperial Cities, to decide and explain the Ambiguous Points of the Articles of the Peace of *Nimeguen*, concerning the Possessions taken in *Alsatia*; and that as soon as the Commissioners are met, the Chamber of *Metz* shall cease its Proceedings, and all manner of Novelty, and that they will hear such a Person as shall Treat for the Duke of *Lorraine*. And although it is evident that this is intended to lay asleep the minds, as well of the Emperor, as of the other Princes concerned, and that they may cool the vigor of their Preparations which they are making for their Defence, 'tis also known that this is in order to work with more safety against the *Low Countries*; for at the same time that he offers to suspend the Attempts in the Empire, he continues in possessing himself of all the Spanish open Countrey, executing Acts of open War, by hindering the Fortification of *Bovignies*, which is the same thing as blocking up of *Luxemburgh* and *Namur*; so that it's made evident, that if he saw the differences of *England* appeased, and united to its own Defence, for such ought to be reputed that of the Spanish Monarchy, and in particular that of the *Low Countries*, 'tis infallible and certain, that he would moderate his Designs, and limit his Resolutions, as it appears he doth in *Germany*, seeing that the Emperor, and all the Body of the Empire, do unite for its defence.

The Ambassador doth very well know, that the Agitation of this Kingdom is great, and that the Pretensions seem to be distant; but he is sorry, and it makes his heart bleed to see, that there is no way opened to an Union; and as there is nothing impossible in humane things, his pain doth increase, seeing there is no steps made to quench these Heats: If *England* were not so much threatened with Ruine by the Exaltation of the *French*, as the *Low Countries* are, the Pretensions and Rights might be followed to the uttermost Point; but running the same Fortune with the Monarchy of *Spain*, because *Flanders* is a Battery to *England* and *Spain*, and the *Indies* the Treasure of its Riches, and the chief strength of its Commerce, beyond all places where this Nation doth Trade, and therefore it doth not allow that their Interest should be considered as a Foreigner, nor that the Distractions in which all are now involved, should be calmed by the same methods which could be done in a secured Tranquillity; so that the Ambassador doth promise himself, that considering these Reasons, and that *France* being at this time a Gangrene which doth penetrate to the very heart of *England*, all grounds of differences shall cease, and that it will not with its own Ruine involve the rest of *Christendom* in the same Fate:

Therefore the Ambassador doth pray Your Majesty, that as Mediator, or as Ally, You would Effectually apply Your Self to prevent the Loss of the *Low Countries*, and consequently of all the rest, hoping from Your Majesties great Prudence, that You will make choice of the most Efficacious Means to that End, and to the Establishing the quiet of *Europe*.

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816 m. 2.
14.

The PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Grand-Jury
OF
MIDDLESEX,
In *Easter-Term*. 1681.

ON Wednesday the Fourth of this present *May*, 1681. the Grand-Jury for the Body of the County of *Middlesex*, in the Hundred of *Ofwalston*, were attended by a considerable number of Knights, Gentlemen, and Free-holders of the said County, and there made these following Requests to the Grand-Jury.

1. That they would present their and the Counties Thanks to their Knights who Represented them in the last Parliament, for their good intention to have served them to their utmost, in these times of eminent danger, had they not been prevented by a sudden and surprising Dissolution.

This first Request the Jury agreed to immediately; but Sir *Will. Roberts* being concerned as Foreman, the Jury ordered Sir *Will. Cooper* to give their Thanks both to him and Mr. *Rainton* (the other Knight) which immediately he did accordingly.

2. That they would present their and the Counties hearty and unfeigned Thanks, to those truly Loyal Patriots, and Noble Peers of this Realm, who asserted the Antient and Fundamental Rights of the Commons of *England* in Parliament to Impeach any Subject, by their protesting against the Lords rejection of the Commons Impeachment against *Ed. Fitzbarris*.

Which was also unanimously agreed to by the Jury; and Sir *Will. Roberts*, Sir *Will. Cooper*, Mr. *Herbert*, and Mr. *Edw. Biscoigne*, were desired to wait on his Grace the Duke of *Monmouth* to give him Thanks accordingly; and by him to the rest of those Noble Protesting Peers, which was done upon Saturday last.

The Names of the Protesting Lords, viz.

Monmouth,
Kent,
Huntington,
Bedford,
Salisbury,
Westmorland,
Clare,
Stamford,
Sunderland,
Essex,

Shaftsbury,
Mackelsfeild,
Mordant,
Wharton,
Pagitt,
Grey of Warke,
Herbert of Cherbury,
Cornwallis,
Lovelace,
Crew.

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3. That

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3. That they would in their and the Counties Name, Petition His Majesty for the speedy calling, and effectual Sitting of a Parliament, until the great and many Dangers and Grievances of this Kingdom be effectually prevented and redressed, which cannot be done but by the Wisdom and Authority of Parliament.

This also was unanimously agreed to by the Jury, and this day (being the last day of the Term) a Petition was presented by the Grand-Jury, to the Lord Chief Justice *Pemberton* and the Court, in these following words.

To the Honourable Sir *Francis Pemberton* Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Kings-Bench; and to the rest of the Honourable Judges of that Court. The Humble Petition of us the Grand-Jury for the County of *Middlesex*.

Humbly sheweth,

That we being appointed the Grand Jury for this County of *Middlesex*, and having immediate address to this High Court of Kings-Bench, cannot perform our Oaths and the duty of the place we are in, without laying before your Lordships, and the Court, the imminent danger we all lie under, and most particularly the Royal person of our Sovereign Lord the King, being exposed to the fury of the wicked and bloody designs of the Papists, by reason their horrid Plot seems onely stifled and laid asleep, whilst they are still restless to procure the destruction of us, our Religion, and Liberties, having opportunity given them, as we have great reason to fear, by the ineffectual sitting of Parliaments; all which evils may be easily and onely cured by effectual annual Parliaments, which onely keeps all the rest in its due bounds, and without which his Majesty cannot have Safety or Counsel according to his and the Nations Interest; his people cannot enjoy what is left them by their Ancestors, nor Justice be done on the most dangerous Offenders. We therefore in the Names of many of the Free-holders of this County, as well as in our own, humbly offer it as our request, that your Lordships and this Court, will in the most effectual and favourable way, make their humble Petition known to his Majesty for the immediate calling a Parliament, that his People may enjoy that benefit His Laws and the Constitution of the Government intends them: which is, that they may not be sent away before they have made provisions necessary in these most important Points. And your Petitioners shall, &c.

FINIS.

London: Printed for T. Baldwin in the Old-Bayly, 1681.

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THE CHARACTER OF A TORY.

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ATORY is a Monster with an *English Face*, a *French Heart*, and an *Irish Conscience*. A Creature of a Large *Forehead*, *Prodigious Mouth*, *Supple Hams*, and no *Brains*. The Country-mans Description of him, was both *Rhyme* and *Reason*; *Roary, Whorey, Sworey, Scorey*, That's a *TÖREY*; For *Noise* and *Debauchery*, *Oathes* and *Beggery*, are the *Four Elements* that *Compose* him: His *Arms* are those of *Iffacher*, *An Ass Couchant*; and his *Mark* is a *Red-Ribbon* in his *Capp*, to shew, That he belongs to the *Scarlet Whore*, by her *Bloody Livery*; or else, you may take it for a *Wedding-favour*, That whenever *Papery* and *Tyranny* shall make a *Match* he would fain be a *Bride-man*. He seems descended from *Esoy*, since he is so ready to *Truck* away an *Invaluable Birthright* for a *French Kerchief*, and a *Nauleons Mels* of *Italian Pottage*. Or if you will run his *Pedigree* higher, you may call him a *Noddie*, one of the Race of *Cain* the *Murderer*, that would fain be *Persecuting* his *Brother*, meerly because he is *more Righteous* than *Himself*.

Take our *TORIES* in the *State*, and they are *Caterpillers* that *Devour* every *Green thing* in a *Flourishing Kingdom*, and would *Stab Liberty* and *Property* to the *Heart*, That they themselves, like *Beasts of Prey*, might live wholly upon *Spoil and Rapine*, fit only to be *Subjects* to *Nebuchadnezzar*, when bereav'd of *Human Sence*, he *Hearded* with the *Wild Asses* of the *Desert*. Though they boast themselves *Englishmen*, yet they *Act* in all things as *Antipodes* to their *Native Country*; and seem rather *Bag-trotters* *Transplanted*, the *Spawn* of some *Red-shanks*, or the *By-blows* of the *Old Lazy Lord-Danes*, that once *Domineer'd* over our *Ancestors*: They are a sort of *Wild Boars*, that would *root out* the *Constitution*, and break the *Ballance* of our happy *Government*; and render that *Despatch*, which hitherto has been both *Established* and *bounded* by *Law*. *Fauxes* in *Masquerade*, that with *Dark-lanthorn* *Polices*, would at once *blow up* the *Two Bulwarks* of our *Freedom*, *PARLIAMENTS* and *JURIES*; making the *First*, only a *Parliament of Paris*: and the *Latter*, but meer *Tools*, to *Eccho* back the *pleasure* of a *Judge*. They are so certain, That *Monarchy* is *Jure Divino*; That they look upon all *People* living under *Aristocracys*, or *Democracys*, to be in a *State of Damnation*. And *fancie*, That the *Grand Seignior*, the *Czar of Muscovy*, and the *French King* dropt down from *Heaven* with *Crowns* on their *Heads*, and that all their *Subjects* were *Born* with *Saddles* on their *Backs*. Your *True TORY* is as fond of *Slavery*, as others are of *Liberty*, and will be at as much *Pains* and *Charge* to obtain it; for he *Envies* the *Happiness* of *Canvas Breeches* and *Wooden Shoes*; and extreemly *Admires* the *Mercy* of the *Inquisition*. He *Rails* at *Magna Charta* as the *Seed-plot* of *Sedition*; *Swears*, That it was first obtained by *Rebellion*, and that all our *Fore-fathers* were *Rogues* and *Fools*, and did not understand *Prerogative*. He wonders, why *People* should *squander* away their *time* at the *Inns of Court*, or what need there is either of the *Common Law*, or the *Statute-Book*, since the *King* might at any *time*, with *quicker dispatch* declare his *Pleasure* in any *Point* or *Controversie*, and each *Loyal Subject* were bound to *Acquiesce* on pain of *Damnation*. Yet after all, his boasted *Loyalty* extends no further than a *Drunken Health*; He *Roars* and *Swaggers*, but does not *Serve* the *King*: He promises *Mountains*, and by *Lies* and *Misrepresentations*, gives *False Measures*: but performs nothing: Nor is it the *Cause*, but the *Crust*, that he *Barks* for.

A

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THE

CHARACTER

OF A

TORY.

247
1408/6. m. 2
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Then

Then in Relation to the Church; *TORY* is either a *Ciab-Protestant*, that *crawls back* as fast as he can to *Rome*; or at best, but the *Catts-foot* wherewith the *Romish Monkeys* chew the Protestant Religion till the Blood comes: one that does their Drugery though he has not always the Wit to see it, and all the Wages he must expect, is *Polypheme's* Curtesy, To be Deyoured Last. He is a *Flambeau* kindled by the *Jesuits*, and flung in, to make a *Combustion* amongst us. Whilst we were Hunting down their *Plot* with a full Cry, they got in their *Deep-mouth'd Hound*, who spending on a *false Scent* diverted the Chase, and so the *Popish Puss* squats safe in her Form: and now quitting the Pursuit of the *Foxes*, he begins to Worry the *Sheep*. He pretends high for the Church of *England*; but as he understands not her Doctrin, so he Dishonours her by his Lewd Conversation: What a pretty pious Confession of Faith is it, to hear a *Bully Cry*, -- *God-Dam-Mee, I am of the Church of England, and all the Presbyterians are Sons of Whores*. Indeed, the only proof both of his *Reason* and *Courage*, is, That he Swears most frequently by that *Tremendous Name*, at which, lesser Devils Tremble, and his Christianity consists in *Cursing* all those that he is pleased to call *Whorers*, and *Phanaticks* he calls all those, that are not content to be either *Papists* or *Atheists*. His *Tongue* is always Tipt with *Dam--mee*, and *Forty one*; and so hot, (being set on Fire of *Hell*) that he is fain to drink *Healths*, (sometimes to the *Pope*, and sometimes to the *Devil*,) Sixty times an Hour to quench it; and then Belches out *Huzza's* as fast, as Mount *Syrombulo* does Fire and Brimstone.

Whilst he Clamours at *Dissenters* for not coming to Church, he thinks 'tis Canonical enough to Sleep over the *Lordsday* to Digest the Fumes of *Saturdays* Debauch, or take a walk in *Guild-hall-yard*, peep in at the Preacher, and presently Retire to the Tavern for a whet to Dinner, or to meet the Club of *Witty Good-mockers* by *Fleet-Ditch* side, and Droll away the day in *Blasphemy*, *Ridiculing Religious Duties*, or *Inventing Jack-Pudding Lies* of some pretended *Nonconformists* Preaching. If he be somewhat of a more Serious Temper, he is as very a superstitious *Bigot*, as any in the *Papacy*, he would rather have no Preaching than that the Surplice should be left off, and thinks his Child not Christned if it be not done with the sign of the *Cross*, he counts *Opus operatum* sufficient, and if he have but been at *Common-Prayer*, and made his *Recesses* loud enough to drown the Clark, and had the Parsons Blessing, his Task is done and all safe Flesh on a *Friday* is more Abomination to Him, than his Neighbours Bed, and he Abhors more not to *Bow* at the Syllables of the word *Jesus*, than to Swear by the name of *God*.

He has got a *New English Dictionary* Framed by the Indefatigable Skill of *Heracles*. And the *Observer*, whereby he Traversties the most Loyal honest *Sense* into *Blasphemy* and *Treason*. He talks soberly of *Religion*, and he Flaps you over the Face with *Heresy* *Schism*, *Fanaticism* and *Sedition*, or roundly calls you *Confounded Whigg*; and so you are Confuted. Urge never so modestly *Legal Fundamental Rights*, and mention *Irregularities*, though in a place appointed to Remedy them, he cries out, *Rebellion! Treason! You Depose the King! You Arraign the Government &c.* Mention the *Commons* of *England* and the *General Sense* of the Nation, and he exclaims, *Dam the Mob* and your *Appeals* to the *Rabble*; and yet at the same time Courts and Applauds *Tagg Ragg* and *Long-tail*, the *Cooks* and *Chandlers* of new *Sarum* and such other *Worshipful Patriots* for declaring their three half-penny Judgments of the highest Affairs of State, in their *Addresses*. And as for the two last Parliaments every petty *Chap-man* or *Apprentice boy* takes upon him to Censure the grave Proceedings of those *Venerable Senates*, as malepartly as if they had been but a Company of *Fidlers*.

Yet still he fears not *God*, so much as a *Parliament* but the reason why he *Blasphemes* the one, and *Rails* at the other, is because as he really beleives not a Future Judgment in the other World. So he puts far off the other (to him) evil day in *this*, and hopes to Escape the Justice of both by the Mediation of Saint *Noli Prosequi*.

FINIS.

S P E E C H

Lately Made by a

Noble P E E R

OF THE

R E A L M.

My Lord,

IN this great Debate concerning the King's Speech, *the sad State and Condition we are in*, and the Remedies thereof; I have Offered You my Opinion, and many Lords have spoken admirable well to it, with great Freedom and Plainness, as the Case requires.

Give me leave to offer you some few words, in answer to two or three of my Lords of the Earls Bench, that have maintained the contrary Opinion.

My Lord, near me, hath told your Lordships, that the President of *Hen. the 4.* that offered to you (who was a Wise and Magnanimous Prince; and yet upon the Address of his Parliament, *put away a great part of his Family and Councils at one time*,) is no proper instance, because he was an Usurper, had an ill Title, and was bound to please the People.

My Lords, I meddle not with his Title I am sure our King hath a very undoubted one; But this My Lord must allow, that that wise Prince, *having need of the People*, knew no better way to please them, and to create a good intelligence between them and him, than to put a way thro' from Court and Council that were unacceptable to them.

If our King hath the same Necessity to please the People, (though for other Reasons than want of a Title;) Yet I am sure the President holds, that a Wise Prince, when he hath need of his People, will rather *part with his Family and Councils, than displease them*.

My Lords, This Noble Lord near me, hath found fault with that President, that he supposes I offered your Lordships concerning the Chargeable Ladies at Court; But I remember no such thing, I said; but if I must speak of them, I shall say as the Prophet did to King *Saul*, *What means the bleating of this kind of Cattel?* And I hope the King will make me the same answer, *that he reserves them for Sacrifice, and means to deliver them up to please his People*.

For there must be, (in plain English) My Lords, a change; We must neither have *Papish* Wife, nor *Papish* Favourite, nor *Papish* Mistresses, nor *Papish* Counsellor at Court, or any new

Convert. What I spoke was about another Lady that belongs not to the Court, but like *Simprema* in *Catholics* Conspiracy, does more Mi chief than *Catheus*.

In this time of Distress, I could humbly advise our Prince would take the same course that the Duke of Savoy did, to suffer neither Strangers nor Embassadors to stay above some few weeks in his Country; for all the Strangers and Embassadors here, have served the *Plot*, and Design against us; I am sure they have no eye to be for us.

But my Lords, what I rose up to speak, was more especially to my Lord of the Earls Bench, that spoke last, and sits behind me: Who, as he hath the greatest influence in our present Councils, so he hath let fall to you the very Root of the matter, and the hinges upon which it turns; He tells you that the House of Commons have lately made offers to the King, and we wonders we do not expect the Kings Answer to them, before we enter into so hot and high Debates.

He tells you, if the King be assured of Supplies we cannot doubt of his Compliance in this and all we can ask; for otherwise the King should fall into that that is the worst condition of a Prince, to have his People have no confidence in him. My Lords, This is that I know they put the King upon, and this is that *we must be ruined by*, if we may not with Freedom and Plainness open our Case.

My Lords, 'Tis a very hard thing to say that *we cannot trust the King*; and that we have already been deceived so often, that we see plainly the apprehensions of *Discontent* in the People, is no Argument at Court. And though our Prince be in himself an Excellent Person, that the People have the greatest inclinations imaginable to Love; yet we must say he is such an one, *as no Story affords us a parallel of*: How plain and how many are the proofs of the *Design to murder him*? How little is he apprehensive of it?

The Transactions between him and his Brother are Admirable, and Incomprehensible

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The Transactions between him and his Brother are Admirable, and Incomprehensible:

His

His Brothers designs being early known, to aim at the Crown, before his Majesties Restoration to this Kingdom.

This Match with a Portugal Lady, not like to have Children, *Contrived by the Dukes Father-in-Law*; and no sooner effected, but the Duke and his Party make Proclamation to the World, that we are like to have no Children, that he must be the certain Heir.

He takes his Seat in Parliament, as Prince of Wales, His Guards about him; The Princes Lodgings at Whitehall, his Guards upon the same Floor, without any Interposition between him and the King; so that the King was in his Hands, and in his Power every Night: All Offices and Preferments being bestowed by him, *Not a Bishop made without him.*

This Prince changes his Religion to make himself a Party, and such a Party that his Brother must be sure to dye and be made away, to make room for Him; nothing could preserve him but that which I hope he will never do, give greater earnest to that wicked Party than his Brother could: and after all, *this Plot* breaks out, plainly headed by the Duke, his Interest and his Design.

How the King hath behaved himself ever since the breaking out of it, the World knows; we have expected every hour that the Court should joyn with the Duke against us: And it is evident more hath been done to make the Plot a Presbyterian Plot, than to discover it.

The Prorogations, the Dissolutions, the Cutting short of Parliaments, not suffering them to have time or opportunity to look into any thing, hath shew'd what reason we have to have confidence in this Court. We are now come to a Parliament again, by what Fate or what Council, for my part I cannot guess; neither do I understand the *middle* of it.

The Duke is quitted and sent away; the House of Commons have brought up a Bill to disable him of the Crown; and I think they are so far *extreming* in the right; but your Lordships are wiser than I, and have rejected it; yet you have thought fit, and the King himself hath made the Proposition, to make such Expedients as shall render him but a Nominal Prince.

In the mean while where's *this Duke*, that the King and both Houses have declared unanimously *this dangerous*? Why he is in Scotland raising of Forces upon the Terra firma, that can enter dry-foot upon us, without hazard of Winds or Seas, the very place he should be in to raise a party there, to be ready when from hence he shall have notice: So that this being the case, *where is the trust*? We all think the business is so ripe, that they have the Garisons, the Arms, the Ammunition, the Seas and Souldiery all in their hands; they want but one good Summe of Money to set up, and Crown the Work, and then they shall have no more need of the People; and I believe whether they are pleased or no will be no great trouble to them.

My Lords, I hear of a Bargain in the House of Commons, and an Address made to the King;

but this I know, and must boldly say it and plainly, that the Nation is Betray'd if upon any Terms we part with our Money till we are sure the King is ours; have what Laws you will, and what Conditions you will, they will be of no use but waste Paper before Easter, if the Court have Money to set up for Popery and Arbitrary Designs in the mean while.

On the other hand give me leave to tell you, my Lords, the King hath no reason to distrust his People; no man can go home and say, that if the King comply with his people they will do nothing for him, but take all up from him; we want a Government and we want a Prince that we may trust, even with the spending of half our Annual Revenues, for some time, for the Preservation of these Nations.

The growing Greatness of the French cannot be stoppt with a little Expence, nor without a real and hearty Union of the King and his People. It was never known in England that our Princes wanted Supplies either for their Foreign designs, or for their Pleasures; nothing ever that the English Purse but the fears of having their Money used against them.

The hour that the King shall satisfy the People, that what we give is not to make us Slaves and Papists, he may have what he will; and this your Lordships know, and all mankind that know us: Therefore let me plainly tell your Lordships, the Arguments that the pretent Ministers use, is to satisfy the King and not preserve him: For if the King will fit see what we will do for him, it is impossible if we are in our senses we should do any thing.

But if he will find out that he is intirely ours, that he will preserve the King and the Religion of the Nation; it is impossible he should want any thing that we can give.

But I see how the Argument will be us'd: Sir, they will do nothing for you, what should you do with the enemies? But on the other hand I am bold to say,

Sir, You may have any thing of this Parliament; put away these Men, change your Principles, change your Court, and be your self; for the King himself may have any thing of us.

My Lords, if I have been too plain, I beg your Pardon; I thought it was the Duty of an English Subject at this time to speak plain or never.

I am sure I mean well: and if any man can answer or oppose Reason to what I say, I beg they would do it; for I do not desire or propose any Question.

I Beg this Debate may last for some dayes, and that we may go to the bottom of the matter, and see if these things are so or no, and what Cure there is of the Evil we are in; and then the Result of your Debates may produce some proper Question.

However, we know who hears, and I am glad of this, that your Lordships have dealt so Honourably and so clearly in the Kings presence and in the Kings hearing, that he cannot say he wants a right State of things; he hath it before him, and may take Council as he thinks fit.

Seasonable Invitation

FOR

MONMOUTH

TO

RETURN

TO

COURT

8/6. m. 2.

SIR,

After a long Exile from your *Father's* House, and Heart, enter a little into Your Self, and consider what you *are*, what you *were*, and *where* you *are*: Remember, that your Veins are filled with **Royal Blood**; and that it was That, which Raised you to that High Throne of Glory, on which we all one Day saw you seated: So High you were Exalted, that nothing but a Crown could make you Higher. What Honour, what Dignity, what Pre-ferment was there to be disposed of, that was Great, but you had it? But above all, you had the Hearts of the People, and the Heart of your **Royal Father** and **Prince**, was yours: So that, we may say, in some measure, you Governed **Three Kingdoms**. And in this you had a Happiness attended you, which **Kings** are deprived of, your Head and Shoulders were removed from the heavy Pressure of their Government, under which the Greatest Monarchs groan and sweat, it being a Burthen insupportable.

And, Who was it, that loved you thus, to Exalt you above the Heads of all the Nobility, and **Wor- thy Heroes** of **Three Kingdoms**? Who was it, that gave you Wings to soar like an *Angel*, up to the Imperial Throne of **Majesty**? Who was it, that made you the Peoples only Object, on which their Eyes with such Delight were fixed, that scarce could they remove them thence? Who was it, but **He** who gave you Being? And, Who was this, but the **King** your Father? And, Why did he do this, but because he loved you? And, Why did he love you, but because you were his Son? **So** You were so tied to the Heart-Strings of your **Royal Father**, that all the World believed, that nothing but Death or Hell could ever make a Divorce betwixt You: How comes it then, that this Tye of Nature, this strict Bond of Amity is dissolved, and broken in pieces? How comes it, that this Darling Prince is Banished from the **Royal Palace**; And, like Sinful *Adam*, throws himself in craggy and obscure Places, fearing to appear before that *Majesty* who gave him Being? Who is it, that hath Exiled you from your *Father's* Love? Who is it that hath turned you out of a Paradise of Delights, to wander in strange and unknown Paths? Who is it, that hath Banished you from a Glorious Court, where, like the *Angels*, you might have lived in Innocent Delights, now to inhabit Desert Places, where you meet with no other Company than *Caballing Devils*: who, like curled *Achitophel*, are ever pouring Poison in the Ears of poor Young *Abfolom*? Sometimes he tells him, "The **King** (his Father) grows Old and Weak, and that He is easily subdued; that the *Mobile* grow weary of His Government, and fall off from Him; that he himself hath so much the Hearts of the People, as that he can immediately Raise *Twelve Thousand Men* and that the **King** being left Desolate, he will strike Him: And all this, that *Abfolom* may be King, and the People may live in Peace."

But, says *Chusai* to *Abfolom*, It is not Good Counsel, that *Achitophel* hath given; For (says he) thou knowest thy Father, and the Men who are with him, are Valiant, and as Courageous as a Bear in the Desert when her whelps are taken from her.

How comes it then, that *Chusai's* Counsel is not Embraced, and *Achitophel's* Rejected? How comes it, that *Monmouth* Banisheth not from him this Devil *Achitophel*, and flies not into the Embraces of his Father?

A

Sir, Look about you, and see what Evil Spirit it is, that hath thus Charmed you ; Who hath done all this Mischief ? Who hath made this Havock in your Soul ? Death or Devil it must be : Death hath not yet approached either You, or your **Royal Father**, to give the Fatal Blow of *Divorce* ; therefore, some *Devil* it is, which you must learn to know, Fight with, and Conquer, before you can deserve the Name, or Place of **General** ; of which, and all your other Embellishments he hath despoiled you.

Sir, 'Tis said by all your Friends, That there is a little Crooked, Flucked-back *Devil*, which Hell hath long since disgorged it self of, and confined him to this Kingdom, dayly to make new Reformation in Religion, State, and Government. He puts himself into all Shapes and Forms, and hath his Choice of Religions, which he puts on, and pulls off, as you would a Suit of Cloaths ; and that Religion which is most in Fashion, or best pleaseth the People, he appears in. There is nothing, which he is not the Author of, he does not look a Squint at. He hath the Eyes of a *Basilisk*, Kills all he looks on : He hath Hands imbrued in the Blood of the Innocent : He hath the Heart of a *Panther* : He feeds on nothing but Revenge ; He thirsts after nothing but Human Blood, and the Eternal Ruin of Innocent Souls. He is like one of those ill Presaging *Birds* of Night, which *Pliny* speaks of, " which cast forth " fearful Boading Screeches, in the Dead of Night, as if they envied us Darkness, and the Sweetness of " Repose. Sometimes you shall see him seated at the *Council-Board* of *Kings* ; and when Banished thence, he becomes the Prince of Rebels, and dayly presides in *Cabals* and *Conventicles*. He dreams of nothing but Fires, Plots, Poisons, Murders, and Change of Government, with which his Sleep is disturbed. In the Day time he is surrounded with a Number of little Devils, which Act, Say, and Swear, just as he prompts them.

Sir, This is the Fiend, 'tis said, which haunts you ; This is that Devil, who hath blasted your Honour, robbed and despoiled you of your Estate, and High Dignities ; This is he, who hath taught you Disloyalty, Disobedience, and Contempt to your *Prince* : And this is he, who (if you immediately flye not from) in the end will work your Eternal Ruin. Consider, *Sir*, the Nature of this Beast, this Monster with whom you have thus long Convers'd. Consider what you have gain'd, and what you have lost by Associating your self with this *Caballing Devil* ; and then say, what Reason you have longer to continue his Slave. Behold the Strange Deformity of Shape, Tongue, and Manners, he dayly changeth himself into ; and tell me, if you can behold him without Horror and Affrightment. And believe it *Sir*, he loves you not ; for he hath been often heard to say, He useth you for no other end, than to compleat his own Hellish Designs. Be quick therefore as Thought, and immediately fly into the Embraces of your *Father* ; who, I doubt not, hath Arms open to Receive you, if you come to Him with a Heart truly Penitent : Prostrate then your self at His Feet, and humbly ask Him Pardon for the *ills* you have done. If you know of any Trayterous Conspiracies against Him, or His Government, fail not immediately to let Him know them, and pour into His Ears all the Secrets of your *Cabals* : Be Reconciled to his **Royal Highness** : and, you shall see, the **King** will not only Receive you into His Arms, but Heart ; and Raise you to as great a Height of Glory, as ever you yet arrived at.

Sir, When you have done these things, we shall see **Donmouth** as Great as ever : Then all Tongues shall speak his Praises, all Arms shall be opened for his Reception, all Hearts shall dance to welcome his Return, and all his Friends will bid him Welcome to his *Father's House* ; where we shall all behold a Great Day of *Jubilee* : For it will be a Day of Peace to all Loyal Hearts ; it will be a Day of Triumph : For at your Return, the Troops of the *Ungodly Brethren* shall be broken in Pieces, the Fury of the Giddy-headed *Mobile* shall be allayed, and the Enemies of the Crown laid Prostrate at the Feet of *Majesty* : We shall then have no more *Cabals*, no more *Sham Plots*, no more Irregular and Unlawful *Petitioning*, which Robs the **Crown** of its Richest Jewels, and wounds through the Sacred Sides of *Princes*. At this Day the Enemies of *God*, and *Monarchs*, shall be so Confounded, that their Frightful Aspects shall betray the Blackness and Horror of their Guilty Souls. The Loyal Subject at that Day, shall appear in his White Robes of *Innocency* ; and the *Enthusiastick Traitor* shall with Envy burst in pieces, to see himself Caught in his own Toyl, and Perish in his own pernicious Practices. And when *Absalom* despiseth the Counsels of *Achitophel*, and returns to *David*, the Wicked Counsellor shall despair, be his own Executioner, and Hang himself. And so the Little Devil takes his Leave, and goes to his Eternal Home : where he hath been long Expected by the Inhabitants of that Place.

Sir, Dispossess but your self of This *Devil*, and you for ever make your self a Happy *Prince*. This is the Advice of Him, who shall alwayes Subscribe Himself,



*A Friend to Monarchs, and a Lover
of Loyal Subjects.*

Lady G R A Y

VINDICATED:

Being an Answer to a Popish Pamphlet,

ENTITLED

A True Relation, of a strange Apparition that appeared to the Lady GRAY, commanding her to deliver a Message to his Grace the Duke of MONMOUTH.

Wonder not that I call it a Popish Pamphlet, since it's such a sweet smelling Sacrifice in the Nostrils of every Roman Catholic, and so very acceptable to all Abhorrors. A Man would think that Caryl, or L'Estrange, or Duff's Finger was in this Pye, be who he will that wrote it, the best Encomium he merits is

Monstrum horrendum, informe.

In his lying Pamphlet, he writes, I shall give you a true and perfect Relation, according to her own Deposition before Justice Ware, Sir W. Waller, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Carlton, who he says stamp with his wooden Leg, and swore Damn him he believed it: Know that this true Relation is nothing but an absolute Fiction, compos'd I fancy by the same Hand that writ old Stafford's Speech. Satan's Kingdom is like to be destroyed, the Whore of Babylon is ready to turn up her Heels, and quit the Protestant Borders; and now wonder not, if Belzebub be more than ordinary industrious to send his Trustees to secure his Interest, if either wicked Wit or Diabolical Art can draw off your Affections from the Duke of Monmouth, the Earls of Shaftsbury, Essex, &c. what the Press blushes to see by day, shall be printed by the Devil at Night, so eager is he to indulge the Roman Crew.

He tells you on the 29th of January, the Lady being alone in her Closet, she heard this Apparition call her, *Sweet Heart*, which soon appeared to her in the shape of a bright Star, and blew Garter, and said, *that the 15th day of May is appointed for the Royal Blood to be poisoned, but be not afraid, said it, for I am sent to tell thee that James Duke of Monmouth, hath none of it in him.*

By this you may guess of what Religion the Ghost had been, and if you give way to the Truth of the Apparition (which no honest Man dare do, nor none but Knaves and Papists will do) you may easily guess that it was Stafford's Ghost. But the Ghost was more impudent than the Devil, to say his Grace had not a drop of Royal Blood in him. Say he was not a Son lawfully begotten, yet you dare not say without blushing, that he had not a Royal Father; and surely that Royal Father, kept not all his Royal Blood to himself, when he begot him. But what dare you not say, nay what will you not swear? you that will Ridicule the Plot, and swear the five Jesuits died Martyrs, will by the Dictates of the same Religion swear, that James Duke of York, has more right to the Crown, than King Charles the Second, and that the Pope has more right to it than them both.

That which this Man (or rather this Devil) drives at in his feigned Apparition

rition, is, to lessen the Honour of the Duke of Monmouth, and ecclipse the Modesty of a vertuous Lady; but alas! such villanous Practices as these make them ten times more glorious than they are. God makes the same use of such Devils as this is, as Jewellers do of black Foyles, to make their Diamonds look with a better Lustre. The Moon lends never the worse Light, for the Dogs barking at it. It will not be in your Power to abate the Lustre of that bright Star you mention, till you have ruined One brighter than He. God preserve the King, and the Protestant Religion, and that Star ere long, I hope, will appear more glorious than ever: and then, Sweet-Heart, you may be glad of a Closet to hide your self in.

As to the Maid of Hatfield, if thou knowest her to be no Maid, thou knowest more (it may be) than she her self; and I shall say as little to her Apparition: It may be a Mistake in her, and it may not; I know there are false Spirits, as well as false Prophets, but none more false than thine.

In thy second Paragraph, the Spirit seems to ask the Lady these following Questions: *If she remembred what it said before?* She said, *Yes*: *Do you believe it?* and she said, *Yes*: *Have you told it?* and she said, *No*: Then said the peevish Spirit, *Tell it the D. of M. from me, and bid him not go to Wapping.* As to the Lady's Answers to the feigned Spirit's Questions, I dare be bold to answer thee, that she has a due Esteem for the D. of M. and so have the most part of the honest Lords, and the vertuous Ladies in the Kingdom. And tho Knaves and Fools labour to bespatter him, yet know, that his Star never shined half so bright yet, as I believe his Honour and Reputation will shine hereafter. As to this Wapping-Business, let the Tarpawllins there give thee an Answer, when thou dar'st write,

Scriptum per me, at the tail on't.

In the third, the Popish Apparition bids the Lady tell James D. of M. — but is presently interrupted by her, it seems, with a, *Don't you see him? Tell him your self, we are all alone.* A sign thy Spirit, as thy Judgment, is blind: If the Spirit had eyes to see the way thither, methinks it should not have wanted them, to have seen a white Star on a black Suit. But this may pass with a Papist, who knows Infallibility belongs to their Family.

February the 2d, it seems it was heard again, and talked invisibly to her, and prated as incoherently to her, as thou dost to Sence and Reason, viz. *Bid James D. of M. go to the Tower, and venture the Lion, old Charles won't hurt him.* — No, I hope old Charles hath more Wit than to hurt him, and I believe young Charles has more Grace. Then it bade tell him, *That he has discovered the Weakness of his Party, in petitioning but with Fifteen after him.* Tho but fifteen went, know, Gaffer Lack-Wit, that there will not be wanting fifteen times fifteen thousand, to petition the King for the Subjects Right, when an occasion requires it. This is a true, but a dreadful Story to such Popish Villains as thou seemest to be. Then said thy invisible Spirit, *Bid all the Lords you know, have a care of Petitioning, unless they are disobliged.* — *Tell my Lord Stamford, his Wife keeps her Bed.* — *Bid Shaftsbury have a care of his Spiggot; for if he is tapp'd, all the Plot will run out:* But did it not say, *If he is stabb'd, that Dagger, or that Cork will keep it in.* I dare say, such Spirits do not desire to have Plots broach'd; for they wander abroad in half Sheets of Paper, like that of the Lady Gray, and Madam Fanshawe's Ghost; and nothing can curb them, or lay them, like a Good Parliament.

LONDON, Printed in the Year, 1681.



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816 m. 2.
19.

(1)

A N

ANSWER

To a late Treasonable Pamphlet,

ENTITLED,

Treason in Grain, &c.

For which Pamphlet *Edward Fitz-Harris* lies Condemned.

SIR,

I Received yours, wherein you desire to know my Sentiments about that Horrible Infamous *Libel* composed by *Fitz-Harris*. The thing it self contains nothing but a mass of *Trayterous Expressions, Horrid Invektives* and *Lying Detractions* to blast His Sacred Majesty; insomuch that the repetition of those *Villanies* within it are enough to infect the ears of any true *Loyal-hearted Subject*; And should I handle that *Treasonous Paper* according to its desert, my Letter would have much exceeded the limits I design: But I suppose you may easily guess at the *Rogery* of the *Piece*, by the persons concern'd in it. Can any man, without *Horror* and *Amazement*, see His Majesty calumniated at that rate? Was there ever King more *merciful* and *just* than ours? Was ever Prince more *injured* than ours? His Royal Father *inhumanely Murthered*, and Himself (after infinite hazards of His Sacred Person) *Exiled from His Kingdoms*: Did ever Prince shew greater *Clemency* at his *Return* than he did? With what *Candour* and *Integrity* did he *pardon His greatest Enemies* and *known Opposers*, even to the depriving *Justice* of her due *Tribute*, and *hazard of his future Tranquility*? With what *invincible Patience* has he born those unworthy detractions which have of late been thrown upon him? Can he not, with *Samuel*, say, *Whose Ox or Ass have I taken; or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed, &c?* And ought not the People to answer His Sacred Majesty, as the *Jews* did the Prophet, *Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppress'd us, nor taken ought from us?* Nor has he, on all occasions, demonstrated less *Zeal* and *Fervour* for the *Protestant Religion*, than he has *Charity* and *Love* for His Subjects. With what *invincible Fortitude* and *Piety* has he rescued her from *Foreign* and *Domestick Opposers*? And the *Preservation* of the *Protestant Church* in its merited *Lustre*, (which was so fatal to his Royal Father) has in a great measure contributed to all those *Disturbances* and *Inquietudes* he has received since his happy *Restoration*, and has proved the *sharpest Thorn* in His Majesties *Crown*; And,

would

would he let the *Protestant Church* stoop to the *Non-Conformists* bent, he might not only avoid those *unseasonable Clamours* which so frequently disturb him, but have *Money, Applause*, and indeed what not? Thus you may see, that never any Prince could more justly apply to himself this saying of the Prophet *David*; *The zeal of thy house hath eaten me up, O Lord.*

This *Libel* is in it self so infamous, that all Parties disown it; The *Papists* say, This Brat was engendred by the *Presbyterians*; these lay it to the *Papists* door. In fine, to satisfy your desires, I shall, in few words, tell you the Harlot which is Mother to this *Hellish Monster*. The *Libeller* begins with the thanks for the *Character of a Popish Successor*; which he pursues with a *Distrust of the present Possessor*; presently after villifying the *King*, for endeavouring to introduce *Popery*; persuading the People to *Rebel*, rather than suffer it: From thence he goes back to King *James*, bringing it lineally to our King, falsely to create a belief in the People, that he is *Popishly affected*, and for the most part employed none but such in Places of Honour and Trust; and then he upbraids him with Correspondence with *Rome*, blaming His Majesty for putting *Sh. and E. &c.* (those truly *Protestant Lords*) out of his *Council*; then rails at his *Prince* for discountenancing the Discoverers of the *PLOT*: From thence his *burning zeal* carries him to prefer a *Mahometan* Successor before a *Popish*, aspersing His Majesty for not tolerating *Non-Conformists*; from whence he falls to railing against *Church Papists, Betraying Bishops, Tivvy Abhorrrers*; and *Popish Scriblers*, because they endeavour to confirm the *Duke's Title*: Then after a world of *Damnable and Abominable* lying *Invectives* against His Sacred Majesty and his Government, (which are unfit to be named, much less to be written by any *Christian*) he ends his *Libel* with this *Diabolical* Expression to all the *English*, to *Rebel* against his *Sovereign*.

Thus, Sir, by this Epitome of the whole, you may easily conjecture to which of the two Parties that *Infernal Product* belongs: For, Can there be any thing in Nature more absurd and extravagant, more contrary to sense and reason, than to imagine that *Papists* (so zealous in promoting their *Religion*, so eager in gaining of *Proselytes*, and so fervent in enlarging the Pale of the *Church*, even to the loss of Lives and Fortunes) should so highly resent His Majesties entertaining *Popish* Servants, so strenuously oppose a *Popish Successor*, and so villify all that favours them, as this *unparall'd Pamphlet* does?

Thus I have given you an unpolish'd Description of this *Infamous Libel*, which, if it does not answer your expectation, I hope you will be so kind, as to impute it to my want of time; for, had I more leisure, you should have receiv'd it in a more compact method, and fewer words.



I am,
Sir, Your Servant to command,
A. C.

Mr. Roger Le Stranges

SAYINGS

With Brief NOTES to prevent misapprehensions.
And some Additional REASONS to prove him,

1. *No Papist.*

Finding the Town in a Tumult, the Sea before me and the Enemy behind me, I took a Boat and with much difficulty Escaped--*Le Strang's Apology. p. 4.*

Comment.

This a Specimen of the Gentlemans *Valor*, the Wits are seldom Celebrated for *Hero's*, he defies his Enemy you see with his Posteriors and running away is, as Familiar with him, as his own *Fiddle* or *Madam Bs. Base-viol.*

2.

A Citizens *Skul* is but a thing to try the temper of a Soldiers *Sword* upon, *Ibidem. p. 48.*

Comment.

This is spoken out of *Pure Affection* to the Citizens, and shews their *Pates* are good for something else, besides *Petitioning*. A *Popish Successor* will confirm the truth of this Aphorism.

3.

The Very mention of a *Parliament* Inrages them, and there is reason for it, their *Heads* are forfeited, and if the *Law* lives, they must *Perish*: But all this while, are not we in a good Condition, when the *Transgressors* of the Law, must be the *Judges* of it, *Ibidem. p. 51.*

Comment.

The Devil himself sometimes speaks truth, though, against his Will. But the *Private Cabal* will con him no thanks for this Description.

4.

We do further *Engage* in the presence of Almighty God, that if any Person or Persons impose upon us any other Government, Inconsistent with or destructive of *Parliaments*, we will prosecute him or them as *Betrayers* of the Peoples *Rights*, and Subverters of the *Fundamental Laws* of the English Nation, *Ibidem. p. 52.*

Comment.

Is not this to Justifie an *Association*: But have the People indeed any such *Rights* and *Fundamental Laws*, Sir Poll, we thank you. And resolve Sixteen more of your Dialogues shall perswade us to part with them to any such Tories as you talk of, who would Impose *Devillish Popery* and *French Slavery* upon the *Free-born Protestant* People of England.

5.

If Men will be Damn'd, they had better Dam *Rich* than *Poor*, and keep their *Lacquies* and their *Whores*, and at last go to Hell in Triumph, *Ibidem. p. 93.*

Comment.

Our Author has endeavored to put this whollom Doctrine in Practice, and Tugg'd hard at the Quill this many a fair day for a *Secretaries* place, or some other *Court-Preferment*. And 'tis no small grief to him, that after all, he should be disappointed and go to Old Nick, a *Beggar*.

6.

As there's no *Fool* to the old one, so there's no *Knave* to the old one *Ibidem, p. 95.*

Comment.

Undoubtedly this Oracle is pronounced from Experience, for the Author himself is got to his grand *Climacterick*.

7.

Friendless abroad and *Comfortless* at home, as *Guilty* and as *Desperate* as *Cain*, *Ibidem p. 47.*

B

Comment.

Comment.

This is an abrupt part of a *Prophecie* and you must send to some *Holy-Rood*, for an Interpretation.

8.

That there are *Rogues*, there is no question, but yet I should be loath to pass for one, *Ibidem*, p. the last.

Comment.

Can you blame our Author therefore for protesting before the *King and Council*, and Swaggering since in *Print*, that he is *no Papist*, nor any more concerned in the *Plot*, than the Pope of *Rome*.

9.

The Independents Murthered *Charles Stuart*, but the Presbyterians Killed the *King*; State Divinity Printed 1661. The Presbyterians brought him to the *Block*, the Independents *Murthered him*; the Presbyterians held him by the *Hair*, whilst the Independents *Cut off his Head*. The Presbyterians bound and prostituted the *Virgin*, and the Independents were the *Ravishers*: Relapsed Apostate, p. 120. Printed 1661.

Comment.

These are very *Edifying* sayings which have been worn threadbare in the Pulpit, and made *two Hundred and Fifty* little *Parsons* pass in spight of *Nature* and *Truth* at once both for *Wits* and *Loyalists*.

10.

Bless us from a Gun! State Divinity, p. 22.

Comment.

So say I too; and all its *Paper-Bullets*. But how the *Squire* will answer this rash Ejaculation to his Trusty Friend *Harry* is left to be determined by the Criticks *Spiritual* and *Temporal* at Sam's.

11.

Are not *Knaves* and *Fools*, the greatest part of the World? *Ibidem*, p. 29.

Comment.

Can ye blame the *Squire* then, for Herding with the *Biggest Party*!

12.

There are some People believe, that I write for an *Halter* and have a mind to save my longing, *Ibidem*, p. 44.

Comment.

The Laborer is worthy of his *Hire*, and no doubt, but in due time, the Gentleman may have both his *Desires* and *Deserts* in this particular.

13.

Heark ye Gentlemen! Between *Jest* and *Earnest* I have away of *Fooling*, will go near to put your Gravities out of Countenance; *Relapsed Apostate* in the Introduction.

Comment.

This looks like the very Syre of *Heracitus Ridens*. And indeed for *Religion* in *Jest* and *Fooling* in *Earnest*, there's not a *Merry-Andrew* in all the Town can Match his (late) Worship.

14.

What Peace can they expect from others that are at *War* within themselves, whose very thoughts are *Whips*, and their own Consciences their own Tormentors? *Ibidem*, p. 4.

Comment.

This may be one main Reason why our *Dog-Towzer*, that has been a Pestilent *Conney-catcher* in his time, is always *Snarling* and *Barking*, and can never lye quiet in his *Kennel*.

15.

Betwixt *Hanging* and *Transplanting* all Men of different *Opinions* there must needs ensue a *Pleasant State* of Concord. *Ibidem*, p. 116.

Comment.

Yet this is that very *Pleasant State*, this *Worthy Author* if he had but as much *Power* as *Malice*, would reduce us to.



16.

A furious Bustle the Presbyterians make with the Silly People for fear of Popery, *Ibid* p 140.

Comment.

This was a Preparatory Lullaby, that Popery might catch us Napping and none dare speak against it for fear of being stigmatized for Presbyterians.

17.

'Tis not every Bodys Lot to Live like a Knave and Dye like an Honest Man, A Whip, A Whip, in the Preface.

Comment.

Is Saul also amongst the Prophets? sure the Man is turn'd Fortune-teller and presages his own Destiny.

18.

I defie Malice it self to charge me with any sort of Malevolence toward the Church or State, which even a Packet-jury would dare to give credit to. Further Discovery. p. 3.

Comment.

This you are bound to believe on pain of Curse Canonical; for so choice was his Innocence, that he durst not trust it in the Hands of the Highest and most Honorable Court in the Nation, but fled and sneakingly sent his Wife to pretend he durst not appear for fear of Man-takers and Bumbailies. How? A Licenſer, and a Patentee and a Gazetter, and a Justice, and the Devil and all, and yet want a Protection for the Shoulder? This 'tis, to Play all Night at Lanthorne with Rooking Ladies.

19.

I defie any Man to produce another Gentleman in the Kings Dominions under my Circumstances, that hath Suffered so many Illegal, Arbitrary and mean Injustices from any of the Abusers of the Kings Bounty, insomuch that after One and Thirty Years Faithful Service to the Crown, the Bread hath been taken out of my Mouth, and in a large proportion Shared amongst some of those very People that pursued the late King to the Block--English-mans Birth-Right. p. 14.

Comment.

Alas poor Towzer! he can Open youſe againſt Maſteſty upon occasion and upbraid the King with his Services, and in effect charge him with Ingratitude and Injustice; yet still the Gentleman may vaunt his Loyalty, though 'tis not the Cause, but the Crust he values.

20.

You may as well bring Heaven and Hell together as to Reconcile those People, call'd Fanatics or Non-conformists and Dissenters to any Terms of Piety or Civil Order, Further Discov. p. 18.

Comment.

What follows then, but you must Cut their Throats or Knock out their Brains to rid the World of such Incurable Hereticks, as your good Friends in Ireland did in the famous 41. This you would be at, but Curst Cows, God be thanked, have short Horns.

21.

Religion is a Spiritual Notion, out of the reach of Violence, and neither to be Invaded, nor kept out by Force, *Ibidem*. p. 20.

Comment.

Why then need the Government trouble it self with making Laws either to exclude Popery or suppress Presbytery.

22.

Who knows not, that Interest Governs the World, and that for Reasons best known to themselves, he that is a Protestant in his Heart, may be induced rather to appear a Papist; and the other, though a Papist in his Heart, may find it his Interest yet to seem a Protestant, *Ibidem*, p. 30.

Comment.

The first part of this is unſuppoſable, becauſe Proteſtants can have no Diſpenſations to help them out, but the latter clauſe is a very truth and 'tis Forty to one, but this Author is an inſtance of it.

Confound us, if we do not agree and Resolve to serve God and Honor the King, *Ibidem.*

p. 47.

Let the World Renounce me, If I am less Innocent than I say I am or less dutiful, then I have been, *State Divinity, p. 61.*

I am (by my hopes of Heaven) a true Son of the Church of *England*, *Furth. Disc. p. 2.* All this is true by the Faith of a poor Gentleman, that has worn his Doublet out at the Elboes in His Majesties Service, Reformed Catholick, *p. 3.*

By the Everliving God, it is false as if he swore, I had come down the Chimney on a Broomstick, *Le Strange, no Papist.*

Comment.

Swearing is so natural to this Worshipful Son of the Church, that you see, he cannot forbear it in Print. But who knows not the Proverb-- he that will Swear, will lye.

We find the Court dangerously thronged with Parasites, Knaves represented to the King for Honest Men, and Honest Men for Villains. Caveat for Cavaliers, *p. 12.*

Comment.

Had any Body else said half so much, it had been an Arraignment of the Government, and at least three quarters Treason, but this thinks, he has License to abuse either Court, Parliament, City, Country, or the Protestant Religion, whenever the humor takes him, or *H. B.* for satisfaction of old Scores calls upon him for a Pamphlet.

Some Additional Reasons to prove *Roger Le Strange, No Papist.*

First, because he says and swears he is none in this Juncture, when 'tis very much his Interest to be thought not to be so. Though formerly when the Papal Stream ran high he acknowledged (as 'tis attested by Unbiaised proof) that he was of that Church, whereof the Pope was Head.

2. Because a Man that never practised any serious Acts of Religion in his Life, ought rather to be accounted an Atheist, than a Papist.

3. Because amongst all the Swarms of his sticht Tomes and six-penny Volumes, he never wrote one line against Popery, though he has translated Father *Bona* the Jesuit, to render that part more Acceptable for their Devotions, but on all occasions and indeed without any, has claw'd off Protestants and endeavored to Widen the differences between them, as heartily as either *Philanax*, or *Goddin*, or *Serjeant* could do for their Guts.

4. Because ever since the Discovery of the Popish Plot, he has endeavored to Ridicule all the Evidence, and to shamm it upon the Presbyterians, and divert the chase against Papists, and smooth the way for the Meal-tub-Plot and *Fitz Harrises &c.*

Lastly, Because that after all this Busle and so many charges against him, and the numerous trifling Apologies, he has pestered the town with. He never yet durst pretend or offer the least shadow of Proof. That for 18 long years together *viz.* between the year 1660 & 1678. he ever did frequent his Parish Church, according to Law or received the Sacrament there, as the Rubrick requires, now if he never (ordinarily) came at any Protestant Church, nor Communicated in its Sacraments in so many years, (and if he had, no doubt, but he would have told us of it) does it not roundly follow, that he is a notable true dutiful Son of the Church Establish't, very fit to be her Champion, and to upbraid those that agree in her Doctrin, and often joyn in her Communion? But since the Plot broke out and he was more violently suspected, and charged for a Papist, he has (as he pretends) gone to Church sometimes and taken the Sacrament in *Holland*, and is not this, (though, for 18 years before he made no Conscience of it) enough to prove him a sound Church-man and no Papist? Yes, verily, and therefore be satisfied, for that's all the Substantial Reason that (after all his Fooling) you are ever like to get from him.

LONDON, Printed for Langley Curtis on Ludgate-hill. 1681.

F I N I S.



AN
A N S W E R

TO A
P A M P H L E T
CALLED,

The True Protestants Appeal

TO THE
CITY and COUNTRY.

BEING A
VINDICATION

OF THE
Dissenting Protestants

In General; And

Mr. Sheriff Bethell

In Particular.

By a Truer Protestant.

Couragious Friend, Fellow Citizen and Subject;

I Am glad I have found thee so great an Abhorrer of Popery, but I could have been more glad, hadst thou named some of those many Persons of Quality, thou so boldly mentionest, who had been acquainted with thy Name and Principles, so fully as thy Pen has declared it. If thou art so famous for thy Hatred to the Roman Principles, to Superstition and Innovation, why no Name at the end of thy Pamphlet? And why shouldst thou be afraid to let thy Labours come to a publick Test? They creep into the World like the **LADY GREY'S APPARITION**, **MADAM FANSHAW'S TOUCH**, and such like forbidden Fruit: they steal out of thy Closet into the Press, and so into the World, flying like Owls through the Dark Corners of the Earth. A shrewd Suspicion we have, that thou art not what thou pretendest to be; such as thou art are most to be suspected for *King-killing Tenets*; and I fancy thou hast got the wit to cry out *Whore first*. *Papists* now rail against *Papists*; crafty are they grown in this Treacherous Age: But we will hope for better things from thee, because thou hast told us in Print, *That many Persons of Quality* (though nameless, and not to be found) *do know thee to be a TRUE CHURCH OF ENGLAND-KING'S PROTESTANT*. But give me leave to tell thee, *That's an ill Bird that besbits its own Nest*. To lay the Burthen of Royal Blood wholly upon *Dissenting Protestants*, is too great a load for them to bear, since the King's Evidences have so fully discovered, that the *Papists* had a Finger in that Pye, and were too highly concerned in shedding that Royal and Innocent Blood. The Parliament strove to *Unite the Dissenters*, thou to *Destroy them*; so much are we beholden to one that calls himself a *Church of England-Kings-Protestant*; whom I imagine to be of *Parson Thompson's Principles*.

Thine

Thank you, dear Friend, that at last you are come to acknowledge a PLOT; but I doubt, if the denying it would have done thee any Kindness, we should rather have had it a *Sham Presbyterian Plot* from thee, (as much as thou seemest to hate it) then a *real Popish Plot*, as Justice GODFREY, Justice PYE, Justice ARNO, have so sadly experienc'd it: But I would fain know who they are, whom thou reckonest *Common-Wealth Protestants*; doubtless thou meanest our last *Parliament*, for they rais'd the Dust thou speakest of; they were Rigorous to bring the Plotters to Justice, and made Prefaces of Loyalty in all their Addresses; yet what Scribler a Moneth ago durst have taken the freedom to have branded them with such black Reflections as thou hast done.

I never heard that *Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Independants, &c.* refused to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; but rather that they were willing to buckle to any reasonable Command: And I have heard such whom thou labourest to stigmatize with the greatest Guilt, wish well to the King and Kingdom, and pray zealously, and (I believe) heartily for them both.

And lest thou shouldst say, this was written by a *Quaker, an Anabaptist, an Independent, or a Presbyterian*; let me tell thee, as I have a Soul to be saved, I am a *Church of England-King's-Protestant*; which thou pretendedst to be. I reckon my self a *Protestant*, and so do all that know me; and I am known by many Persons of no inconsiderable Quality.

I find in thy greatest Grief, to see that there is more Unity like to be amongst the *Dissenting Protestants*, than ever was heretofore; and I doubt thou art jealous, that if they hold together, such *Church of England-King's-Protestants* as thou art, when weighed in a true *Protestants Scale*, will be found too light in thy Profession, and *Mene Tekel* will be thy most proper Motto, for all such *Papists in Masquerade*.

Thou sayest, "All the Industry imaginable is used to represent such Persons to be the fittest Representatives of the People, who have been in actual Arms against his Majesty and his Royal Father: Nay, as it is credibly reported, one was recommended to a Neighbouring Burrough, who was not only of the Council of State, and had abjured Charles Stuart, but had sailed beyond Sea, at the time of the Murder of the late King, That rather than he should want an Executioner, he would come over and do the Office."

Some are so bold and impudent as to be spatter Mr. Sheriff BETHEL with this Calumny; and they do not stick to say, that he wrote so from beyond the Seas; and why? He is known to be an *absolute Enemy to the bloody-minded Papists*, a Man of a *Sober Life*, a Man of great parts, and very Zealous for the King and Kingdom's safety, and all such men must expect to have Thanks returned only by such Pens as thine. Find me out one man that is Vigorous and Active for our safety, and if he escapes this Fate, let me be choak't with *Godfrey's Cravat*. Sir William Waller he is extremely Industrious to preserve the *Protestant Religion*, and the *Peace* of the Kingdom; What's he in your Opinion? Without doubt a *Heretic*, a *Sabismetick*, an *Enemy to the KING*, a *Disturber of Israels Quiet*, a *Dissenter*, or at best but a *Common-Wealth's Protestant*. We doubt not but our present Lord Mayor, being eminently Active and Serviceable for a general Good, shall in a little time have the same particular Thanks from such a *Protestant Pen* as yours is; but alas! such *Eagles* as these are, do not cast an Eye upon every *Rook* or *Jack-Daw*; they mind more lofty things, than such lying Pamphlets; whilst your Tribe is busie like Moths to eat up their Reputation, they are only Solicitous to wrap themselves and us in *PEACE* here, and in *GLORY* hereafter.

F I N I S.

[London, Printed for J. B. 1681.]

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8/6 m. 2.
21.

K. Charles II.
Henry, Duke of Gloucester.

(1)
THE
ANSWERS
COMMANDED BY
His MAJESTY

To be given by the Right Honourable
The EARL of NOTTINGHAM
L^d H. Chancellour of ENGLAND,

Upon Several
ADDRESSES Presented to His
MAJESTY in Council at *Hamp-*
ton-Court,

The 19th of May, 1681.



Is Majesty hath considered the se-
veral *Addresses* which have been
now presented to Him, and com-
mands me to return these *Answers*
to Them.

First, I am to let the *Commissio-*
ners of the Lieutenancy know, That
His Majesty doth very well accept and approve the
Address they have made, and thinks that **Zeal** with
which they have express'd their **Loyalty and good**
Affections to His Person and Government, to be at
this time a very seasonable piece of Duty and Service,
and doth heartily Thank them for it.

To the *Gentlemen of the Borough of Southwark*, His
Majesty doth not onely give His hearty Thanks, but
declares Himself to be extremely well pleased with
the Form of their Address, and thinks they proceed
upon the truest and the surest Grounds that can be,

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when they lay it down for a Maxim, *That steady Loyalty is the onely Foundation of true Felicity.*

And I am to assure you Both, That His Majesty will always retain a Gracious Remembrance of your good Services, and that you shall not fail to find the Effects of it, whenever you shall apply your selves to His Majesty for His Favour.

As for that other Address, which stiles it self, *The humble Petition of the L. Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled,* and which is very much discredited by these other Addresses which accompany it, I have many things in Command to say to it.

The King did expect, that a Petition which seems to come from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of London, should have consisted of such Matters onely, as relate to the particular Concerns of the City; at least He thought He should have found in it some due Acknowledgment of His continual Care in Preserving and Improving your Trade, and Supporting your Liberties and Franchises.

But, contrary to His Expectation, and (as He thinks) to your Duty, He finds this Petition meddling with *Matters of State and Government*, Things which do in no sort appertain to you, but are quite out of your Sphere: And if this should pass without Reproof, the meanest Corporation, nay, the meanest Village in *England*, will have as much right to be meddling in these Matters, as you have.

The onely End and Use of Common-Councils in *London*, is for the Business of *London*; you are not the Common-council of the Nation, and yet you behave your selves so, as if you thought you were.

But the King doth not look upon this Petition as proceeding from the *unanimous* Consent of the Common-Council; He is very well inform'd that it
pass

(3)

past there by an inconsiderable Majority, but *fourteen* Votes in the whole, and against the Sense of the Major part of the Court of Aldermen, And His Majesty hath a great Value and Kindness for the Honesty and Discretion of those who dissented from it. And He looks upon the rest as misled by some ill Men, who make it their business to begin that Confusion in the City, which they see no hopes of beginning elsewhere.

And the King does not believe that the Matter of this Petition was ever well Considered by you, because He finds in it so many Presumptions and Mistakes.

It prays the *Calling of a Parliament* at a time when the King hath already Declared to all the World, *That there shall be frequent Parliaments*, and so seems to Doubt of that Assurance which all good Subjects give the King most humble Thanks for.

It prays a *Continuation of that Parliament* till all their Business be dispatcht, and so breaks in upon the highest Trust which is lodged in the King, to whom alone it belongs to appoint the Times and Seasons.

It deprives the King of the whole Honour of His Grace and Goodness in Calling a Parliament, by making it seem to be the effect of your Importunity.

So that nothing in the World could be more contrary to the seeming Ends of this Address, then the Address it self.

And besides all this, the King takes notice of another *Expression* in your Address, wherein you pretend to be much troubled, that certain *Pamphlets* have lately come out which speak very dishonourably of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments.

Now the King would have been glad, you had mention'd *what* Pamphlets you mean, lest otherwise the World suppose you to have a *secret meaning* in

(4)

in this general Expression, such a meaning as no honest man or good Subject dares own.

And the King would have been glad too, that you had likewise taken Notice of such other Pamphlets as defame His Majesties Person and Government, and Libel all the Orders and Constitutions both of Church and State.

But it seems your Curiosity hath been very great to look after some kind of Pamphlets, but your Diligence hath been very little when you should have lookt after the rest, and have punisht the Seditious.

Notwithstanding all this, the King is still of Opinion, That there are but very few among you, who deserve these Reproofs, He is not only Content of the Affections of the City in general, as knowing that no Prince ever deserved better of His People; But He believes the greatest Part of the Court of Aldermen and of the Common-Council too, if they had all been present, to be very much addicted to His Service.

If therefore there be any among you who seeks to make Divisions, He hopes you will mark them, and avoid them, and that you will Study to be quiet and to do your own Business; For the King hath set His Heart upon this City to do them all the good He can, and 'tis only the Peace of His Government which can bring you any Prosperity.

The King therefore recommends it to you and requires it of you, to take effectual Care, that there be no kind of Disturbance or Disorder among you.

L O N D O N,

Printed by the Assigns of John Bill, Thomas Newcomb, and Henry Hills, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1681.



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THE
Lawyers Demurrer,
TO THE
ADDRESSES
IN FASHION.
OR, THE

Several DECLARATIONS and ORDERS
of the Honourable Societies of the *Middle-Temple*, and
Grays-Inn, lately made in Relation to that Affair.

*The Transactions at the Middle-Temple concern-
ing an Address lately Proposed to be made to
His Majesty from thence, June the 18th,
1681.*

SOME Gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple* did some time since set on foot a design of an Address; and having agreed the Form of it at several meetings at a Tavern, upon Thursday last the Promoters of it being in number Sixty-five; (whereof by far the greatest part were young Gentlemen newly come to the House) brought it into the *Common-Hall*, and proposed the passing of it there as the Act of the Society; but it not meeting with the desired reception, they retired to the Tavern, leaving about Seventy-two of the Barristers, and a great number of the Students in the Hall; and after some time a Gentleman came from them to inform the Society that the Gentlemen at the *Devil-Tavern* had agreed upon an Address, and resolved upon one of their number to carry it to *Windor*; but the Gentlemen assembled in the Hall proceeded to consider the Proceedings of the Addressers, and after about two hours debate thereof, they agreed upon a Declaration relating to it, and appointed some of their number to present it the day following to the Bench; which being accordingly done, after the debate thereof, it produced the following Orders, viz.

Ad Parliamentum tentum Junii 17mo, 1681.

Resolved by all the Masters of the Bench with one consent, That if any persons, members of this Society, do take upon them to call a General

Assembly in this House in Term-time without the leave of the Masters of the Bench, 'tis an Act unwarrantable, and contrary to the Orders and Government of this Society.

Resolved, That those Members of this Society that took upon them to call a General Assembly of the Gentlemen of this House to meet in the Hall yesterday, are guilty of the breach of the Orders and Government of this House.

Resolved, That the Barristers and Gentlemen of this House who opposed the disorderly and irregular proceedings of the Assembly which met in the Hall yesterday, and who disavowed the same, and declar'd their dissent thereunto, have the Thanks of the Masters of the Bench for so doing. And their Masterships do concur with the said Barristers and Gentlemen in every part of the Declaration which they then made, and have since delivered in writing to their Masterships.

Which Declaration as it was Subscribed by Seventy-two Barristers, and a great number of Gentlemen under the Bar, follows in these words, viz.

Jovis 16. Junii 1681.

We the Barristers and Gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple* being Assembled in the *Middle-Temple Hall*, Do declare, That there has been no Parliament of this Society regularly summon'd or assembled this day, nor that the Gentlemen of this Society have this day consented to any Address, or other Act whatsoever (except what is here declared), and therefore if any persons whatsoever shall pretend that any Address or other Act was this day made or done by the consent of this Society, the same is altogether false and scandalous, and contrary to the sense of the Barristers and Gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple*.

The

The Proceedings at Grays-Inn touching the Address pretended from some Members of that Society, June 1681.

IT having been nois'd abroad about the beginning of the last week, that some Gentlemen of Grays-Inn were endeavouring to procure hands to an *Address* by way of *Thanks* to his Majesty for his late Declaration, which they intended to offer to the *Bench* for their Approbation and Concurrence; a great company of Gentlemen thereupon met in the *Hall* on *Tuesday* last at Noon, to withstand and oppose such a design, in case they should find any to proceed in it. Which though it startled those who were the Promoters of the said *Address*, yet apprehending themselves so far engaged that they could not handsomely retreat, they applied themselves to the *Bench*, which is the Governing part of the Society, for a *Pension*, which is in some respect the same that a *Parliament* is in the *Temple*. But the *Bench* upon mature deliberation, humbly conceiving that the matters which the *Address* related unto, no ways belong'd unto them to judge of, or pronounce concerning it, did unanimously refuse to grant a *Pension* in order to any such purpose. Yet those who were the favourers of the *Address* instead of being discouraged by the entertainment which they met with from the *Bench*, continuing not only to make a party in favour of what they intended, but giving out that they would cause the Bell to Ring for Assembling those together that were inclined to Subscribe it, gave occasion to the Gentlemen of the *Bar-Mess* on *Wednesday* at Noon, to desire the *Bench* that nothing relating to the Society might be received but what was according to the Rules and Orders of the House arrived with them through their hands. Which the *Bench* readily agreed unto, as also to some other things, by way of request were represented unto them, as appears by the Order of the *Bench* hereunto subjoined. There being no other regular way then left for the Promoters of the *Address* to compass the Concurrence of the Society, but by applying themselves to those of the *Bar-Mess*, they accordingly made a faint tender of the Paper unto them, which they were desirous to have pass under that name; but whereas at the same season they refused to allow those Gentlemen time or liberty to consider it, or examine the tendency of it, they as became persons of Wisdom and Justice instead of interesting themselves to hand or recommend it to the *Bench*, disclaim'd having any thing to do with it. All men acquainted with this affair, besides such as were too far imbarckt to withdraw, thought that hereby there was an issue put to that design; but it appears since, that what they could not procure to be the Act of

the Society, they carried on as their own. Nor doth the Society further concern themselves about it or them, save only to let the World know, that all the *Bench* (save Sir William Scroggs alone) two parts of three of the *Barristers* that are now in Town, and the Majority of the *Students*, refused the giving the least countenance unto it, being perswaded through the knowledge which they have of the *Laws*, that it was not a matter any ways proper for them to meddle with.

The before-mentioned Order of the *Bench* of the Society of Grays-Inn, is as follows.

Upon the Complaint of many of the ancient *Barristers* and Members of this Society made at this *Pension*, That several Gentlemen of this Society, some of whom seldom appear in Commons, pay no Duties to, and decline the Exercises of the House, and others have taken Military Employments upon them, and others without Gowns, and with Swords for these two days last past, have in a tumultuous manner assembled themselves in the Common-Hall of this Society (sitting the *Bench* there) and in an Irregular and disorderly way encompassed the *Bench*, and by getting upon the Cupboard and Tables in the said Hall, with loud Acclamations, and flinging up their Hats, did very much disturb the peace, and infringe the ancient good Government of this Society, which if not prevented may prove of dangerous consequence; and therefore did pray that this *Pension* would take into their Consideration, and provide some way to redress the same for the future. This *Pension* being greatly sensible of the same, and taking themselves obliged to do their duties therein, do unanimously declare, That if any person or persons members of this Society, shall and do at any time hereafter promote or abet any Tumult, Insurrection, or Outragious Assembly contrary to the peace, order, and good Government of this Society, such persons shall and will be justly esteemed unfit and unworthy to be and continue members of this Society, and that they will proceed against them accordingly. And for the further preservation of the peace and quiet of this Society, it is ordered that for the future no Applications upon any publick matter whatsoever be made to the *Bench* sitting in the Hall from any Members of this Society, but by the *Bar-Mess*, the same being according to the ancient custom and usage of the House, and that this Order and Declaration be publicly screened once in every Term, as in like Cases.

As for *Lincolns-Inn*, there has been none so hardy as to propose any such *Address*; and when it was set on foot in the *Inner-Temple*, it was rejected: so that we have the Sentiments of all the Inns of Court against it, whose judgments are certainly as valuable in this case as any of the *Addressors*.

An Account of Some Particulars

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IN THE

TRIAL

OF

Mr. Ed. Fitz-Harris:

816 m. 2.

In Westminster-Hall, June 9. 1681. Where he was
Found Guilty of HIGH-TREASON.

Together with a Brief REACTION of the Trial of

Oliver Plunket

The Popish Primate of Ireland, at the same Place, the
Day before: who was likewise found Guilty of high-TREASON.

THIS morning about Nine a Clock the Court sat, there being the four Judges of His Majesties Court of Kings-Bench present, and the Jury being impanell'd and Sworn, Mr. Fitz-Harris was soon after brought thither, and his Wife being in the Court, desired the favour to stand nigh her Husband, which was granted her: Then an Indictment of High-Treason was read against Mr. Fitz-Harris, for conspiring the Death of the King, and the over-throw of the Government, and stirring up His Majesties Subjects to Sedition and Rebellion, by contriving and publishing a Dangerous and Treasonable Libel.

Then the Witnesses were called, and Mr. Edmund Everard being first, gave a large and full Account of this Treasonable Design of Mr. Fitz-Harris, with several very considerable Circumstances, to demonstrate the reality of his Testimony.

Then Mr. John Smith, one of the Discoverers of the late horrid Popish Plot, was called, who confirmed what Mr. Everard had said, giving an Account how by Mr. Everard's means, he was placed in a convenient Room, where he and Sir William Waller heard Mr. Fitz-Harris endeavour to perswade Mr. Everard to engage in several Treasonable practices, and that a notorious Libel should be dispersed abroad, to raise a disturbance between the King and his People.

Sir William Waller was next called, and spake several things to the same purpose, and it did appear, That this Libel was to be disposed among His Majesties Protestant Subjects, that it might seem they intended to disturb the Government, and that these Papers being sent to them, soon after other persons should have followed to have searched them, and before they had time to discover them to a Magistrate should have seized those Libels about them; and that these Gentlemen were to have been prosecuted as Authors or Dispersers of Treasonable Libels against His Majesty and the Government.

Sir Philip Lloyd was likewise called into Court, and two or three other.

The Kings Witnesses having concluded their Evidence, and the Libel being read over in Court, and compared, and several Paragraphs of a very high and Treasonable nature, which were inserted into the Indictment being remarkt; The Court were pleas'd to tell Mr. Fitz-Harris, That he had now Liberty to make the best Defence for himself he could, and that he might have such Witnesses called, as he desired; who there-

thereupon nominated first, *Dr. Oates*, who accordingly appeared, and declared what he had to say, but not upon Oath, no more than the rest, since it is not allowable in behalf of the Prisoner; Then *Madam Wall*, who belongs to the Dutcheſs of *Portsmouth* was called, and *Mr. Fitz-Harris* asked her ſeveral Questions, about two hundred pounds, which he had received by Order from the Dutcheſs, *Mrs. Wall* ſaid, That if the Court deſired it, the Dutcheſs her ſelf would come thither, who thereupon Ordered, That ſhe ſhould appear, which ſhe did accordingly in a very ſhort time; and it was alledg'd that the money given, was only upon the account of Charity, and toward the relief of his Neceſſitys; his Father having ſuffered very much in his Eſtate in the late Wars. *Collonel Manſel*, *Mr. Sheriſ Bethal*, *Mr. Sheriſ Corniſh*, and diuers others were likewiſe called into Court, and *Mr. Fitz-Harris* asked them ſeveral Questions.

The *Lord Howard of Eſerick* was then called into Court, who ſpoke very largely as to ſeveral things, and gave an Account, that *Mr. Fitz-Harris* had been with him diuerſe times, and perſwaded him to come to Court; and that particularly *Mr. Fitz-Harris* came to him the day before the late Lord Viſcount *Stafford* received his Sentence; and perſwaded him to give in his Opinion, That the Lord *Stafford* was not Guilty, which he told them would be very acceptable; but the Lord *Howard* was pleaſed to answer him to this purpoſe; That if the neareſt Friend or Relation he had were ſo Guilty of High-Treaſon, as he judged the Lord *Stafford* to be, no man ſhould be more forward to bring him to Juſtice than himſelf.

Then *Mr. Fitz-Harris* added ſome other things in his own Defence, which being ended, *Mr. Attorney General* firſt, and then *Sir George Jefferies* ſummed up the Evidence, ſhewing the notoriousneſs of the Treason, whereof he was Guilty, and what a World of Miſeries theſe Practices might produce to the Nation; after which the Judges particularly gave their ſence of the Heinousneſs of the Crime, and that the Jury ſhould take ſpecial Care, that the Blood of the King and Kingdom ſhould not fall upon their Heads.

The Foreman of the Jury, then deſired as we hear, to be informed by the Court whether they could ſafely give their Verdict in the Caſe of *Mr. Fitz-Harris*, ſince the late Houſe of Commons at *Oxford*, had paſſed a Vote, that he ought to be Tryed, but before the Houſe of Peers in Parliament? The Court told them, they ought to take no Notice thereof, and that now they were by Oath obliged to determine the buſineſs before them, and that they ſhould have made this Objection before; And one of the Judges was pleaſed to ſay, That a Vote of Commons in Parliament had no more Obligation upon them than a Letter from the King, which they were not bound to take any notice of.

The Jury then Withdrew, and after about half an Hours Conſultations among themſelves, they returned into Court, and being demanded whether they were agreed in their Verdict? they Answered, *Yes*; and that the Prisoner was Guilty of High-Treaſon.

The Court then broke up, and *Mr. Fitz-Harris*, accompanied with his Wife, who was extreemly concerned at her hard Fate, was Guarded back to the Tower by Water, and it is thought will in a day or two receive his Sentence at the ſame place: together with *Oliver Plunket* the Popiſh Lord Primate of *Ireland*, who was Tryed there the day before for High-Treaſon, in Conſpiring the Death of the King, Introducing Popery, and delivering the Kingdom of *Ireland* to the French King, to which purpoſe he had received and paid ſeveral ſums of Money, and was to raiſe many Thouſand of *Iriſh*, who were to joyn with the French King, upon his Landing, and that an Haven was appointed for that purpoſe; There were five or ſix Witneſſes againſt him, who proved the Treason poſitively upon him, and though he had all the Liberty he could deſire to make his Defence, yet he had very little to ſay for himſelf, only he pretended that thoſe Witneſſes which ſhould appear on his behalf were in *Ireland*.

But this Allegation was thought altogether Frivolous, by reaſon he has had ſo long time ſince he has been in *Newgate* to ſend for them over; ſo that upon the whole matter, after a very ſhort Conſultation, the Jury brought him in Guilty of High-Treaſon.

L O N D O N, Printed for Langley Curtiſs, on Ludgate-Hill. 1681.



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A NEW

DISCOVERY

OF THE

Sham-Presbyterian Plot.

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O R,

The substance of the Information of *James Carol*, given in upon Oath before the Right Honourable the *Lord Mayor* of *L O N D O N*, July 1681.

Together with an Account of the Apprehension of one *Lampport* an *Irish* Papist, that endeavoured to suborn the said *Carol*. The said *Lampport* being seized in his Bed the 10th. of this Instant *August*.

The Information of James Carol a Protestant Englishman late of Dublin, and first Discoverer of the horrid Popish Plot in Ireland, in the Year 1672. sworn, and examined before the Right Honourable Sr. Patient Ward Knight Lord Mayor of London

THis Informant saith, That he hath been enforced to expend, and been at above 1000. l. Damages by the unjust Prosecutions of Papists of great Power in *Ireland*, by reason of his Discovery of an Horrid Popish Plot carrying on in that Kingdom in 1672. which has been to the utter Ruine of Himself and his Family; His Wife dying big with Child in 1680. of Blows received from the Papists; and this Informant narrowly escaping with his Life: That in 1673. he was dealt with to retract his Evidence, and tempted thereunto with the promised reward of 500 l. But the Informant Refused to be prevailed with, considering the everlasting Damage he must incur by such unjust Actions: That about the beginning of *June* last, the Informant happened to meet with one *Peter Lampport*, an *Irish* Papist, and pretended Merchant, whose Lodging was in *Rosemary-Lane*, who inviting this Informant to drink a Dish of Coffee with him at *Mr. Bridges* Coffee-house in *Popes-head Ally*, over against the Royal Exchange, carried him into an obscure and remote part of the Room alone, and then and there told this Deponent, That there had a long time been a great talk of a Popish Plot; But shortly it would be proved by many witnesses, That it was only a Presbyterian Plot; and That those that had endeavoured to make out a Popish Plot, would be seized and hang'd, if they would not turn it on the Presbyterians; And that the *Earl of Shaftsbury*, and several other Protestant Lords and others, would be seiz'd and sent to the Tower; abusing them, and many others, with many opprobrious and scandalous Names: And added,

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 Colledge goods in ventry
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 Wilmore committed to
 the Tower
 also another
 who had procured the
 Shaftsbury

Lyon & Co

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That *Fitz Harris* is a great Rogue, and would be hang'd, although he now declares the Presbyterians imployed him, and will do any thing in hopes that his Majesty will pardon him; But there is the word of a King for it, He shall dye, for ther's no trusting him. You see, (said the said *Lamport*, further directing his discourse to this Informant) how you and others have been slighted a long time; Therefore take my Advice, be you concern'd in making it out to be a Presbyterian Plot. The Informant demanded, in what Particulars he might do it, and pray'd him to explain his mind.

Lamport replied-- I am sure you understand me well enough; it is to be a Presbyterian Plot, and you will be easily believed and credited, having of late been conversant with them, and now is the time to make your own Terms; and were I in your case, I would make good Terms for my self. It will be the making of you: Therefore do not lose the Opportunity. To all which, the Informant made him only general civil Answers, and so for that time they parted.

This Informant further saith, That a Week or thereabouts afterwards, the said *Lamport* met him in Tower-street, and then demanded of him, what he thought of the Discourse they had the other day. This Informant replied, I believe Sir, you are concern'd, and know much of these Affairs, as to the making it out to be a Presbyterian Plot. Then the said *Lamport* swore, That he did know as much as any man, and more than this Informant would believe; And that this Informant might take what he said for Truth: For (said he) did I not tell you, That some of the Lords would be seiz'd on suddenly, and sent to the Tower? and don't you find my words to be true?

The Informant answered, That he found some of his words to be true, for he had heard that the Lord *Howard* was Committed, and that he remembred their last Discourse very well. Yes, says *Lamport*, and you will hear of many more Warrants for the securing of several persons, for having an hand in this Presbyterian-Plot, and they sent to the Tower ere it be long. Therefore are you yet concern'd or imploy'd in the Business? To which this Informant, willing to sift his Intentions, replied, ---I have, Sir, been towards *Whitehal*, since you gave me that advice. That's well, said *Lamport*, take my counsel, and you'll do well; be concern'd, and neglect not your time, for you'll never have such another opportunity. And so again we parted.

Suddenly after the said *Lamport*, as I was credibly informed, went for *France*; and on the 26th of *July* I discovered this whole Transaction upon Oath; to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. And understanding since, That the said *Lamport* was returned into *England*, on the 10th of this instant *August* he was seized in his Bed in *Rosemary-Lane* aforesaid; and being carried before Justice *Rycroft*, I there again testified the Truth of the Premises against him.



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816 m. s.
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At the Court at *Hampton-Court*
the 28th day of *July* 1681.

Present

The Kings most Excellent Majesty,

Lord Archbishop	Earl of <i>Conway</i>
of <i>Canterbury</i>	Lord Viscount <i>Fauconberg</i>
Lord President	Lord Viscount <i>Hyde</i>
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Bishop of <i>London</i>
Earl of <i>Clarendon</i>	Mr. Secretary <i>Jenkins</i>
Earl of <i>Bat</i>	Mr. Chancellor of the Ex-
Earl of <i>C. den</i>	chequer
Earl of <i>Halifax</i>	Mr. <i>Seymour</i>
	Mr. <i>Godolphin</i> .



Is Majesty by His Order in Coun-
cil of the One and twentieth of
July instant, having been Graci-
ously pleased to refer a Memori-
al presented to His Majesty in
behalf of the distressed Prote-
stants abroad, to the Considerati-
on of the Right Honourable the Lords Commit-
tees of this Board for Trade and Plantations, with
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directions to Report their opinion thereupon; And their Lordships having this day made their Report to His Majesty in Council, His Majesty upon due Consideration thereof had, was pleased to Declare, That He holds Himself obliged in Honour and Conscience to comfort and support all such afflicted Protestants who by reason of the Rigours and Severities which are us'd towards them upon the Account of their Religion, shall be forced to quit their Native Countrey, and shall desire to shelter themselves under His Majesties Royal Protection, for the preservation and free exercise of their Religion; And in order hereunto His Majesty was pleas'd further to Declare, That He will Grant unto every such distressed Protestant who shall come hither for refuge, and reside here, His Letters of Denization under the Great Seal without any charge whatsoever, and likewise such further priviledges and immunities as are consistent with the Laws, for the Liberty and free exercise of their Trades and Handicrafts; And that His Majesty will likewise recommend it to His Parliament at their next Meeting to Pass an Act for the General Naturalization of all such Protestants as shall come over as aforesaid, and for the further enlarging their Liberties and Franchises granted to them by His Majesty, as reasonably may be necessary for them. And for their encouragement, His Majesty is likewise pleased to Grant unto them, That they shall pay no greater Duties in any case then His Majesties own Natural born Subjects, and that they shall have all the priviledges and immunities that generally His Majesties

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ties Native Subjects have, for the Introduction of their Children into Schools and Colledges.

And His Majesty was likewise pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered accordingly, That all His Majesties Officers both Civil and Military do give a kind reception to all such Protestants as shall arrive within any of His Majesties Ports in this Kingdom, and to furnish them with free Pass-Ports, and give them all assistance and furtherance in their Journeys to the Places to which they shall desire to go. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesties Treasury are to give Orders to the Commissioners of His Majesties Customs, to suffer the said Protestants to pass free with their Goods and Householdstuff, whether of a greater or a smaller value, together with their Tools and Instruments belonging to their Crafts, or Trades, and generally all what belongs to them that may be Imported according to the Laws now in force, without exacting any thing from them. And for the further relief and encouragement of the said necessitous Protestants, His Majesty hath been pleased to give Order for a General Brief through His Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick*, for Collecting the Charity of all well disposed persons, for the relief of the said Protestants, who may stand in need thereof. And to the end that when any such come over, being Strangers, they may know where to address themselves to fitting persons to lay their requests and complaints before His Majesty: His Majesty was Graciously pleased to appoint the most Reverend Father in God, his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and
the

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the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of London, or either of them, to receive all the said Requests and Petitions, and to present the same to His Majesty, to the end such Order may be given therein as shall be necessary.

PHI. LLOYD.

LONDON

Printed by the Assigns of John Bill, Thomas Newcomb, and Henry Hills, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1681.



A Civil

CORRECTION

OF A

Sawcy Impudent PAMPHLET,

Lately Published, Entituled,

A Brief Account of the Designs which the *Papists* have had against the

Earl of Shaftsbury, &c.

Having very often heard of Popish Designs against the Earl of Sh. but never being able to get any true account of 'em in particular, it is not to be imagined how extremely pleased I was the other day to meet with a merry Pamphlet, entitled, A brief Account of the Designs which the *Papists* have had against the Earl of Shaftsbury, occasioned by his Commitment, July 2. 1681. Very good, thought I; now the Mountain brings forth, or never: So with Hat over eyes, and Legs across, very gravely to reading fall I. The first thing I meet withal, is indeed a very solid Position; Had Sir F. W. himself laboured and strained for a Period, o' my Conscience he could not have squeez'd out a duller. Says the worthy Pamphleteer, Though the Apprehending of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftsbury hath filled the Town and Countrey with talk and noise, yet it neither frightens nor discourageth any true Protestant, or good English-man. Well said old Tautology: That's as plain as the Nose in ones Face: Cheer up my Country-men; for discouragement being the effect of fear, and fear the immediate cause of discouragement, there is nothing so evident, as that a man may be frightened, and not discouraged, or discouraged and not frightened: that is to say, a man may be frightened, and not frightened neither. So much for Rhetorick. But prithee Sweetheart, since thou wilt be scribbling, write Truth, though thou canst not afford us Sense: For the Apprehending that Right Honourable Earl does frighten most true Protestants, and good English-men; For, if that Right Honourable Earl has been all along so vigorous an Assertor of the Protestant Religion, the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Authority and Prerogative of the Crown, Can it do less than strike astonishment into the heart and mind of every honest man, to find him accused of no less Crimes than High-Treason at last? The Conspiring to seize upon and secure the King's Person by violence; the subverting the Government, and raising Men and Arms to that

purpose? I believe it frightens most men, and that most men are something apt to apprehend, that he may not be altogether so good a Protestant and Patriot as he would have us believe he was: If he be, we have reason to be afraid for his Innocency; if he be not, we have reason to be afraid that the best part of the Kingdom has long been miserably deceiv'd and misled, and to dread the Ruine into which he was seducing us. Therefore good Mr. Pamphleteer be pleas'd to recollect your self, and do not forestall the Justice of the Laws, that must acquit or condemn him; and let me moreover inform your worship of one thing, that if you are not frightened at my Lord of Shaftsbury's being apprehended for a Traytor, I am sure you ought to be ashamed of your Pamphlet.

As for Example: You are pleas'd to observe, That the Perjuries of Needy and Suborned Villains may bring troubles upon Innocency. Good Friend of mine be tender how you treat the King's Witnesses: For if want be once urg'd as an Argument against the Validity of a Testimony, for ought I know there is not one Jesuit has been hang'd these three years, but may be as little a Traytor as the E. of S.

But for a shrewd Argument let you alone, I'll warrant you, (viz.) If he were traiterously inclined (you say) yet he is wiser than to communicate Designs of that Nature to such base and mercenary Rascals as are said to have witnessed against him, or to enter into a Conspiracy, not only with beggarly Fellows, but with Irish-men and Papists. One part of this I'll grant you; He has not entred into this Conspiracy with beggarly Fellows, Irish-men and Papists only; for (if rumour may be believ'd) there are a great many Rich Knaves in the Pack; Though (to return an Argument of your own upon you, and tickle you in the true Protestant place,) who so fit to be employed in Designs of that nature, as desperate beggarly Fellows and Villains? Now, if his Lordship's Wisdom would not think Irish-men, (and Papists especially) Rogues enough to undertake the dethroning of the King, and subverting of the Government,

Government. he had a secret Complement for them in his heart, which I am afraid he'll hardly thank you for publishing. The time was (if your Protestant Pamphlets be all true) when Irish-men and Papists were not thought so very unfit to engage in Designs of that nature; But

Qui color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo.

There's Latine for you, Brother Pamphleteer; by which Language of the Beast I suppose you'll not fail to find me for a Jesuit, next time you have a need to write again.

But, in the mean while, This Honourable Gentleman (you say) is he, whose whole tenour and universal Conduct of his Life have spoken him, not only a Person of the greatest Abilities, but of the highest Loyalty to His Majesty, and warmest Zeal for His Service, that any these three Kingdoms have produced in this Age. Verily, Friend, the Truth is not in thee: For this Honourable Gentleman commanded a Regiment, that once with warmest Zeal fought against His Majesty; This Honourable Gentleman was He that did his utmost to confirm the Usurper Cromwel in the Throne of His Majesty; This Honourable Gentleman was always a Member of that Rebellious Authority that opposed His Majesty: And are not these (and be hang'd to you) Arguments of Loyalty to His Majesty? Look you Friend, if his Lordship can give no better Arguments of his Loyalty, when he comes to his Tryal, than you do in your Panegyrick upon him, he may chance to march up Tower-Hill for his Loyalty; and, for ought I know, the Trick he'll shew there may be the first good Service he ever did, or will do the Publick.

If it were possible, thou Pamphleteer, I would be serious with thee; but thou art a sort of a Thing that hopest to word people out of their sense and understanding; and by a trowling of Syllables one after another in a gingling order, wouldst put off thy shallow incoherent Nonsense, for matter of weight and moment. I have observed often in half-judging Capacities, when they know not well how to give an Account of what they have read, or, may be, only heard; their usual way of passing their Censure is by gravely shaking the Noddle, and solidly noting there's a great deal in it; So it may be justly said of thy Pamphlet; There is indeed a great deal in't; but it is such stuff as once made up a certain Cardinal's Equipage, only Lumber and Filthynefs, fitter for a Dunghil than any place else. Nay, canst thou be less than ashamed, thou Son of Simplicity! to wast the Paper Manufacture of the Kingdom at so unaccountable a Rate? 'Tis enough to breed a Dearth of Rags in the Nation; and if once that should happen, which way wouldst thou contrive to hide thy Nakedness! Would the E. of S. do himself Justice, he ought to prosecute thee for a Libel upon him: For, is it less than a Libel to praise him for his unwearied Cares and Endeavours to obviate the formidable Growth of France? Fie for shame, do the Honourable Gentleman Justice, and tell the World who it was counselled the breaking the Triple League, and so by disuniting the common Interest of the Peace of Europe, made way for all the War and Desolation that has since follow'd amongst our Neighbours. If he (as you say) could not concur in Designs which he conceiv'd tended to the Ruin of these Kingdoms, and the endangering the Monarchy, as well as to the sub-

version of the Protestant Religion, both here and elsewhere, perswade him, if thou canst, to lay by the at least 30 Pardons which he has pass'd since his first Ministry, and put himself upon his Trial from that, to this present day of his Innocence. If to this Wise and Noble Peer's Influence (according to your observation) His Majesty owes the successful administration of his Affairs for many years together: tell us, if thou canst, what means the Riddle of so many Addresses from the last Parliaments, remonstrating from a long date the defects and miscarriages of the Government, and the Grievances that from thence have fallen upon the People? tell us who it was that caused the first shutting up of the Exchequer, to the distress of so many poor Widows and Orphans, whose All was lodged there? If the Friends and Abettors of Arbitrariness and Popery at home are become his implacable and profess'd Enemies, prithee tell us, if possible, how long it is since they first fell out? Was it before he would have brought all Elections for Parliament to have been decided in the Court of Chancery, and so have robb'd the House of Commons of the greatest and most tutelar Priviledges they ever enjoy'd; or was it since? Rather, was it the goodness of our Just and Gracious King, that could not be prevailed upon by him to make so cruel an in-reachment upon the Rights and Safety of his People, that caus'd this Noble Earl to withdraw himself from the Affairs of his Sovereign, or not? Oh Truth! Truth! how wast thou been muzzl'd! But to proceed.

My Author's Worship is pleas'd (in his remark of the Seals being taken from this Honourable Earl) to observe. That when They found that They could find neither Ambition, nor Covetousness in him, to impress and work upon, so as to bring him to Their Lure, that then They accosted him with such tenders of Greatness, Honour and Wealth, as few but him would have had the Humility, Self-denial and Uprightness to refuse. In the name of Nonsense what would this Laborious Bombastick Fool mean by his Impress, his Lure, and his Accost? Here's the taking the Seals from him, on purpose to give him good words, to bring him to their Lure: A very politick fetch! What stuff is this to perswade any reasonable understanding withal! Oh, but I had almost forgot; there is the word They to season the Carrion with, viz. When They found, &c. And again, They accosted him. Now this Enigmatical Ass would have us believe there is a great deal of meaning in that word They: That is, having mentioned the Popish Party with scandal before, he would now join the King with 'em too; For, who else can take away the Seals from a Chancellor? Or who else could accost him (as he calls it) with tenders of Greatness and Honour? So that here is no less than the King implicitly reflected on, as a Favourer of Popery; to affirm which, is Treason by the known Laws of the Land; and from thence I appeal to every true Subject of England, if a Cause thus defended, can, or ought to be thought well of.

The rest of the page is fill'd with a long impertinent story of a Design to accuse this Earl of Treason; that one Colonel Conquest was to have been his Accuser; that all the Offices wherein he had been concern'd were searched; and that They greatly reckon'd upon the House of Commons, as admirably moulded for their business,



ness, for the Fear many of 'em might have of losing their Pensions at the end of the Sessions. Admirably well express'd upon my Life! This Rogue would, by his good will, make that House of Commons a Cake of wry Dough: Moulded for their business! Very quaint truly! But here is he at it again, with his old They: They greatly reckon'd upon the House of Commons, as oblig'd by their Pensions: Now, who can be esteem'd to expect any thing from a Pensioner, for fear of losing his Pension, but he that gives him his Pension? So that here the Villain is throwing Dirt again in the King's Face; as if that were the only way to get clear his filthy Patron. Here would he knavishly insinuate a scandalous Interpretation of the King's Goodness, which ought to be no more questioned than limited by the hands of a Subject; here is his Noddle itching to make the world believe, That those Pensioners (as he calls them) were merely bought by the King for indirect and underhand-services; when upon a just and impartial scrutiny, it will easily appear, that these Gentlemen were either such, whose Estates and Fortunes had been impair'd in the Service of His Majesty's Father, that Royal Martyr of ever Blessed Memory, and that way gave them pretence to His Majesty's Largest and Bounty; or else others, who from their former Delinquency had return'd with Penitence into the Mercy and Service of their Master; and that way became Partakers of his Liberality, that they might (if possible) be never more led away, by their wants or ambition, into those Courses that ruin'd the Kingdom before, and enslav'd us under the heavy Yoke of an Usurper. But I am glad to find the Cause, now it is shaken, thus disembody'd itself, and hope it will open the eyes of every honest English man, to have his heart and his hands ready to defend the King, his Honour and Authority, from all the vile wicked Designs, and undermining Mischiefs that have been contriving and hatching against him; And how far the E. of S. may have been that way concern'd, I think may, in some measure, be guess'd at, from the stile and matter of the Defence, which this miserable Scribbler has the impudence to make for him.

Next, to wind up the bottom of this foolish relation, he is pleas'd to pass a Compliment upon the Kings Council, for wanting at that time sufficient matter to Accuse him of; and so proceeds forward to his They once more; and tells us, how They having miscarried in their Attempts upon the E's life, change the Scheme of their Designs, (good Lord what fine words are here) and lay a Plot to blast his Reputation: And who says he so fit for this work, as the Ecclesiasticks, as being in a more Implicit Obedience to Them: So I am glad I have got you here good Mr. Pamphleteero! Who are the Ecclesiasticks and the posse of the Clergy (as you are pleas'd to term it) reasonably to be thought most obedient to, but the Head of the Church! So here the King is thrust in amongst your They again: Then you tell us, the Pulpits instead of commending Jesus Christ to the Consciences of men, were employ'd through all parts of the Nation in Blasting the E. of S. And (if all be true) it had not been much amiss if it had been so, for it is requisite in Preaching (after the Praises of God) to arm mens Souls against the practices of the Devil. Though it is evident, that your Worshipful Dulness lies in this point most abominably, and I dare be hang'd (as you deserve) could the matter be

enquired into, if ever (since Hugh Peter's his time) any one of the E. of S. Names, has been so much as mentioned in a Pulpit; by which, and what went before, it is easily to be perceived, you are neither a Friend to the King, nor the Church; and what Party you belong to then, I leave every Honest Impartial man to judge according to his Conscience.

But now I think better of the matter; What Splenetic Fool but my self would take the pains to bestow an answer upon this Dunce, this True Protestant, as he calls himself! If he be a Round-head, a Rumper, a Rebel of Old Jack Presbyter's Stamp, why is he ashamed of his Title? Why does he Cloak his Schism under the Name of True Protestant? for we know no True Protestant here, but such as are so according to the Church of England, as it is Established by Law: For if every one that protests against Popery, be a True Protestant; for ought I perceive, the Great Turk has as much pretence to that Title as any body. That this Vermin then is not of the Church of England, is easily to be conjectured by this treatment of its Clergy: That he is not an over good Subject, is apparent enough by the Company he has found out for the King; yet this is he that dares defend the cause of a man, under an Accusation of the most detestable Treason in the World, exhibited against him by several Witnesses, whose worth and Validity none once so zealous to defend and justify as the Earl himself and his Party were, though now they have the misfortune, to fall under our Authors displeasure, and to be treated with no better Titles, Than Beggarly Fellows, Indigent, Mercenary and Perjur'd Rascals, Beggarly Rascals, such as have acknowledged that they are Hired to Swear what they have done, &c. Now to do the World Justice, and to do the Laws Justice, which 'tis to be hop'd will do the E. of S. Justice; let us enquire, who these Beggarly Rascals are that were hired to Swear what they have done.

In the first place, Heyns so much talk'd of of late (as report tells us) is one of those who has a large share in the Charge against this Noble E. Good Mr. Pamphleteero is he a Beggarly Perjur'd Rascal? I believe my L. S. will not take it very well at your hands to treat his old Friend and Acquaintance so coarsely; for such he once was certainly, else, why did he and several Lords more Petition for a Black Pardon for him some few Weeks since; under the Title of a man of Quality and unquestionable Reputation? One that could give a farther account of the Popish Plot then any had been discovered yet? Was he then a Beggar? Was he then Perjur'd? No, I believe neither; for suppose the Party were so Charitable to keep him from Begging, and the Kings Wisdom in not granting him a Pardon has kept him from being Perjur'd.

As for the other Wit's against this Noble Peer; I believe it will be for your Credit, as soon as you can, to retract your Reflections upon them too. For if their Credit is not sufficient, as you say, to support such a Charge against such a Peer of England, as the E. of S. is Committed for: How came it about that some of 'em were once thought fitting, even by that Earl himself, to support as great a Charge against several other Peers of England, (some where) are still Prisoners in the Tower) equal in Honour, and for ought I know Superior in Honesty to your E. of S.

But

But some of these Witnesses you are pleased to observe, have acknowledged themselves Hired to Swear what they have done; handle that point as you love your Cause with Caution: I am afraid it will not be for your Earls advantage, when it comes to be known who it was Hired them to Swear what they have done.

If this will not do, what think you of a Dying Evidence Fitz-Harris? His Solemn Declaration at his Death, Signed and Attested by unquestionable Hands? Certified by his own last Speech at the Gallows in every particular Article to be true? If he was ever before thought a sufficient Witness against the Queen, the Duke of York, the Earl of Danby, &c. Sure at his Death, under the awe of a terrifi'd Conscience, in the last Agonies of Contrition and Repentance, he may be allow'd to speak Truth of a L. H. and E. of S.

That he was thought a sufficient Witness before; I appeal to that worthy Grand-Jury, who (upon his single Information only, though then a Prisoner, just coming upon his Tryal for the Treason which he has suffer'd for since) thought fit to find a Bill of Murder against the Earl of Danby, as concern'd in the Death of Justice Godfrey. Nay he was thought so good, so proper, and so necessary a Witness; that all the Arts of Corruption, and all the Tricks of Wrested Law, were made use of by the Faction to save him, Juries were pack'd, that by their proceeding, seem'd to have as little Conscience; as the Hamburgh Sheriff that returned them bad Loyalty. Insolent Advocates were found out for him, to threaten the Judges in their Office, and if it were possible, to make the Sword of Justice tremble in the Honett hand that held it; but it was kept steady, to the Immortal Honour of that Glorious Judge; who when the History of this Age, shall be written, cannot but be remember'd as one of the first Protectors and Supporters of Englands threatn'd Monarchy and Liberty.

These things then being granted (as they must be)

that the Evidence of these men against this Earl, or any body else, ought to have as much weight and Credit, as against any other Subject in the Kingdom; and that they have been heard with Credit against divers other Subjects of the Kingdom, is manifest: How comes it to pass upon an Indictment preferr'd the last Sessions at the Old-Baily against one Stephen Colledge for High Treason, there 'Swore positively against him, by six several Witnesses, that the Grand-Jury could fail to find the Bill? When at the same Court, not long ago, upon the bare Testimony of one man, they found an Indictment of Recusancy against the Duke of York: Shall the first Prince of the Blood be condemned upon the slender and doubtful Testimony of one Witness? And shall not six be enough to make good a Charge against a Wretched Joyner, a Profligate Factionous Fellow, that has been for these three years taken notice of as a Common Asperser of the Government, and a sower of Sedition amongst the people? I appeal to all the world if this be Common Justice! The cause of this can be nothing less, then the miserable decay of all fear of Heaven, and Reverence of Vertue amongst us; when we see men entrusted with Authority and Power, administering the severest Cruelty with one hand, and stopping the Justice of it with the other: Nothing can redeem us from this, but earnest and fervent Prayers to the Almighty Spirit of Truth, to assist and defend us, whilst we make an early and resolute appeal to our Gracious Sovereign, to interpose with his Authority, and restore us to the Security of our Liberties, that the Laws may be turn'd again into their due Course and Channel, that power may be no more entrusted in the hands of such men, as practice the abuse of it to the overthrowing of all Justice, the destruction of all Sanction and Unity amongst us, the encouragement of Treachery and Falshood, the Stifling of Truth, the Oppression of Innocence, and the confusion of our general Safety.

God Save the King.



47

*Some modest Reflections upon the Commitment of
the Earl of Shaftsbury, arising from the late
Indictment against Mr. Stephen Colledge.*

8/6. m. 2.
28.

TIS long since we were assured by those to whom we owe intire Credit, that had the Papists succeeded in their Design of Mur-
thering the King, 1678. the Dissenters, and such others as they
propoled to register and inroll in that number, were to have
been charged with the Guilt of that Divellish and Traiterous
Assassination: But it pleased God, through a timely discove-
ry of their Hellish Conspiracy, not only happily to preserve his Majesties Life,
but to deliver many thousand innocent Persons from the Capital dangers, into
which the *Romish* Party had contriv'd to have brought them, by a false and
scandalous Accusation. And therefore finding the Nation not only awakened
to preserve it self by all due and Legal ways, but justly provok'd to bring
upon them the punishments which they had deserved by that Hellish Plot a-
gainst the Person of the King, the established Government, our Religion, and
the Lives of all true Protestants; they have been endeavouring since, by all
the Arts and Industry they could, partly to Corrupt the Witnesses that had
discovered their Villanies, and deposed against them, and partly to oblige
them, and such other profligate Persons as they could hire and suborn, to
swear a Sham-Plot, wherein his Majesties best and most Loyal Protestant Sub-
jects should be reported to be ingaged. And though they have been detected
in above twenty several Instances of this kind, and thereupon dissappointed
as to the ends which they propos'd unto themselves; yet having no other
Game which they can play with any probability of success, they have pursued
this Design with the more indefatigableness, and having employed all their
Policy to mould it into some credible form, they have been at great and vast
expence to bribe needy and debauch'd Fellows to support and confirm it by
horrid and unpresidented Perjuries. For they suppose, that could they but
get one Protestant to be found Guilty upon such an Indictment as they have been
providing and framing matter for, they should then be able to involve a great
many under the Suspition of the same Guilt. And consequently, should the King
come to be Assassinated by some Popish Hand, they would labour to render
Protestants obnoxious to the scandal of having perpetrated so abominable a
Crime. However, by suggesting to his Majesty, that His Protestant Subjects
are embark'd in a Conspiracy against His Person; they do promise themselves
to bring the King either to trust and rely upon them for His safety, or to
grant an Act of Universal Oblivion for the quieting the minds of His People,
and the peace of His Government. Or the least that they do hope from this
pretended Plot, is, That the same Persons being produced as Witnesses in this
Case, that had appeared to give Evidence concerning the *Popish Plot* in *England*
and *Ireland*, they shall come to be dis-believed in reference to the one,
through their not obtaining Credit in relation to the other. But as I shall at
present decline the Consideration of those Reasons, why these very Witnesses
ought to be believed in whatsoever they have Sworn against the Papists;
though no Faith or Credit are to be given unto what they depose against Pro-
testants, so I conceive the Papal Party may happen to exclude themselves
from having any share in an Act of Indemnity, by being the Authors and Pro-
moters of this Sham Conspiracy, whereby they would ruin so many of the chief
upholders of the Established Government, and the Reformed Religion. Nor
can there be a greater Evidence that the Popish Plot is as effectually carried on
as ever, than this late attempt to render His Majesty jealous of His most Loyal
Subjects, and to cause them to be distrustful of Him, and thereby render Him
and them naked of all Defence against the manifold preparations they have
made both at home and abroad, for the destroying of His Person, and the
Subversion of the Government.

It is beyond all contradiction out of whose *Forge* this *Engine* to endanger our Peace, and destroy many Innocent Protestants came; seeing it appears by the Testimony of good and substantial Witnesses, that the *Priests* in *Flanders* had not only notice of, but divulged it to such as they conversed with abroad, before there was any suspect or apprehension of it here. For there are several now in Town who were not only told beyond Sea, about the 27th and 28th of *June*, that my Lord of *Shaftsbury* and divers others would be secured before the said Persons could arrive in *England*; but the *Priests* who were the Authors of this unto them, openly declared that they expected such success in their projections and undertakings from it, as to be able to say Mass in our Churches at *London* before *Christmas* next. Nor was it only in *Flanders*, where the *Fathers* and those they had intrusted this secret unto were acquainted with it; but we understand the same by some lately come through *France*, who also heard from the like hands, that the Earl of *Shaftsbury* and many other Protestant Lords were to be committed, before the most Inquisitive and Sagacious here, could entertain a thought that there was any such thing intended.

But it is easier for men acted by rage and malice, to frame and contrive a Design whereby to ruine others, than to make it coherent in the parts of it, or give it that Face and Colour which may render it probable. And as no man that knowes the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, will think that ever he could enter into such a Conspiracy as he is charged with, much less can they believe that Persons of so mean Fortunes and shallow understandings as hitherto are accused for it should not only be acquainted with, but have the Principal promoting of it committed unto them. For tho' Mr. *Whitaker* and Mr. *Colledge* may be men very well qualified for their respective Employments, of great zeal for the Protestant Interest, and the legal Rights of the People, and of good reputation for their Integrity, yet they are not Persons of those Abilities, Estates or Power in their Country, as to be preferred before others much above them in understanding, as well as in all other respects, to be consulted and advised with about the regulation or change of the Government.

But if we apply our selves to consider the nature and quality of this Plot, as we are let into it, and have it a little unveiled by the *Indictment* preferred against Mr. *Stephen Colledge* on *Fryday* last, we shall go near to find this Protestant Conspiracy, that some have made such a noise about, to be the most ridiculous and *Romantick* Invention that ever men pretending to wit or sense suffered to be imposed upon their belief. For by *Colledges* being introduced by one of the Witnesses reviling the Duke of *Monmouth*, in terms as gross and opprobrious as false, all that know the Man are sufficiently instructed what little truth there is in all the rest whereof he is accused. For there is none in the world that he hath that known esteem for, and in whose service in consistency with his Loyalty to his Prince, he would so soon sacrifice himself and all that he hath, as the Duke of *Monmouth*. And so far do all men judge him from using such ignominious expressions as he is accused of concerning that great Personage, that they verily think had any of the Witnesses used that Language of his Grace in *Colledges* hearing, he would have taught him better manners, though with the hazard of his life. But the *Papists* are so accustomed to asperse and slander this Duke in the most ignominious Terms, that they cannot forbear the fathering base and reproachful Calumnies of him upon such who would not forgive themselves the Crime of having a low or diminishing thought concerning him. But the Design of making this accused person speak thus vilifyingly of his Grace, is too obvious not to be discerned, and so silly that every Apprentice Youth laughs at it. The Popish Party finding that the Duke is sincerely and unchangably fixed for the Protestant Religion; and that thereupon he hath a great and deserved room in the hearts of all true *Englishmen*; they would fain endeavour to perswade him that the People do despise and scorn him, thinking that if any thing could, this would make him less Zealous for the Protestant Doctrine and Worship. But they will find themselves deceived; for as nothing can abate his love to the Established Religion, so the extraordinary respect which the People do Universally bear him upon this account is neither to be lessened towards nor alienated from him. But when we advance a step further,



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and find this pretended Plot to be no less than a National Conspiracy to destroy a Prince whom they so unanimously restored to the Throne of his Ancestors a few years ago, we shall find cause to disbelieve every word concerning it; and to pity the folly and simplicity of those that have endeavoured to abuse his Majesty, and his Ministers with so ill contrived a Sham. For according to the Evidence which *Smith* and others gave in Court, it is no less than a Plot, wherein not only *City* and *Country*, but the very *Parliament* are all embark't and engaged. But as the naming and interesting the Parliament in a Conspiracy, is enough to satisfy any reasonable man that there is none at all; so it enlightens us upon what Motive and Inducement all this is invented and contrived. For the *Papists*, knowing the Villanies which they are Guilty of, and being sensible of the Dangers they are lyable unto from the Justice of a *Parliament* whensoever one meets and continues to sit; they have therefore no other course to steer, but to render *Parliaments* suspected to his Majesty, that he may call no more. Accordingly after they had hired a company of rascally scriblers to defame *Parliaments*, especially the *House of Commons*; they now assume the impudence openly to arraign them of a Treasonable Design of Deposing the King and altering the Government. But the fellows whom they had suborned to this purpose, tho' they had the Villany to become instruments in so black an undertaking, yet they had not the wit to conceal it till it was ripe to be vented and improved. For besides that one had the boldness in a late Pamphlet to advise the King to reign Arbitrarily, *Smith* that famous Witness is known to have given out some time ago that he would spoil our *Parliaments*. But the suffering Mercenary Persons to speak and write of *Parliaments* with that Impunity they have done of late; is enough to detect and betray the whole project and design to every rational man. And can any one think that if there were such a Conspiracy wherein so many Persons of Quality, Power and Estates were engaged; that his Majesties Guards would be able to prevent their executing whatsoever they intended? Or can any man imagin that it is for the Kings safety and Interest, to have the generality of his People brought to believe that he entertains such an opinion of them, as that they are United in a Conspiracy against his Person and Government? Were not the King safe through the room that he enjoys in the hearts of his People, and did not they apprehend themselves protected by their own Innocency; what *Smith* said in the Face of so great an Assembly as was at the *Old-Baily* on *Friday* last, and with so much impudence, that it plainly appeared to be spoken upon Design, were enough to blow up the Peace of the Nation, and to throw us into blood in four and twenty hours.

But the place where this Plot of seizing the King was to have been Executed, does further assure us, that all this is meer Fiction and Romance, and that there was no such thing ever thought of. For as it was impossible that any number of Men proportionable to such an undertaking, could go to *Oxford* without being seen and observed, so it is very well known, that the Town was much emptier than could have been expected, considering that together with the whole Court, the great Council of the Kingdom was there Assembled. And instead of the Members being accompanied with a Train suitable to such a Design, they denied themselves the having those menial Servants, with which they are usually attended else-where. 'Tis true that some Gentlemen were honoured with the company of their Friends some part of the way thither; but it is as true that the Persons who paid them that respect, returned quietly to their Habitations, after they had discharged that piece of Civility, which they owed their Representatives. And whereas it was Sworn, that they rode Arm'd and with led Horses, and that this was in order to apprehend the King; I shall take the liberty to say, that the Person who made such an Inference deserved a Reprimand in the open Court. Shall the Witness *Smith* ride out of Town accompanied with two Servants martially accoutred with *Fusces* and Pistols, as he did on *Sunday* last? And shall not Lords, Knights and the best Gentlemen in the Kingdom be allowed to travel with a Sumpter Horse, and a man or two with Carabines, but there must be a Conspiracy to destroy the Government? But though some men have both lost their Discretion, and made Shipwrack of their honesty, in obtruding so false and nonsensical a Story upon the Nation; yet are those whose Wit and Understanding have not so far forsaken them, but that they can see through all this, and whose Integrity will guide and oblige them to judge impartially. For is it to be apprehended that they could entertain a purpose of seizing the King at *Oxford*, who were so afraid of venturing themselves thither, and so importunate with His Majesty, that the Parliament might have sat at *Westminster*.

Alas! instead of harbouring any thoughts of attempting upon the King, or others, they were apprehensive that the *Papists* had some design to be Executed there against them.

Was it ever known, that when a Conspiracy was so universally laid, as this is said to have been, and wherein so many were concerned, as are reported to have been engaged in this, that Men would lose the only opportunity of Executing what they had intended, knowing with all the punishments to which they were lyable should they be discovered, and how impossible it would be to

to conceal a business of so high and dangerous Nature, with which so many were made acquainted. And can there be any thing more incredible, than that there should have been such a Plot against His Majesty at Oxford, and yet that there should never appear the least *Symptom* or *Umbrage* of it, neither during the sitting of Parliament, nor at, or after their Dissolution: Yea was not His Majesty so surrounded with armed Forces, besides His having the whole *Militia* and *Posse* of the Shire in Hands that he could trust, that the Noble-men, and Gentlemen who are fancied to have been in this Conspiracy, bearing no proportion unto them, the very thought of such a thing as is imposed upon them, would have argued them *Lunatick* and *Distracted*. But what Villains were these Witnesses, if they knew of such a Design, that they did not acquaint His Majesty with it, before He expos'd His Person to so eminent a hazard. Or how comes it if the King and his Ministers knew it, that it hath lain dormant so long since. For besides the great danger to which they must be believed to have suffered His Person and the Government to have been all this while exposed, if they were informed of such a Plot so long ago; this one thing had been a more justifiable reason of the speedy dismissing that Parliament, than all that are in the Declaration which was published upon that occasion. 'Tis true, Mr. *David Fitzgerald* spake of such a design the Night after the Parliament was Dissolved, with this further Addition, That the City of London was in Arms, and that his Majesty would have been Apprehended, had he not escaped in that haste which he did. But as the falsity of one part of this scandalous Suggestion shews of what Mettal and Stamp all the rest is, so no Man had more reason to rejoyce in the Parliaments being Dissolved, than this Footman *Metamorphos'd* of late into a Gentleman of Quality and Estate. For had the House sat on that *Monday* to hear the Cause which was depending before them against him, he had been made appear to be the most Infamous Person alive, and more worthy of being sent to some place, provided for receiving the worst of Men, than to be allowed to frequent the Palaces of publick Ministers, and the Houses of Administrators of Justice.

But if we enquire into the quality of the Witnesses, and consider not only the probabilities, but the Demonstrative Evidences of their having been tampered with, we shall be yet more clearly convinced, that there neither is, nor ever was any such Plot as the *Earl of Shaftsbury* stands Committed for. And to Wave the Consideration of the several Crimes with which all of them are Chargeable, and for which some of them have been Indicted and Arraigned, I shall insist upon some other *Topicks*, which it may be more convenient at present to Discourse of. It is therefore in the *First* place no small Inducement to think that they have been suborned, that it can be proved upon all of them, and that by many Persons and those of as good Reputation as any in and about the City; that they have often declared, even since the *Oxford* Parliament, that they never knew of any Presbyterian Plot, nor of any Conspiracy, wherein so much as one Protestant was engaged. And *Secondly*, it contributes something to raise in us the same Persuasion, that they delivered their Testimony, as if it had been consigned to them to get by heart, and not as a Deposition relating to words, which they had heard in occasional Discourse some time since, and which they were to call over with that fear and modesty, which became Persons that were liable to mistake and forget. *Thirdly*, The Garbe which they are lately gotten into, and the plenty of Money that their Pockets are filled with, increaseth the belief that they have been managed by some one or other to say what they do, and that they are well pay'd and rewarded for it.

For some of them that were lately in Debt beyond any probability of being ever able to pay what they owed, have within these few days found Money both to discharge their Creditors, and new vamp themselves. *Fourthly*, It creates a shrewd suspicion how these Persons came to appear as Evidence for the proof of a Protestant Plot; that divers others, as will appear in due time by their own Depositions, have been tempted to be serviceable in the same Design. *Fifthly*, that all this is *sham*, and proceeds from Subornation is evident beyond all control; in that some of the six Witnesses who were mustered up at the *Old-Baily* on *Friday* last, after they had sworn such and such things in the Face of the Court; acknowledged to the Grand-Jury when they were Examined one by one, that they were hired unto it, and that they had a sum of Money for doing of it. Which as it vindicates the Integrity of the Jury in returning *Ignoramus* upon the *Bill*; so it intimates unto us upon what Reasons some whom I forbear to name, opposed their being Examined apart. For as all the persons who served in that Jury are men of that known honesty and uprightness, that they would not willfully Perjure themselves to save a Kingdom; so most of them are not only avowed Members of the Church of England, but two at this very time *Church Wardens*, and a third of them an Officer in the Reformed *Militia* of the City. But it being hop'd that they will give the World an account of the Justice of their own Verdict, I shall leave what may be further said in the Vindication of it to themselves.

But what will it amount unto towards the proof of a Protestant Plot, wherein my Lord of *Shaftsbury* and many other Great and worthy Persons are said to be concerned; if some rash and unadvised words should be proved against *Colledge* and *Whitaker*. Shall other men, and those the best and wisest in the Nation, under his Majesty, be immediately judged Traitors, because one or two warm and inconsiderate persons have talk'd foolishly and extravagantly. We are fallen into a strange World, if a Body of men must be made accountable for the giddiness of some, and those such as they had little converse with. Nor are the *Phanaticks* to be reproached for the unwary and Dangerous expressions of these Persons, seeing they are not only Members of the Church of England, but chargeable with some failures, that the Dissenting Churches would not allow any to continue in their Communion that should be found Guilty of them.

But I shall leave the further pursuit of this at the present, and only add that the same day that the *Earl of Shaftsbury* was committed to the Tower, there was a Warrant obtain'd of His Majesty to the Privy Seal, for the pardoning three *Oneals* that are known Traitors. Which as it intimates how much His Majesty is solicited by some ill men, so this ought to be recorded for his Honour, that he commanded the stopping of their Pardon as soon as he understood what they were.



A LETTER concerning the TRYAL at Oxford of
STEPHEN COLLEGE, August 17. 1681.

S I R,

THis is to Answer your Command in the best account I can gain of the Proceedings here against Mr. College. He was brought this Morning to his Tryal upon a Special Commission, and upon his Arraignment, he did at first Refuse to Plead; but upon Second Thoughts, and better Advice, he Pleaded Not Guilty. His suggestions were, That as a Free-man of London he ought not to be Tryed any where else for Treason: And he insisted further upon the Restoring some Writings to him that had been taken from him, without which he would not Plead.

Now for your better understanding of this Passage, some of his Friends obtained leave from the Judges (as I am informed) to go to Visit him, where it is said that one Aaron Smith was observed to put some Papers into his hand, which were presently seized and carried to the Attorney-General; and these were the Papers that he demanded back again. The Court told him, that what was fit for him to have should be delivered him, and so they gave him back one of them, which was a Note of his Witnesses Names. There was a Second, which they say was a Speech intended for him to make use of at his Tryal, and that was denied him as a Libellous Paper. There was a Third also, which was matter of Direction what to Plead, and how to manage his Defence: and this they told him was Equivalent to Counsel, which was not to be allowed in case of Treason, unless matter of Law appeared upon Pleading. but all this notwithstanding, the Court did so far Indulge the Prisoner in all warrantable Favours, that his Paper of Instructions was delivered him also, and only the Libellous Paper detained: And thereupon his two Friends, Mr. Starkey, and Mr. Aaron Smith being with him at the Delivery of these Papers, were both of them called upon and obliged to enter into Recognizance to appear when the Court should require it: they denying to answer the Court, being Interrogated about the Delivery of those Papers, insisting upon it, That no man was obliged to Confess any thing to his own Prejudice. Mr. College would needs persuade the Court that all the Protestants of England were concerned in the Consequence of his Case, and Mr. Smith they say spake some words reflecting upon the Dignity of the Court, which some would have had to be Recorded; but I do not hear that any further notice was taken thereof.

It was a long Tryal, and could not be otherwise, Mr. College having between Forty and Fifty Evidences there, which were heard at large, with all the Fairness and Patience imaginable. Two of the Witnesses were a Divine (as I take it) and a Drawer. About Three of the Clock in the Morning, August 18. after half an hours Consideration, the Jury brought him in Guilty, with a great Shout upon the Verdict: The Sentence being deferred till Seven the next Morning. The High Sheriff was so Candid and Generous, as upon hearing that one of the Jury had declared himself disaffected to the Prisoner, he caused him to be struck out. There were but Six Witnesses for the King, One Irish-man, and the other Five English.

This is all the Trouble you shall receive upon this Occasion from

S I R,

Your most Humble Servant, &c,

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AN ANSWER

To a PAPER, Entituled,

A Brief Account of the Designs of the PAPISTS against the Earl of Shaftsbury, occasioned by his Commitment, July 2. 1681.

I Will not pretend to enter into the matter of Fact, for which the Noble Peer stands Accused and Committed, but leave the merits of his Cause, and the disquisition of his Guilt or Innocence, together with the validity of the Evidence, to those Noble Persons who are to be his Judges; whose Honor, Wisdom and Integrity without doubt will not fail to do both him, and themselves Justice upon his Trial: and I think it had been no more than becomes all good Subjects, patiently to attend the issue of that affair; and not, as the Author of this Paper, who pretends a service and particular friendship to his Lordship, by Printing a lame Apology, to bring his Actions upon the stage, and expose them to a more curious Examination, than possibly they would otherwise have fallen under.

Nor can I imagine, to what purpose the Vindicator should endeavour to render his Lordships Fame and Interest so popular, as if the safety of the Nation, our Laws, Liberties and Religion, were to have the same fate and period with his Lordships breath; that he is to be esteemed the main pillar of the English Security; and that the happiness of the Nation is chained to his good or ill Destiny; unless he had a secret design to do his Lordship a mischief, by making him so infinitely popular, as thereby to become dangerous and suspected; since it has been an old observation, collected from the Histories of all places and ages, That few Subjects who have courted Popularity have been Innocent, and fewer Fortunate: and which is above all dispute, the sacred story informs us, that when *Absalom* made his warm Applications to the People, and thereby stole their hearts, it was the Prologue to an unnatural Rebellion against his Royal Father, and drew upon him the hard destiny of an untimely death, and a monument of Infamy which will last to all Eternity.

And indeed, the Vindicator is fallen upon very unhappy *mediums* to effect his Design; for certainly any mans Reputation must be ill rescued from pretended injuries, where the reparation is to be carved out, by Letters of Reprisal against the Government: and sure he must be very much lost for Topicks to make any person appear innocent, who is obliged to make use of such, as render his Majesty and the Government Criminal. And had he been master of second thoughts or consequences, he would certainly never have attempted to make his Lordships Reputation look white, by blackening his Sovereign, and leaving the Honor of his Lordship upon this issue, That he cannot be esteemed Innocent but the King must appear ingrateful and unjust; and which, as the Affairs of the Nation now stand, his affirming that this commitment is an effect of the Designs which the Papists have had against the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, is neither better nor worse, but an arraignment of the King and Council, as accessories

to the horrid Popish Plot; and by the most ridiculous contradiction, to bring the King and Government into a Conspiracy against themselves, that so the Earl of *Shaftsbury* may appear innocent.

Surely, If his Lordship be the person as he says, *page 1. The whole tenor and universal conduct of whose life have spoken him, not only a person of the greatest Abilities and Wisdom, but of the highest Loyalty to his Majesty, and warmest Zeal for his Service that any these three Kingdoms have produced in this age,* he will with great Indignation resent the Abuse put upon him by this forward Apologist, and his warm zeal for his Majesties Service cannot be so soon frozen, as to endure such warm reflections, to be, for his sake thrown upon his Prince, as can proceed from none but such Subjects as have sued out a perpetual divorce between themselves, and their Loyalty, and even the common decencies of good Breeding, since nothing worse than Ingratitude can be charged upon the meanest Subject, *Ingratum si dixeris*; and how much heavier is the scandal when 'tis levell'd at one of the greatest Monarchs in the Universe.

Nor is it with less advantage to his Lordship, that the unthinking Vindicator takes such pains to give the world an Inventory of his Lordships great Merits, and *That there is not a Nobleman or Gentleman within the Kings Dominions, to whose influence his Majesty doth more owe his peaceable and happy Restoration.* For besides, that by notoriety of Fact it is apparently false, and that no person can eclipse the glory of the Illustrious Duke of *Albemarle*, so unquestionably allowed the happy Instrument, under Providence, of that wondrous event. If the Vindicator had meant honestly and fairly to his Majesty, he ought to have acquainted the world, that no Nobleman or Gentleman within the Kings Dominions has drank larger draughts of Royal Bounty than his Lordship, that from an Estate of 3000 *l.* or thereabouts *per ann.* he is advanced to above treble the Annual Revenue, besides ready money; that from the condition of a private Gentleman, he has, by his Majesty, been raised to the honor of an Earldom, and a Peer of the Realm of *England*; that he was loaded with the honors of Privy Counsellor and Lord Chancellor of *England*, a place next in Honor and Power to the Throne: and sure these were as high Rewards as a Subject of the greatest merit can pretend to, unless he would ask the Kingdom also. And the envious concealment of these uncommon Favours, and marks of Royal Bounty, looks as if the Vindicator had some very evil intentions to his Lordships Fame, and to make him suspected of Ingratitude towards his Prince, rather than that the King should have been ingrateful to him, which all the world knows to the contrary.

But certainly the Apologist must be one of the most spiteful persons in the world to his Lordships Fame; for whoever pretends to vindicate the Reputation of any person, with what is evidently false, must be designing to defame it at the highest rate; for nothing but a deficiency of Truth, can be supposed to tempt any person to flie to Falshood, nor would any person make use of it, but with an intention to be detected: and it was either very malicious, or improper, to tell the world, *That the King can never forget the many great and memorable services which this Gentleman did him, when few had either Courage, Loyalty, or Prudence to render them useful to his Interest.* For besides the ingrateful reflection of Cowards, Fools and Traitors thrown upon the indefinite number of his Majesties Friends, what can this be, but to refresh the memories of the whole Nation with things much to the disadvantage of his Lordships Reputation, and he will have much to do to lay the Devil of Curiosity which he has hereby conjured up, or to persuade the world to believe, that when Sir *Anthony Ashley Cooper* was in the beginning of the late times in actual Hostility against the King, that during *Olivers* Usurpation, when his hand is to so many illegal and arbitrary Orders in the Council-Book, and the severest against the Royal Party, I say he will be a great Artist indeed, if he can persuade either the King, or his People to forget them, or to remember them as memorable Services: and no man can believe, but when the Apologist tells us, the King can never forget them, but that it is a more gentle way of reminding his Majesty of them, who having forgiven these memorable Services, might otherwise be ready to forget them too.

To the same effect we will suppose he takes another head of Reputation to recommend his Lordship to the world *from his successful administration of his Majesties Affairs, for many years together.* Just like the little Knave, who being chid at a Gentlemans Table for taking notice of a Stranger, who had a very extraordinary Nose, the next time he saw him he mended the matter, with saying, that Gentleman has no Nose at all. So

our



our Apologist mentions the successful administration of Affairs, as if there had been no nose at all on the face of them; as who should say, I do not tell you who it was that advised the breaking of the Triple-League; I say nothing about the shutting up of the Exchequer; not a word of *Delenda est Carthago*, at any rate *Delenda est Carthago*, that out of pure zeal to the Protestant Interest, and Religion, *Holland* must, like *Carthage*, be utterly destroyed; for thus it will happen when men write Apologies: it does but whet the edge of Curiosity, to be prying into things, which they observe are so industriously covered and concealed. *Et fugit ad salices, & se cupit ante videri.*

And what Apology can be made for the fine story of his Lordship withdrawing himself from the administration of Publick Affairs? since it is well known, that many of those great transactions which the world is now made believe were in order to the introducing Popery and subversion of the Protestant Interest at home and abroad, as the *Dutch War*, *French League*, shutting up the *Exchequer*, were acted while his Lordship sat at the Steerage, and did so successfully manage his Majesty's Affairs. And people will be apt to think the Apologist has done his Lordship no right, since it is obvious he must needs know what the general fame speak him; an Adviser of, and an Assistant to those Measures and Counsels, for which the Vindicator would have us believe his Lordship withdrew from the administration of Publick Affairs.

The Vindicator has been a great Traveller, and it may be derives an authority from thence by virtue of the Proverb, to impose upon us; or otherwise how comes he to know that the whole *Posse* of the *Ecclesiasticks* was mulctured up to defame him? and they must indeed, have a very implicit obedience who to sink and eclipse the Credit of this Peer, should make use of their Pulpits to that purpose, rather than to gain souls to God, or commend Jesus Christ to the Consciences of men. Truly this is a heavy charge against the whole Order of Ecclesiasticks, that they should Preach Blasphemy against the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; but the Apologist should have remembered; that in the same breath, he says the Clergy have no Honor to lose; and then he needed not to have laid any stress upon their endeavours: for what is the Moon the worse, for the barking of the Curs? And indeed it is very unfortunate for his Lordship, to have such a Champion for his Reputation, who has evidently forfeited all title to Credit or Esteem: he who values not his own Reputation being an ill Advocate for that of another. For I dare appeal to his Lordship for the falshood of this scandal, who knows very well, that more Ecclesiasticks in this Age are persons of Honor and quality, and it may be men of as great Learning than any former Ages have known; and if ever the Clergy of *England* deserved the Character, *Clerus Britannicus stupor mundi*, I think, and so do better Judges than my self, that the present English Clergy may pretend to it.

It has not been my fortune, or any of my acquaintance that I have enquired of, to hear any of the Clergy take their Texts about the Lord *Shaftsbury*; only I have heard of one, who in my Lord's own Country was very bold, but whether in the Pulpit or out of it I know not; and that my Lord, notwithstanding that, generously gave him a very good Benefice when it fell; whether true or false I do not aver: but if it be true, it seems my Lord and his Apologist differ in their sense, and that my Lord does not think speaking against him so unpardonable a sin as the Vindicator does.

I have nothing to say to his endeavouring to make his Lordship look white by bringing him out of Mrs. *Celiers* Meal-Tub; but I think the Apologist extremely to blame in vilifying the Evidence, and bestowing such language as would better become an Oyster-womans Vindication, than that of a Noble Peer. He positively affirms them to be suborned Villains, meer mercenary Rascals, beggarly Fellows, and in a word Irish-men and Papists. Now either he knows them, or he does not; if he knows them, it is more than his Lordship does; for page 4. he tells us, *It is with great amazement that we hear of a Peers being sent to the Tower for high Treason, without being allowed to have the Witnesses that swore against him, confronted with him, and examined ore tenus.* And if he does not know them, as it is evident he does not, it is apparent that he shoots at Rovers, and that these persons whom by guess he does so liberally defame, may be persons both of Quality and Reputation; and truly to sober and considering men, it will not much advance his Lordship's Innocence, to have it vindicated by a person who dare thus boldly calumniate at adventure; the Tongues or Pens of such daring men, being rarely esteemed any slander to the persons whom they design to blast, or any honor to the fame they endeavour to justify.

But

But that which is most surprizing, is, that a person who would persuade us he is so great an enemy to Popery, and to the Hellish Popish Plot, and that my Lord *Shaftsbury* stands committed only for his zeal against the Papists, should yet attempt his Lordships Vindication by such a method, as must of necessity ruine the Reputation of the popish Plot: And sure if the Vindicator has such an abhorrence for the Popish Plot, he would have found out some better expedient than to establish his Lordships Reputation upon the ruine of it; for if the Plea for his Lordships innocence will hold good for him, *That were his Lordship a person traiterously inclined, yet he is wiser than to communicate a Design of levying War for the Deposing or Destroying his Prince to such base and mercenary Rascals.* Why should it not hold good for the Popish Lords, who have often for their Defence made use of the same argument and suggestion? Allow this, and what will become of the Popish Plot? and if you disallow it, what will become of the Vindicators Plea, or the advantage his Lordships Innocence will receive by this intemperate Argument, which has more heat than light, to create belief?

The truth is, the Wisdom of the Nation in Parliament, the Judges and Sages of the Law, have ever looked upon this Apology not only as frivolous, but disserviceable to those who have made use of it; and that for this reason, That no person can commit Treason without Accomplices; and that it is to be supposed, they who have such wicked intentions and designs, must make use of Instruments proportionable to them: And who can be supposed so fit to undertake infamous and desperate Designs, as infamous and desperate Men? And further, that some of those who are said to be Evidence against his Lordship, were within these few days in an Esteem so different from what the Vindicator represents them, that it is the general Discourse of the Town that his Lordship was a zealous Advocate to obtain a Pardon for at least one of his supposed Accusers; of which people are apt, according to the liberty of their inclinations, to make various conjectures and constructions, not much to the sense of the Vindicator. And by the favour of the Vindicator, he cannot at this rate vilifie the Evidence of the Irish, as Irish; not only without a scandal upon a whole Nation of the Kings Subjects, but he must also endanger charging the guilt of Innocent Blood upon the whole English Nation; since so lately, *Oliver Plunket* the pretended Primate of *Ireland*, suffered the pains of death for high Treason, upon the Evidence of these, whom he is pleased to call Beggarly, Suborned, Mercenary Villains, Irish and Papists.

But the most ridiculous thing in the Vindication is his Postscript, dated from *Whitehal*, in a Letter to Mr. *Gibbs*, which plainly shews it to be a Forgery of the Apologist himself; for he tells Mr. *Gibbs*, *That the Earl of Shaftsbury was just then committed to the Tower, and Sir Tho. Player under Examination before the King and Council, and several Warrants out, &c.* Now if the Writer of this pretended Letter had been at *Whitehal*, he could have told Sir *Tho. Player* was not before the King and Council; and if he was not at *Whitehal*, as 'tis certain by this gross mistake, he was not, then the whole thing is a Forgery of his own, and I think that sort of practise will tend little to the Reputation of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, or to the discrediting the belief of a Presbyterian Plot: and those little arts which he says are used to promote this Popish Intrigue, being found to be his own, will very much confirm even the wavering and incredulous in the belief that there may be other persons who design against the King and Government, as well as the Papists.

If the sense of my Duty and these horrible Scandals of Subornation of Witnesses, Ingratitude, Injustice, and carrying on the Popish Plot, charged in this Vindication upon even the King himself, had not justly given the provocation, yet the injustice done to the Earl of *Shaftsbury* by this untoward Vindication, may in some measure justify this Paper. All I have to add, is, if the Earl of *Shaftsbury* be Innocent, I hope he will receive a better Vindication at his Trial than this Apologist has made for him, or otherwise he is like to be in *Misericordia Domini Regis*: and if he be Guilty, he that is an Abettor, Comforter, or Aider of a Traitor, makes himself one too. And for my particular, I joyn with the despised implicit obedient Ecclesiasticks in their Litany, From all Privy Conspiracy, Treason and Rebellion, whether of Papists or Presbyterians, *Good Lord deliver us.*



The Paper which was Seized in the E. of Shaftsbury's
Closet by Francis Gwin Esquire, One of the Clerks
of His Majesties Privy Council, and Read November
24. 1681. at the Old Baily, before His Majesties
Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer.

WE the Knights, &c. Finding to the grief
of our Hearts, the Popish Priests and
Jesuits with the Papists, and their Ad-
herents and Abettors have for several
years last past pursued a most pernicious and hellish Plot,
to root out the true Protestant Religion as a pestilent He-
rese, to take away the Life of our Gracious King, to sub-
vert our Laws and Liberties, and to set up Arbitrary
power and Popery.

And it being Notorious that they have been highly en-
couraged by the Countenance and Protection given and
procured for them by J. D. of Y. and by their Expectations
of his succeeding to the Crown, and that through crafty
Popish Councils his Designs have so far prevailed that he
hath created many and great Dependents upon him by his
bestowing Offices and Preferments both in Church and
State.

It appearing also to us, That by his Influence Merce-
nary Forces have been levied and kept on Foot for his se-
cret Designs contrary to our Laws, the Officers thereof
having been named and appointed by him, to the appa-
rent hazard of his Majesty's Person, our Religion and Go-
vernment, if the danger had not been timely foreseen by se-
veral Parliaments, and part of those Forces with great
difficulty, caused by them to be Disbanded at the King-
doms great Expence: And it being Evident, that notwith-
standing all the continual endeavours of the Parliament
to deliver his Majesty from the Councils, and out of the
Power of the said D. yet his Interest in the Ministry of
State and others have been so prevalent, That Parlia-
ments have been unreasonably Prologued, and Dissolved
when they have been in hot pursuit of the Popish Conspira-
cies, and ill Ministers of State their Assistants.

And that the said D. in order to reduce all into his own power hath procured the Garrisons, the Army and Ammunition, and all the power of the Seas and Souldery, and Lands belonging to these Three Kingdoms to be put into the hands of his Party and their Adherents, even in opposition to the Advice and Order of the last Parliament.

And as we considering with heavy hearts how greatly the Strength, Reputation and Treasure of the Kingdom both at Sea and Land is wasted and Consumed, and lost by the intricate expensive management of these wicked destructive Designs, and finding the same Councils after exemplary Justice upon some of the Conspirators, to be still pursued with the utmost devilish malice, and desire of Revenge; whereby his Majesty is in continual hazard of being Murdered to make way for the said D's Advancement to the Crown, and the Whole Kingdom in such case is destitute of all security of their Religion, Laws, Estates, and Liberty, sad experience in the Case, Queen Mary having proved the wisest Laws to be of little force to keep out Popery and Tyranny under a Popish Prince.

We have therefore endeavoured in a Parliamentary way by a Bill for the purpose to Bar and Exclude the said Duke from the Succession to the Crown, and to Banish him for ever out of these Kingdoms of England and Ireland. But the first Means of the King and Kingdoms Safety being utterly rejected, and we left almost in Despair of obtaining any real and effectual security, and knowing our selves to be intrusted to Advise and Act for the preservation of his Majesty and the Kingdom, and being persuaded in our Consciences that the dangers aforesaid are so eminent and pressing, that there ought to be no delay of the best means that are in our power to secure the Kingdom against them. We have thought fit to propose to all true Protestants an Union amongst themselves by solemn and sacred promise of mutual Defence and Assistance in the preservation of the true Protestant Religion, his Majesties Person and Royal State and our Laws, Liberties and Properties, and we hold it our bounden Duty to joyn our selves for the same intent in a Declaration of our United Affections and Resolutions in the form insuing.



I A. B. Do in the presence of God solemnly Promise, Vow, and Protest to maintain and defend to the utmost of my Power, with my Person and Estate, the true Protestant Religion against Popery and all Popish Superstition, Idolatry, or Innovation, and all those who do or shall endeavour to spread or advance it within this Kingdom.

I will also as far as in me lies maintain and defend His Majesties Royal Person and Estate; as also the power and priviledge of Parliaments, the lawful Rights and Liberties of the Subject, against all Incroachments and Usurpation of Arbitrary power whatsoever, and endeavour intirely to Disband all such mercenary Forces as, we have reason to believe, were raised to Advance it, and are still kept up in and about the City of **London**, to the great Amazement and Terror of all the good People of the Land.

Moreover **J. D. of B.** having publicly professed and owned the Popish Religion, and notoriously given Life and Birth to the Damnable and Hellish Plots of the Papists against His Majesties Person, the Protestant Religion, and the Government of this Kingdom. I will never consent that the said **J. D. of B.** or any other, who is or hath been a Papist, or any ways adher'd to the Papists in their wicked Designs be admitted to the Succession of the Crown of **England**. But by all lawful means and by force of Arms, if need so require, according to my Abilities, will oppose him, and endeavour to Subdue, Expell and Destroy him if he come into **England**, or the Dominions thereof; and seek by force to set up his pretended Title, and all such as shall Adhere unto him, or raise any War, Tumult, or Sedition for him, or by his Command, as publick Enemies of our Laws, Religion and Countrey,

To this end We and every one of us whose hands are here under-Written, do most willingly bind our selves and every one of us unto the other joyntly and severally, in the Bond of one firm and loyal Society or Association, and do promise and vow before God, That With our joynt and particular Forces We will oppose and pursue unto Destruction all such as upon any Title whatsoever shall oppose the Just and Righteous ends of this Association, and Maintain, Protect and Defend all such as shall enter into it in the just performance of the true intent and meaning of it. And lest this just and pious work should be any ways obstructed or hindered for want of Discipline and Conduct, or any evil minded persons under pretence of raising Forces

ces for the service of this Association, should attempt or commit Disorders, we will follow such Orders as we shall from time to time receive from this present Parliament, whilst it shall be sitting, or the Major part of the Members of both Houses subscribing this Association: When it shall be prorogued or dissolved, and obey such Officers as shall by them be set over us in the several Countreys, Cities, and Burroughs until the next meeting of this or another Parliament, and will then shew the same Obedience and Submission unto it, and those who shall be of it.

Neither will we for any respect of Persons or Causes, or for Fear, or Reward separate our selves from this Association, or fail in the Prosecution thereof during our Lives upon pain of being by the rest of us prosecuted, and suppressed as Perjur'd persons, and publick Enemies to God, the King, and our Native Countrey.

To which Pains and Punishments we do voluntarily submit our selves, and every one of us without benefit of any Colour or Pretence to excuse us.

In Witness of all which Premisses to be inviolably kept, we do to this present Writing put our Hands and Seals, and shall be most ready to accept and admit any others hereafter into this Society and Association.

LONDON:

Printed for Sam. Mearns, and Jo. Baker, 1661.

THE ¹⁵⁷
SPEECH
AND ^{8/6 m. 11}
CARRIAGE

OF ^{Colledge}
Stephen Colledge ^K

AT
OXFORD,

Before the CASTLE, on WED-
NESDAY AUGUST 31. 1681.

Taken exactly from his own Mouth at
the Place of Execution.

L O N D O N,
Printed for Thomas Basset at the George in Fleet-street, and John Fish
near the Golden Tun in the Strand. 1 6 8 1.

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THE
S P E E C H
A N D
C A R R I A G E
O F
Stephen Colledge, &c.

Mr. High-Sheriff.

MR. Colledge, It is desired for the satisfaction of the World, because you have profest your self a Protestant, that you would tell what Judgement you are of.

Colledge. Dear People, Dear Protestants, and Dear Countrey-men, I have been Accused and Convicted for Treason; the Laws adjudge me to this Death, and I come hither willingly to submit to it: I pray God forgive all those persons that had any hand in it. I do declare to you, whatever hath been said of me, I was never a Papist, or ever that way inclined; they have done me wrong, I was ever a Protestant, I was born a Protestant, I have lived so, and so by the Grace of God I will dye, of the Church of *England*, according to the best Reformation of the Church from all Idolatry, from all Superstition, or any thing that is contrary to the Gospel of our Blessed Lord and Saviour.

I do declare I was never in any Popish Service, Prayers or Devotions in my life, save one time about some 17 or 18 years ago, as near as I remember, I was out of a Curiosity one Afternoon at St. *James's* Chappel, the Queens Chappel, at St. *James's*; except that one time I never did hear any Popish Service, any thing of the Church of *Rome*, Mass or Prayers, or any thing else, Private or Publick. I know you expect that I should say something as to what I dye for: It hath been charged upon me, when I was apprehended and brought before the Council, some of the Council, the Secretary, and my Lord *Killingworth*, and Mr. *Seymour*, they told me there was Treason sworn against me: truly they surprized me when they said so.

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For of all things in the world I thought my self as free from that as any man. I asked them if any man living had the confidence to swear Treason against me? They said several, three or four as I remember: Then they told me, It was sworn against me, That I had a design to pull the King out of *white-hall*: and to serve him as his Father was served, or to that purpose; the Logger head his Father, or that kind of Language: I did deny it then, and do now deny it upon my death. I never was in any manner of Plot in my days, neither one way nor another, never knew any such persons, nor ever had such communication with any man hitherto: I know of no Plot in the world but the Popish Plot, and that every man may know as much as I: if I had had such a design as these men have sworn against me, to have seized his Majesty either at *London*, or this place at *Oxford*, I take God to witness, as I am a dying man, and upon the terms of my Salvation, I know not any one man upon the face of the Earth that would have stood by me, and how likely it was that I should do such a thing my self, let the whole world judge.

Dugdale swears, That I spoke Treason to him, Treasonable words in the Coffee-house, and in the Barbers shop by the *Angel*; even *He* could not pretend to see me any where else; but it is false and a very unlikely thing that I should speak Treason to him. I must confess I was in his company at the Coffee-house, and that Barbers shop before I went out of Town: but there could be no communication between us, for he was writing at one end of the room, and eating a piece of Bread, and I lighted a Pipe of Tobacco at the other end and took it, till Sir *Tho. Player* and Sir *Rob. Clayton* came to me, and we went to my Lord *Lovelace's* out of Town that night: So when they came, we took Horse, and went out of Town with the rest: For my part I can't sum up my Witnesses, I was under most strange circumstances as ever any man was; I was kept prisoner so close in the *Tower*, that I could have no conversation with any, though I was certain the Popish Lords had it every day there, but I could have none: I could not tell the Witnesses that were to swear against me: I could not tell what it was they swore against me, for I could have no Copy of the Indictment, nor no way possible to make any preparation to make my defence, as I ought to have done, and might have done by Law.

I had no liberty to do any thing, as I am a dying man. And as to what *Dugdale*, *Smith*, *Turbervill* and *Heines* swore against me, they did swear such Treason, that nothing but a mad man would ever have trusted any body with; and least of all to Papists, every one of them that had been concerned with Plots and Treasons among their own party: and under the greatest ties and obligations of damnation; and to be Sainted if they kept it secret, and to be damned if they did reveal it. If these men will not keep things private for their own party, how could I trust them? I take God to witness, and do freely acknowledge, I have fought my God with tears several times to inform me, if so be I had with any word transgressed at any time. I knew not of any part of what they swore against me, till such time as I heard it sworn against me at the Bar.

This is very hard Gentlemen, but this is the Truth: and there be a great many other strange Reports that I have heard since I have been a Prisoner: That I should be a means to convert the Countess of *Rocheſter*, by bringing one *Thompson* a Priest to her. Truly all that I was concerned in, was some 15 or 16 years ago. I lodged at Colonel *Vernon's*, that married the

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the Lady *Brooks*, the Family were Papists: The *Brookes* were Papists, and there was this *Thompson*, and I did suppose him a Priest, in the house, though I never saw him at Popish service or Worship, though I was there half a year; but coming afterwards to My Lord *Rochesters* about some business I had to do for him, and several other persons of Quality; he sent for me one Afternoon from the Parsonage in *Adderbury* to his house, and his Lady and he stood together: He sent to me and asked me if my Horse were at home, said he, I would have you carry this Letter to Mr. *Thompson*, if you are at leisure this Afternoon: My Lord I am at leisure to serve you, so I took a Letter from his hand and his Ladies too as I remember (he made an offer that way) Sealed with his own Seal, and I carried it to *Thompson* and delivered it to him, and he told me that he would wait upon my Lord, for it was for some Lands my Lord did offer to raise money for some occasion: this is the truth of that scandal.

It is said that I had a Priest several years in my house; viz. *Sergeant* that came over from *Holland* to discover: About some Ten years ago, that very same man came to me, but was a stranger to me, and he came to me by the name of Doctor *Smith* a Physician: and there was an Apothecary in the *Old-Bayly*, and a Linnen Draper within *Ludgate*, that came with him, they brought him thither and took a Chamber and lay about half a year, or three quarters at times, by the name of Doctor *Smith*, and as a Physician: this is the truth of that and no otherwise. This is the entertainment of *Sergeant*.

So the occasion of my coming to *Oxford* I do say was voluntary, the Parliament men last Parliament at *Westminster*, and several Lords dined together the day before they sat; the last Sessions of Parliament at *Westminster* they sent for me to the *Sun Tavern* behind the *Exchange*, and when I came, the Duke of *Monmouth* and several Lords were together, and I believe above 100 Parliament men of the Commons: The Duke of *Monmouth* called me to him and told me he had heard a good report of me, and that I was an honest man and one that may be trusted; and they did not know but their Enemies the Papists might have some design to serve them as they did in King *James's* time by Gun-powder, or any other way: And the Duke with several Lords and Commons did desire me to use my utmost skill in searching all places suspected by them, which I did perform: and from thence I had as I think the Popular name of the Protestant Joyner, because they had intrusted me before any man in *England* to do that Office.

This same *Heines*, one of them that Swore against me, had discovered to me and several others as to *Macknamarra* and his brother and this *Ivey*, who are now all of another stamp, that the Parliament was to be destroyed at *Oxford*, and that there was a design to murder my Lord *Shafts-bury*, by *Fitzgerald* and his party; and that they did endeavour to bring *Macknamarra* over to him, and said, then it would be well with him: and they would not be long before they had *Shaftsburies* life: and he made Depositions of this to Sir *George Treby*, as I heard afterwards, for I was not with him when it was Sworn. I wish the Commons of *England* as well as I wish my own heart; and I did not understand but when I served the Parliament, I served his Majesty too, and let them be miserable that make the difference between them, for my part I never did. I came to *Oxford* with my Lord *Howard*, whom I look upon to be a very honest worthy Gentlemen, My Lord *Clare*, My Lord *Paget* and my Lord *Hun-*

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tington, and this Captain Brown and Don Lewis were in my Company, and came along with us, as they were my Lord Howards friends, Brown I have known I believe two or three months; but Lewis I never saw before that day: They said they came with my Lord Howard. I take God to Witness, I never had one 6d. or any thing else to carry on any design; and if it were to save my life now, I cannot charge any man in the world with any design against the Government, as God is my Witness, or against his Majesty, or any other person. As for what Arms I had, and what Arms others had, they were for our own defence in case the Papists should make any attempt upon us by way of Massacre, or any Invasion or Rebellion, that we should be ready to defend our selves; God is my Witness, this is all I know: If this be a Plot; this I was in, but in no other, but never knew of any numbers or times appointed for meeting; but we have said one to another that the Papists had a design against the Protestants, when we did meet, as I was a man of general conversation; and in case they should rise we were ready, but then they should begin the attempt upon us: This was my business, and is the business of every good Subject that loves the Laws of his Country and his King. For England can never hope to be happy under those blood-thirsty men; whose Religion is blood and murder, which I do with all my soul, and did ever since I knew what Religion was, abhor and detest, viz. the Church of Rome as pernicious and destructive to humane Societies and all Government.

I beseech God that every man of you may unite together as Protestants against this common Foe. Gentlemen it is my sense, and I do in that believe I am as certainly murdered by the hands of the Papists as Sir Edm. Bury Godfrey himself was, though the thing is not seen: These Witnesses certainly are mercenary men, and I beseech God almighty to have mercy upon their Souls, and forgive them; and either by his judgments or mercies reclaim them, that they shed no more innocent blood: There is not a man of 'em that I know of that ever heard me say or do any bit of Treason in my life: This is (the first I may not say it is) but almost the 20th. Sham-plot that they have endeavoured to put upon the Nation, to delude the people and put off their own Damnable Plot. This is not the first, but I think the sixteenth or seventeenth. I pray God that my blood may be the last: I pray God defend every mans blood, and all Protestants in England from the hands of these bloody Papists, by whose means I die this Death; and if they shall go on in this nature, I hope the good God will open every mans eyes to see it before he feels it. And I beseech you if you have any love for your King, your Country, and the Protestants, unite together, if you are Protestants. I pray God those that deserve the name, let 'em be called how they will, either Dissenters or Church of England men, That they may unite together like men, like Christians, against the common Foe, who will spare neither the one side nor the other, but beat you one against another like two Pitchers; the last that stands they will certainly destroy if they can. This is my sense and God's my Witness, I speak my Conscience. I do not know Mr. Sheriff whether there be any thing else I have to say or no; we have a good God, and I beseech every man that hears me this day, (for we live in a sinful age, good people, and it behoves every one of you; it cannot belong before all that look upon me in this condition, must lie down in the Dust, and God knows must come into an eternal State either for mercy or for judgment) I beseech you in the name of
God



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God, he is a God of mercy and a God of Patience and long suffering, that you would break off your sins by repentance, and serve a good God who must be your friend at last, or else you are lost to Eternity.

O Lord, how ungrateful wretches are we, that have a God of such infinite mercy and goodness, that affords us our life, our health, and a thousand mercies every day; and we like ungrateful people, not deserving the name of men or Christians, live riotous lives in debauchery and swearing, in malice, and the Lord knows how many evils: I beseech God that I may be this day a means in the hand of God, to bring some of their Souls over to him: I beseech you remember what I say; indeed I do not know, I have been so strangely used since I have been a Prisoner, what to say: being brought from one affliction to another, that my body is worn out, and my memory and Intellects have failed me much to what they were: I can't remember what I have to say more, but that the Lord Jesus Christ would bless my Countrey, and preserve it from Popery, and in mercy bless his Majesty: Good God be merciful to him, make him an Instrument in thy hand to defend his Protestant Subjects; Lord in mercy defend him from his enemies: Good God bless this people, good Lord continue the Gospel of Jesus Christ, thy Gospel in its purity to us and our posterity, as long as the Sun and Moon endure. O Lord save all that call upon thee, be merciful to all thy servants, all thy people that put their trust in thee: Good Lord deliver them from the hand of their Enemies: Good God, let their lives and bodies and souls be all precious in thy sight: O merciful God, put a stop to these most wicked Conspiracies of thy enemies, and the nations enemies, the Papists. Let no more Protestant blood be shed but this of mine, I beseech thee, O my God. O Lord look upon me, O Lord bless me, O good God receive me into thy blessed presence, by Jesus Christ my alone Saviour and Redeemer, in whom alone I put my trust for Salvation: It is thee, O God, that I trust in, thou righteous Judge of Heaven and Earth: all Popery, all Pardons, all Popes and Priests, all Dispensations I disown, and will not go out of the world with a Lye in my mouth: From the sincerity of my heart I declare again, that what I have said to you is the very sentiments of my Soul, as God shall have mercy upon me, and to the best of my knowledge.

I desire the Prayers of you good people while I am here, and once more I beseech you to think upon Eternity every one of you that hear me this day. The Lord turn your Hearts and Souls if you have been wicked liars; if you do live wicked lives the Lord in mercy convert you, and shew you your danger: for I as little thought to come to this as any man that hears me this day; and I bless God, I have no more deserved it from the hands of men than the Child that sucks at his mothers Breast: I bless my God for it; and do say I have been a sinner against my God, and he hath learnt me Grace ever since I have been a Prisoner. I bless my God for a Prison, I bless my God for Afflictions, I bless my God that ever I was restrained, for I never knew my self till he had taken me out of the world. Therefore you that have your liberties, and time, and precious opportunities, be up and be doing for God and for your Souls, every one of you.

To his Son. Where is my dear Child?

Mr. Sheriff. I made one request to you, and you gave me an imperfect Answer: You said you were of the best Reformed Church in the world, the Church of *England* according to the best Reformation in the World: I desire you for the satisfaction of the world to declare what Church that is,

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is, whether Presbyterian, or Independent, or the Church of *England*, or what?

Colledge. Good Mr. Sheriff, for your satisfaction: For twenty years and above I was under the Presbyterian Ministry till his Majesties Restauration; then I was conformable to the Church of *England* when that was restored, and so continued till such time as I saw persecutions upon the dissenting people, and very undue things done in their Meeting-places; then I went among them to know what kind of people those were: and I do take God to witness, since that time I have used their meetings, viz. the Presbyterians, others very seldom, and the Church of *England*. I did hear Dr. Tillotson not above three weeks before I was taken: I heard the Church of *England* as frequently as I heard the Dissenters: and never had any prejudice, God is my witness, against either, but always heartily desired that they might unite, and be Lovers and Friends, and I had no prejudice against any man; and truly I am afraid that it is not for the Nations good that there should be such heart-burnings between them: That some of the Church of *England* will preach that the Presbyterians are worse than the Papists. God doth know that what I say, I speak freely from my heart, I have found many among them truly serving God, and so I have of all the rest that have come into my company; men without any manner of design but to serve God, serve his Majesty, and keep their Liberties and Properties; men that I am certain are not of vicious lives; I found no Damners or those kind of people among them, or at least few of them.

To his Son, Kissing him several times with great passion. Dear Child Farewell, the Lord have mercy upon thee. Good people, let me have your Prayers to God almighty to receive my Soul.

And then he Prayed: And as soon as he had done spake as followeth:

The Lord have mercy upon my Enemies, and I beseech you good people who ever you are, and the whole world that I have offended to forgive me, whom ever I have offended in word or deed, I aske every mans pardon, and I forgive the World withal my soul, all the injuries I have received, and I beseech God Almighty forgive those poor Wretches who have cast away their souls or at least endangered them to ruine this body of mine: I beseech God that they may have a sight of their sins, and that they may find mercy at his hands: Let my blood speak the Justice of my cause.

I have done: and God have mercy upon you all.

To Mr. Crosthwait. Pray Sir my service to Dr. Hall, and Dr. Reynall, and thank them for all their kindnesses to me; I thank you Sir for your kindness: The Lord bless you all. Mr. Sheriff, God be with you: God be with you all good people.

The Executioner Ketch desired his pardon. And he said I do forgive you. The Lord have mercy on my soul.



Advertisement.

The Arraignment, Tryal and Condemnation of Stephen Colledge, will be published the next week; Price 2 s. 6 d. Printed for Tho. Bassett, and John Fish.

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Mr. Smyth's Discovery

OF THE

Popish Sham-Plot

IN

IRELAND,

Contrived to Correspond with their

Sham-PLOT

IN

ENGLAND.

By which it appears, that it has been the joynt Design of the Papists in both Kingdoms, to make People believe their Real Plot to be a Sham-Plot, and their Sham-Plot a Real Plot.

Necessary for the Information of all His Majesties Protestant Subjects.

The Discourse that past between one Father St. Laurence and William Smyth, Gent. at the said Smyth's Chamber, on or about the 7th Day of July, 1681. in the Kings-Arms Marshalsea, in Dublin, VIZ,

AFTER many discourses between him and me, in which he seemed to be passionately concerned for my having been a prisoner so long (which I told him was nigh Four years both in *Waterford* and here,) he adding; said, he much lamented my misfortunes, by reason that my face promised that I was no ordinary person, and that there could be no greater torment in the World than for a generous Soul to be debarred of liberty, and pent up in a close, stincking and loathsome confinement. He went on, saying,

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ing, I would soon procure you as much Money as will set you at liberty and put you in a good equipage, if you will condescend to some things to be by me proposed; In answer whereunto, I said I should willingly embrace the offer, provided it was both legal and possible; and so bad him continue his discourse, who replied, you must First take an Oath of Secrecy, it being a matter of Weight and Consequence, and without which he durst not acquaint me with it. After a short pause, I imagined by his preceding discourse that it might be some grand Design he had to inform me of, whereupon seeing me at a stand, he then said, you seem to be scrupulous of what I endeavour for your enlargement; but be assured, if you will be rul'd by me, you are and shall be a happy Man; and so he drew out of his pocket a small Bible or Testament, and administered to me this following Oath, viz.

I Conjure you by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by his bitter death and passion, by the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the Blessed and Holy Saints and Angels, by the Holy Mother the Church, by this Sacred Scripture, and as you hope for Salvation, if you do not act what I shall by and by tell you, at least that you keep it concealed during life without any Equivocation, Dissimulation, or mental Reservation, so help you God and all his Holy Saints. Amen.

After this he said you cannot but be sensible that the Church of Rome is the only Catholick, Apostolick, and unfeigned Church, and the Pope, being God's Vicegerent on earth, hath power to pardon and forgive all sinners that are members of the said Church, be their sins never so great and heinous; I question not but you believe all this, and that there is not, nay cannot be any Salvation for any one but such as die in the Roman-Catholick faith, therefore consequently whoever believes any other than what is allowed by the said Church are not only Hereticks but damned to the pit of Hell, as being the just reward of their demerits; for as there is but one God so there is but one Church of which the Pope is Christ on earth. Now to swear any thing against any of those Hereticks for the Catholick good is to do God service, and that Oath being taken upon a Protestant Bible needs no scruple of conscience nor inward remorse, it being all one as to swear on an *Aesop's Fables*. Besides, what you swear in the behalf of the Catholics (especially in these times) though never so false, yet by a power from the Pope to every Priest in Orders is fully, clearly and absolutely pardoned and forgiven by their absolution, after Confession to any such Priest. Now what I would have you to do, and whereby you shall obtain your liberty, is as followeth. *In primis*, you must swear that several Heretical Ministers, viz. One Parson Jack and Dr. Harrison, since your being in Prison here in Dublin, came to you and offered to pay your debts, and support you with Money to carry on your designs, if you would make Affidavit as follows, and that they brought it to you in writing, and caused you to copy it out, and took the original along with them (*The words*) That there was a Popish Plot, and that they desired you to swear that some Priests and others (naming any one that you know) told you that the Duke of York was so far concerned in the Plot as that he sided with the Pope and French King, to introduce the French to invade the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, and to put the King to Death, and to murder all Protestants in his Majesties Dominions, and to bring in the Popish Religion; and that they, the said Hereticks, should farther require you to say, that you have divers times heard Papists declare that they would bring it about to be a Presbyterian Plot, and so stubborn Witnesses against the Earl of Shaftsbury first, and then against the Duke Monmouth and divers other Protestants, and bring their Heads to the Block. He farther said, that the King would easily believe this Information, by reason he would gladly have any occasion to destroy them, as being the People that murdered his Father. Also he said, you must swear that the said Ministers, viz. Jack and Dr. Harris, or Harrison, called his Majesty Papist, that he designed the Destruction of his Subjects, and to establish the Popish Religion in his Dominions, and that they plainly perceived his intention was to bring



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bring his said Subjects under a Tyrannical Government, and that they and the rest of their Brethren intended e're this time to have had him (meaning the King) in their power, and to have disposed of him at their pleasure, nay to have made him shorter by the head, if he had not condescended to all their designs; but failing in their designs were resolved to spend their lives and fortunes to make it out a Popish Plot, by which (said the above Father) we will make the world believe there was no Popish Plot but a Presbyterian Plot, and they will be utterly confounded, and we cleared, and all Presbyterians and other like Dissenters, be accused not only of the said Plot, but be reputed guilty of all the Blood that hath been spilt. If you will undertake this, you need not doubt but that you shall have the Prayers of the Catholick Church to prosper you; and besides other Witnesses shall be procured to second this your Information without any show or colour of suspicion, if by Gold and Silver they may be obtained.

Further, said he, the Catholick Lords in the Tower have already given large sums of Money, to stubborn Witnesses against the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; forty will appear against him, and see how it is likely to go with him; and you will be assisted beyond expectation; for we are all resolved to make it a Presbyterian Plot; and it is as easie for you to carry on this business, as it is for you to say the *Pater-Noster*. So I told him I did not know the above Parson *Jack* or Dr. *Harris*, or *Harrison*. Then quoth he, you must write to them, and in your Letters say, that you have been a leud and wicked Sinner, and that you have been a long time out of the way, and now, God touching you with an inward Remorse of Conscience, you desire them to come to you for Christ Jesus sake, to administer some Spiritual comfort to you, and you'll be sure to have them come to you, they being the notedst of their Function, where they are. And after they have been with you, and been seen with you by others in this House, it is enough for this business, and will turn to the ruin of themselves, and many thousands of them, whose Blood I hope to live to see spilt by the hands of the Catholicks; and I am certain, in three years time, things will be so effectually done, that there will not be a Protestant living in *England* or *Ireland*. After you have made this Affidavit to the King and Council, there shall be a large allowance, during your Life, given you; for the Pope, Jesuits, and our Clergy will contribute largely to any one that will prove so faithful, as to prosecute any thing in the like kind; and for your part, you will meet with no Opposition, but be credited, you being an *English-man*, and none in *England* knowing you to be a Catholick, wick you must always deny, and you will be dispensed with for your so doing. Moreover he would now take his leave, and leave me to consider of it, and that he expected I would give him an absolute answer the next morning, but I desired seven days time, which with much ado he consented to, putting me in mind, for my Souls sake, not to reveal it, if I would not do it; but said he, if you will do it at the seven days end, after you have confessed and received the Holy Sacrament of Christ, to be true and just in this affair, you shall know from me more at large, and be at liberty, and have Money and Cloaths like a Gentleman: so he made a short *extempore* Prayer, exhorting me to a true performance, adding, how dangerous it would be for me to prove false, and so went away. But coming at the seven days end, I told him my Conscience could not do it: Well, said he, (after a deep sigh) you are damned to Eternity if you disclose it (which indeed I promised not to do) then he told me that they must get some other, for they had enough to do it at their command, and taking his leave, he bad me to send to him for any thing I wanted, and I should have it freely. I do acknowledge all this to be an unfeigned truth, and that I never saw or heard from the said *Jack* or Dr. *Harris*, alias *Harrison*, all my life long, but when I had spoken to one of my Fellow Prisoners, of this business, one Captain *Page* being told of it, came to me, desiring this Relation: But I never saw them; yet it is true, I cannot be positive in the day of the Month, but God knows it is exact, as near as I can call to mind: And I declare to the World, there is nothing causes me to do this but a good Conscience, and to make known the obscure and

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and Villainous Crimes of the Papists. And for the Testimony of the Truth and Satisfaction of the World, I hereunto set my hand and Seal, this 14th day of September, Anno Dom. 1681.

William Smyth.

Francis Cook, George Harrison,
Daniel Blackmore, John Page, } Witnesses.

Elizabeth, the Wife of John Welton, Cordwainer, brought the above-named Father St. Laurence to me.

This Plot was contrived in the Kings-Arms Prison, in Dublin, by Father St. Laurence, an Irish Secular Priest, and one William Smyth, an English-man, but a Roman Catholick, then Prisoner there, about the Month of July, 1681.

The Lord Primate and Council have this Information before them, and have examined the Priest, and committed him to safe Custody, the 17th of September, 1681.



FINIS.

L O N D O N, Printed for R. Baldwin, 1681.

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TWO
PRESENTMENTS
OF THE
GRAND JURY
IN
BRISTOL,

K
AT THE
General Quarter-Sessions
OF THE
PEACE

Holden there in *October*, 1681.

LONDON,
Printed in the Year MDCLXXXI.



To the Right Worshipful, *Thomas Earle*, Esq; MAJOR; and to the Worshipful Court of Aldermen, His Majesties Justices of the Peace for this Ctiy of *Bristol*, and County of the same City, now Assembled in the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, begun the 4th day of *October*, in the three and thirtieth year of His Majesties Reign, *An. Dom.* 1681. and by Adjournments continued to this present 19th. day of the same.

The Humble Presentment of the Grand Inquest.

WE, the *Grand Jurors* for the Body of this City, and County of the same City, being by the Sacred Obligation of an Oath Administred to us at our first entrance into this Service and Trust, and also by that Suitable and most Excellent Charge given Us pursuant thereunto, Engaged to Enquire for Our Sovereign Lord the King, for the Body of the said County, in Discharge of the said Obligation do Present as followeth.

The Excellency and Necessity of Laws and Government are more then insinuated unto Us by the Early Provision made for them, even in the Infancy of the World, and first Original of things; and also by the special Care and Constant Endéavours that have been ever since used for keeping the same Sacred and Inviolable, and for delivering of it so, down to Posterity through all Generations unto these days.

The unspeakable Miseries, Mischiefs and Dangers which inevitably follow on the want hereof, we need not have recourse to former times to relate; the Present Age having felt effectually the smart thereof, and many of our selves cannot but remember.

On the other hand, the great Benefit, Satisfaction, and Comfort, which are restored when the Government is returned to its Antient Constitution, as it was by the miraculous Restoration of his Sacred Majesty to his Throne and Dignity; and the Blessed Effects thereof which we have enjoyed for above twenty years last past; cannot be of less weight than to perswade all (whom their own Wills and Interests have not hardned into Obstinacy) to the Highest and best Esteem of our present Governments, and to exert their utmost endeavour towards the Countenance and Support thereof.

It is heartily to be wished that all men would be of such Good Principles, and Ingenuous Dispositions as to live contentedly and Obediently under the best Government, of the best of Princes; and in the enjoyment of the best of Priviledges, the Protestant Religion, Liberty, Property and Peace can afford us. But Experience teaches us that thô it may be desired, yet it can never be expected; whilst Interest leads men the contrary way, whilst Disobedience is so interwoven with some mens Creeds, and whilst Rebellion doth pass for a Profitable Sin.

This Year hath been a Year wherein the face of Publick Affairs have appeared in great variety; it hath been a year of Great Expectation, of Great Discoveries, Great Endeavours, and Great Disappointments. Providence hath seemed to be involved in a Cloud, and to discover it self only by its Chequer Workings; notwithstanding all which being now Happily arrived at the End thereof, and having this Opportunity put into our hands, we cannot

cannot but with all Humility and Thankfulness of Heart, acknowledge the Infinite Goodness and Mercy of Almighty God exercised towards us in the manifold mercies we still enjoy ; in the Gracious Continuation of Health in our Dwellings and Peace within our borders ; when most part of our Neighbour Nations are imbroiled in Wars, and the dismal consequences thereof. For preserving the Kings Majesty in his happy Reign over us, notwithstanding all the wicked Machinations of the sons of Violence, whereby they have Diligently sought to Murder, or Depose him ; and those, whether our Open and Declared Enemies, of the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, or other Seditious and Ungrateful men, who under pretence of Zeal, Religion, and Loyalty, put themselves in a Better Condition to perpetrate their Wicked Designs ; who tho' from Differing Interests, and unto Differing Ends, yet concur with the former in this Third thing ; The Ruin of Monarchy, and the Subversion of the Government. But the hand of Justice hath Begun to find them out, and hath Distributed to some of them the Just Reward of their Treasonable and Wicked Enterprizes. So that there is Good Hopes that Vengeance will not suffer such Murderers to escape, and that such Blood-thirsty and Deceitful men shall not live out half their Days.

Also we return our True and Unfeigned Thanks to our Sovereign Lord the King for all those Unspeakable Benefits which from the Throne of his Majesty are Freely dispensed for the Advantage of his People, for his great Wisdom in Foreseeing approaching Dangers, and taking timely care to Prevent them from falling on his Subjects. And for all those frequent instances of his Grace and Goodness towards this City ; and more especially for his Gracious Condescension in his last most Gracious Declaration, to give the meanest of his Subjects an account of some of the Greatest of his Actions, wherein amongst many other things (of his Royal Bounty promised) he is pleased to insert his Special Care of the Protestant Religion as by Law established ; his Intentions of Governing by Frequent Parliaments, and his Resolutions that he will never suffer his People to be Ruin'd by Arbitrary Power, either of Himself or their Fellow-Subjects.

In the next place we Present our Hearty Thanks to the Worlhipful Sir *Richard Hart*, late Mayor of this City, for the Several and Singular instances of his Extraordinary Readiness and Care in Serving this City in those Emergent Occasions which happened in the year of his Majoralty ; In the beginning whereof things appeared with a Sad and Dismal Aspect, for that the Factious Party in this City being grown to a Head, knew no Bounds to their own Mischievous Designs : First they Branded the Magistrates and Ministers, and other his Majesties best Subjects with the Odious Name of Papists ; then they procured several Aldermen to be Seized on and Imprisoned. The then late Sheriffs to be taken into Custody, our Ministers, to be several of them severely Threatned and one (with whom they began) to be severely Handled, to be under a long Confinement, and exposed to their Malitious Slanders by Libellers and Pamphleteers even of their own Procuring, and all this at great Distance from their Own Homes, to the vast Expence of their Estates and manifest Hazard of their Lives. For Accomplishing whereof, they got themselves admitted Members of such Clubs in *London*, as made them fitter for Acting this, and what they had farther Projected. And then they proceeded publickly to Threaten utter Ruin to several other Aldermen ; many Members of Common-Council, and other substantial Inhabitants of this City to the number of several Scores at once, under the Notion of Pulling down the Artillery ; and no less then utter Undoing to a whole *Grand Jury* for Declaring their Opinion in the matter of Petitioning.

They go on (by their Old refuge of Lyes) to render the Interest of this City very Contemptible in the Face of the Nation, openly Declaring at *Westminster*, before the Members of the Honourable House of Commons, that our Mayor was there a Factor for the Abhorers of *Bristol*, and that Himself was one of them, and did publickly Declare before the Commons of *England* that it was a Crime in *Bristol* in the year 1679 to Acknowledge that there was any Popish Plot. All things seeming to lye at the mer-



cy of their false Tongues, and to be Obnoxious to the Prosecution of their unreasonable Anger.

It was now Crime enough to be declared Loyal, and almost Capital to contradict *fanaticism*, for to that Confidence were they grown, That these Words [*You shall answer this before the House of Commons*] were as confidently spoken by the most Inconsiderable of them to those that were not of their Judgment on very Trivial Occasions as a Man in Authority may say to a Thief [*You shall be sent to Prison*] or to a Drunkard [*You shall be set by the Heels.*] Thus intending to carry all before them; to what further Heights they would have proceeded, neither themselves nor any other could know, had not Deliverance arisen in such a way as they never thought of, except it was to to damn it as Impossible.

This was the time wherein our said then Mr. Mayor was pleas'd to (the manifest hazard of Himself, his Credit and Estate,) to interpose and assert the Right and Interest of this City, and with great Care and Industry did bring off the Cause thereof very much to its Reputation and Advantage; for which, and for his Readiness to do the like on all other Occasions, and for the whole Management of Publick Affairs during his year of Mayoralty, we present him with our Hearty Thanks.

We likewise present our Hearty Thanks to the Worshipful Court of Aldermen for their readiness to Stand by, and Encourage, and Assist our said Mayor in all those things that tended to the Publick Good: For that by your Joynt Endeavours herein the Credit and Reputation of this City is publicly retrieved, so that his Sacred Majesty hath been graciously pleas'd to conceive Better and more Friendly thoughts of us, and we hope for the future will find no cause to esteem us otherwise than as one of his Loyal Cities.

The little Experience which we have had within the space of one year last past hath let the World see, That when men of ill Principles set their Ambitious eyes upon the Government. Their restless Endeavours will stick at nothing which they think may conduce to the bringing it into their Hands; and that those who think themselves too good to be Governed by Law, think all others but good enough to Receive Law from them. But Blessed be God we now see the Crest of the Faction fairly fallen, the Countenance of its Abettors Dejected, and their Actions receive publick Discouragement so that the great Expectation they had of fingering once more the Management of the Government, being wholly for this time Disappointed: We do heartily wish they would now sit down contentedly under the Government as it is already Established, as it becomes Good Christians and Dutiful Subjects: but if not, if they will still persist to trouble the Waters for their own more profitable Fishing—— We all know the Law is made for the Lawless and Disobedient, and the Sword of Justice is intrusted in the hands of the Ministers of Justice for the Chastising of evil Manners, and for the punishment of evil Doers, as well as for the encouragement of them that do well: and therefore if the Laws Enacted are in force, and if Laws in force were intended for the Good of the People, by whom, and for whom they were made; we hope and expect that we shall never have cause to complain of our Magistrates for denying to us the Benefit of those Laws in not applying them to the ends of our Advantage, for which they were at first so designed, and afterwards committed to their Administration.

We should not have said so much on this particular had it been the Condition of this Place alone: but the true *Vox Patriæ*, in all the Loyal Addresses lately presented to the Kings Majesty, agree that the cause of all the troubles we have been sensible of, or may now fear, hath been occasioned by those amongst us, who by Dissenting from, declare themselves Enemies to the Government as it is now Established, and that the only way to preserve Peace is to bring the Actions of all men to be conformable to those wholsom

Laws, by which all good men endeavour to regulate their Lives; and against the Severities and Execution whereof, none but the Guilty and Self-condemned Criminals Storm and Revile.

We do therefore Recommend it to your Worships, as a matter most worthy your utmost care, The Observation and Preservation of the good Laws of this Kingdom, in Reference both to Ecclesiastical and Civil Concernments; That you by all means Discourage all manner of Prophaness and Debauchery; That you continue to be Constant and Vigorous Asserters of the Protestant Religion according to the Laws of this Kingdom now established, the true Profession whereof is an Antidote against the numerous evils we lye under, and the Causes of what we farther fear; and a Thorough United Conformity whereunto would be an Invincible Bulwark against the wicked Machinations of all our Enemies: And that you would be pleased always to endeavour the Preservation of the Peace of this City by all those means the Law hath prescribed, and Experience hath taught are necessary to be used.

Many things have been presented to this Court, and now lye before your Worships by former *Grand-Juries*; particularly those of *Easter* and *Midsomer*-Sessions last, which we Recommend to your Worships care, as worthy to be considered of in order to their Amendment: Many things also have been Presented by the Constables of the severall Wards in this Quarter-Sessions: And what other things have further come to our Knowledge, we have Ennumerated in a Paper hereunto annexed; To which we humbly refer the Court; and conclude with Our Hearty Prayers that God would Bless all your Worships Endeavours for the rendring of this City an United and a Flourishing City: That God will bless this Kingdom with the great Blessings of Prosperity and Peace, and all his Majesties Subjects with the Blessed Effects thereof. And chiefly, that God would bless the Kings most Excellent Majesty with Health, Length of Days, Victory, Riches and Honour: That he may live to see the Fruit of all his extraordinary Care, and Wonderful Wisdom, in Swaying the Scepter of these Kingdoms, returned to him in Love and Loyalty from all his Subjects. That those that Rise up against Him may be as the Dust before the Wind: That all his Enemies may be cloathed with Perpetual Confusion, and that upon his Sacred Head and the Head of his Royal Posterity, the Crown may for ever Flourish.



Another

ANOTHER
PRESENTMENT
OF THE
Same Grand-Jury
AT ANOTHER
ADJOURNMENT
OF THE
COURT,

Viz.

The Twenty fourth day of *October*, 1681.

*To the Right Worshipful, Thomas Earle, Esq; Mayor
of this City, &c.*

The Humble Presentment of the Grand Inquest.

WE, The *Grand Jurors* for the Body of this City and County, &c.—
Having drawn up our former Presentment, with intention to
have given it into the Court on a former Adjournment; since which
time some New Matter being come to our Knowledge, which we
cannot without apparent Violation of our Trust, neglect to bring
before your Worships, do make bold farther to Present.

And we do therefore Present, That the Court of *Oyer and Terminer*, and General
Goal-delivery held for this City and County, being Lawfully called upon the eighteenth
day of this instant, *October*; The Wilful Departure of Sir *Robert Atkins*, our Recorder,
from the said Court, and thereby annihilating the same (his Presence being essenti-
al to the Constitution thereof,) after the *Grand Jury* were Sworn, the Justices on
the Bench, the appearance of Prosecutors and Witnesses in several Notorious Murders
and

and Felonies attending, and the Bills of Indictment against some of them, (*viz.* One against *Nicholas Butler* for Felony and Burglary, another against *Francis Warden* for Felony and Burglary, and another against *Elizabeth Windgett*, for Murdering her Bastard Child,) being by the said *Grand-Jury* found, and ready to be delivered into Court: The Sheriffs ready attending with their Goal, and the Prisoners at the Bar waiting their Deliverance, is a most Unpresidented denial of Justice, and a most Unwarrantable and Arbitrary Proceeding. In comparison whereof, the so much complained of Discharge of a *Grand-Jury* in *Middlesex*, some time since, before their usual time of being Discharged (there being only a possibility the Bills might be preferred to them: And the Court continued still to be a Court, and to do Justice without them) is not so much as to be mentioned or thought of: This necessarily tending to the Impunity of Notorious Offenders, besides other Mischiefs; as the Prosecutors and Witnesses being Discharged of their Recognizances, by the Discontinuance of the Court; The Offenders continued in Gaol without Prosecution; His Majesties Gracious Charter to this City, by which the said Court is Granted, beyond expression, Affronted; The Mayor and Aldermen, his Majesties Justices of the Peace, openly Contemned; The Honour and Justice of this City greatly Disparaged; and his own Unfaithful Execution of his Office, as Notoriously Betrayed and made Publick.

And it is our Opinion that his endeavouring to avoid the Swearing of *Sir Richard Hart*, an Alderman, is not only an Aggravation of this Offence, but another denial of discharging his Duty: For he, the said *Sir Richard Hart*, being by the said *Sir Robert Atkins* himself, together with the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, *Nemine Contradicente*, Legally and Duly Elected, the Swearing of him became a Duty Executive in the Mayor and Recorder, the Arbitrary part of it being determined by the Election: For should it be in the Power of the Mayor, or Recorder, or both, to refuse Swearing an Alderman duly Elected, the very Constitution of Aldermen, on which the Justice of this City doth principally depend, as it is prescribed in our Charter, would necessarily be Destroyed; and the whole Power of making Aldermen be virtually devolved into the Mayor and Recorder alone.

Wherefore we make it our humble Request, that either by Complaint to the Kings most Sacred Majesty, or by Displacing the said *Sir Robert Atkins*, or by such other Methods of Proceedings, as to your Worships shall seem most Fitting and Effectual, we may be Redressed for this present Grievance, and be secured for the Future against such Failure of Justice, and Arbitrary Proceedings within this City.

God Save the King.

*James Millerd.
John Hollister.
Nicholas Standfast.
Joseph Bullock.
Samuel Rogers.
Jasper Caus.
Francis Fisher.
Scarborow Chapman.*



*John Mathew.
William Jones.
Thomas Davidg.
Francis Ballard.
John Bachellor.
John Estwick.
John England.*

F I N I S.

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THE
GRAND JURIES ADDRESS and PRESENTMENTS
TO THE
MAYOR and Aldermen of the CITY of BRISTOL, &c.

Com. Civit.
BRISTOL.

To the Right Worshipful Sir *RICHARD HART* Knight,
MAYOR of the said CITY, and the Right Worshipful
and Worshipful the Aldermen of the same, his Majesties
Justices of the Peace, of, and for this CITY, and the County
of the same, now Assembled in their General Quarter Ses-
sions of the Peace, begun and held the 12th Day of April
instant, and by several Adjournments continued to this
26th Day of the same Month, Anno Dom. 1681.

WE the Grand Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King, and for the Body of the County of the said City, as becomes good Christians, do publickly and solemnly acknowledge and profess our Zeal for the true Reformed Religion, as the same is by Law establish'd in the Church of England, as becomes Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, We take this opportunity to repeat and testify our Allegiance and bounden Duty to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, acknowledging with all possible gratitude the great happiness and tranquillity, that (since his most happy Restauration) all his good Subjects have been blest with under his most gracious Reign and Government; and as becomes good Citizens, We render our unfeigned thanks to the Right Worshipful Master Mayor for his singular Prudence and Integrity in his administration (as Chief Magistrate) of the Government and Affairs of this City, according to the Duty of his Office; and especially we must not omit to perpetuate and transmit to Posterity (amongst the Records of this Court) the memory of those eminent and good offices done by Himself, and such of the Worshipful Aldermen and worthy Citizens of this City as have joyned with Him in his and their hearty and active endeavours to secure and preserve the Honour, Welfare and good Government of this City, with our Franchises and Priviledges from being invaded or trodden down by Ambitious, Factious, and unreasonable Men, some of whom by means of extraordinary Favours conferred on them by this City, have had the happiness to be advanced into his Majesties Royal grace and favour, and have been by Him honoured with dignity, and preferred unto Places of considerable Trust and Profit; howsoever by them deserved or requited. As to what chiefly relates to our present duty; forasmuch as the Religion established and profest in our Church hath the Highest obligations to Loyalty and Obedience, and is the firmest Ligature of all Humane Societies, and unless that be secured and defended, we cannot reasonably promise our selves the Blessing either of Peace or Trade (both which particulars the Right Worshipful Master Mayor at the close of the charge given us, was pleased in especial manner to commend to our Consideration) we thought it our duty to imploy the greatest part of the time allotted us for this present service, about enquiring into the true Causes of the decay of the first of these (namely Religion) and with humble submission to propose to this Court the ways and means to vindicate and restore it to its former purity and beauty amongst us, that so the two other (*viz.*) Peace and Trade, which are so mainly influenced by the former, may be Restored and Increased also.

And upon such enquiry, we find it too evident and apparent, and in pursuance of our oaths and duty we present, that those who have abandoned their Parish-Churches, and Refusing to resort thither, are become Frequenters of unlawful Conventicles, and some others, who (though they have not perhaps, for fear of the Penalties of the Laws, or for other respects, altogether forsaken their Parish-Churches) are become notable Encouragers and Countenancers of Conventicles, do give the greatest wound to our Religion, and administer the greatest scandal to the true Professors thereof, and are the principal Authors of all the great disorders and breaches of his Majesties peace, distur-

bances of the Government of this City, Tumults, Riots, and other factious, seditious, and disloyal practices that have happened amongst us, whereby, and by the dangerous and pernicious Principles and Doctrines, as are taught at such Conventicles, and are daily spread abroad within this City, by such as are inspired and actuated by Fanatick zeal and democratick Fury, the very Foundation of our establishments, both in Church and State are endeavoured to be removed, and the minds not only of such as are Inhabitants here, but of such also as being strangers would otherwise resort hither for the sake of Commerce and Traffique, are quite taken off from their Trade and Business, and are possess'd many of them with doubts and fears, others with hopes of great Alterations, if not a total subversion of the Monarchy and Government, and too much of that time, which would be better employed by some in their Callings, is spent in debating of State-matters, and in hearing and reading News; which, though oftentimes it proves false, yet is very glibly swallowed by the Credulous Vulgar, who commonly delight to be entertained with fables and falsehoods, especially such as reflect on his Majesty, his Affairs or Government, which we present as being of great detriment and hindrance to our Trade, as well as destructive of his Majesties peace, and tending to the Impoverishment of the City.

And therefore we further present the tolerating of, or connivance at such unlawful Conventicles, to be utterly inconsistent with the honour and safety of the Church, and the interest of the Religion by Law established, His Majesties peace, and the good Government and Trade of this City; and do humbly desire that the Laws and Statutes in force against such like Conventicles, as well as against Popish Recusants, if any be within this City, may be put in speedy and effectual Execution, in order to their being suppressed and convicted: and that such as frequent such Conventicles, especially the Preachers, may be proceeded against, and punished as the Law directs, the rather for that they have been so often complained of by several former Grand Juries, at several former Sessions, in the Mayoralty of former Mayors, by presentments of the like nature, which have proved so fruitless, that were it not that the Conscience of our Oaths and Duties did prevail upon us above all other discouragements, we should have forborn these Presentments at this time.

We present that all such are guilty of the breach of their Oaths of Burgesses, who knowing of any unlawful Assemblies, (whether under pretence of Religious Worship, or otherwise) as have been, are, or shall be within this City, contrary to the Laws, do not give notice thereof to Master Mayor for the time being, or such other Person or Persons, as by the Tenor of the said Oath they are directed.

Item, We Present, that Sir John Knight, Kt. one of the Aldermen of this City, who according to the Duty of his Office, ought to be Aiding and assisting to Mr. Mayor for the time being, in the execution of his Mayoralty, did on the Eleventh day of February last past in a furious and menacing manner Affront and Assault the Right Worshipful Mr. Mayor, on the publique Toulzey whilst he was in the Execution of his Office of Mayor, and had the Sword of Justice before him;

He the said Sir *John Knight* shaking a Cane he then held in his hand at the said Mr. Mayor, and calling him base fellow, and giving him the Lye, in the presence of diverse persons of Quality, and others; in contempt of our Sovereign Lord the King, to the dishonour of this City, and the Government thereof.

We Present the said Sir *John Knight*, for his publick Stigmatizing and Branding all such of His Majesties Loyal Subjects, as gave their Votes at the last Election of Parliament, men within this City, for Mr. Mayor and Mr. *Tho. Earle*, Members to serve for this City in the Last Parliament, with diverse reproachful, odious, and Ignominious Names and Characters, especially of Papists, Popish dogs, Jesuits, and Popish Devils.

Item, We Present Sir *Robert Atkins* Knight of the Bath, and Recorder, and one of the Aldermen of this City, and the said Sir *John Knight*, *John Lawford* another Alderman of the same City; *Henry Harret*, *Henry Gleeson* Senior, *William Downing*, *Samuel*, *Stephen Watts*, *John Hine* and *Humphry Cresly* Members of the Common Council of the same City; and *Charles Phummer* Miner, a Citizen and Free Burgess of the same City, for that they in and by a certain Writing under the Title of a Petition, by them Subscribed and Published within this City, directed to the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Commons in Parliament Assembled; did falsely, maliciously, and scandalously cause to be Inserted, diverse notorious and scandalous Untruths and Falshoods, tending to the Dishonour and the Reproach of the good Government of this City, of Mr. Mayor, and the present Sheriffs of the same: and diverse other persons of Quality and Loyalty; particularly, those of the Artillery within the said City, and to the stirring up of causless heats, Animosities, and breaches of His Majesties Peace amongst His Majesties Subjects within this City, and elsewhere; and We humbly submit it to the Consideration of this Court, whether the said Sir *Robert Atkins* his continual Non-Residence amongst us, and his deserting the Service of this City, in his not Advising and Assisting Mr. Mayor, in matters of great Importance to this City, be not a sufficient cause for removing him from his place of Recorder of the said City.

We Present *John Roe*, to be a common sower of Discord and strife amongst His Majesties Subjects within this City, one of the chief Authors of all those sad Divisions that have lately risen amongst us; a person of a Vicious and a Profligate life and Conversation, a Lye, a False Accuser of His Majesties Subjects, and not fit to approach the person or company of Mr. Mayor, or any other of the Magistrates of this City, much less to bear the Sword before him: and in case he be not already dismissed from bearing the Sword before Mr. Mayor, We humbly pray his Worship, that at some convenient time he will please to Convene an house of the Common Council, in order to dismiss him, and chuse some other Fit and Loyal person for that Service.

Item, We Present that *Rich. Fairclough*, *John Weeks*, *George Fowns*, *Young*, *John Moone*, *Steele*, *Throughton*, and divers others, whose Names we do not as yet know; not being in Holy Orders as we believe, but being Non-

conformist Preachers, do frequently take upon them to Preach and Teach without being Licenced, in several Unlawful Conventicles and Meetings, set up and continued within this City contrary to the Laws and Statutes in that behalf; whereby they seduce divers of his Majesties Subjects from their Loyalty and Obedience: And that the Laws in force, especially the Act of Parliament made at *Oxon*, for the restraining of Non-Conformists to come into Cities or Corporations, or within five miles of them, be put in speedy execution against them; It being impossible that the Peace of this City should be preserved so long as such Incendiaries are tolerated amongst us.

Item, We Present that the Coffee-house and Tipling-house of *John Kynher* near the *Toukey*, in the Parish and Ward of *St. Ewin* within this City, hath a door newly made therein near adjoining and opposite to *St. Ewins* principal Church door, whereby divers dissolute, idle and disorderly persons sitting Tipling and Smoking Tobacco in the said Coffee-house at time of saying of Divine Service, and doing other Holy Offices in the same Church, do with Derision and Contempt look on such as are at their Devotions in the said Parish Church, and by their Tipling and Tobacco taking there do offend and interrupt such as are so at Church in such their Devotion, and greatly scandalize them.

And We further Present that the said Coffee-house is commonly frequented as well on Lords days as other days, by many Schismatical and Seditious Sectaries, and other Disloyal persons, where for their encouragement in Tipling, they are usually entertained with False News, Lying and Scandalous Libels and Pamphlets, tending to the Reproach and Dishonour of the Establish'd Religion, and of His Majestie and Government; and diverse of His great Officers and Ministers of State. For avoiding whereof, and the great Inconveniences and Mischiefs thereby arising; and for removing the offence thereby justly given to diverse of His Majesties Loyal Subjects; We Present it as necessary, and Humbly pray, that if it lye in the Power of This Court, the said house may be suppress, and not applyed to that Ill use, or else that this Court will take Order that no Printed or Written News or Pamphlets be suffered to be Read or Published there, or in any other Coffee or Tipling-house, but only such as shall first be shew'n to Mr. Mayor, or the Alderman of the Ward for the time being, where such Coffee-house is, and be by one of them Allowed or Approved of, as fit to be Read or Published.

The rest of our Presentments are contained in several Schedules hereunto Annexed: Thus having done Our parts in Presenting according to our Consciences, We presume your Worships will not be wanting in Punishing, as Your Duty, and as the Law directs; by which means future Grand Jurors will be encouraged to Present Offenders and offences likewise. And if so, We may Reasonably hope to see Disloyal, Seditious, Factious, and Disorderly persons discountenanced, and Peace, and Plenty, and all outward Happines to flourish amongst us; to the Envy of His Majesties, and our Enemies; to the Joy and Comfort of us all, and of His Majesty also, whose Life and Reign, God Almighty long Preserve, AMEN.

Walter Gunter,
George Larkin,
Robert Brookhouse,
John Ollife,
Edw. Millard,
Tho. Lugg.

Tho. Turner,
Rich. Gibbins,
Will. Lewis.



Thomas Durbin,
Thomas Rich,
Benjamin Rostern,
Rob. Lippiac,
Rich. Kirwood,
Tho. Rogerson.

Thomas Talie,
Hen. Daniele,
Will. Scott.

WHereas *Nat. Thompson* hath lately, in his *publick Intelligence* of the 25th of *October 1681*, published these Words following, as delivered by the *Earl of Huntington* to His Majesty; the said *Earl* being at that time admitted to the Honour of Kissing His Majesties Hand. That is to say, *That the said Earl had by experience found, That they who promoted the Bill of Exclusion were for the subversion of Monarchy it self.* We who will not deny our selves interested in the promotion of that *Bill in Parliament*, then judging it the best means of uniting His Majesty, and the universality of His Subjects, and of calling back such Hearts (if any such were) as had in the least deviated from him, or His Royal Power: Finding our selves for that very Reason involved in this ignominious Censure, held it expedient to resort to the *Earl of Huntington*; to know whither he own'd what *Thompson* had no less insolently than injuriously in his *Lordships* name published; which we accordingly did, and having demanded of the said *Earl* the truth of that matter, He positively denied the utterance of any the said words, either to His Majesty or any body else; with strong Asseverations, That he knew of no persons whatever so wickedly disposed as the words published by *Thompson*, in his *Lordships* name, imported.

However, since ill designs frequently meet with success, and the Trade of subverting mens Reputations is as really practised, as some persons of great Ignorance, and depraved manners, would have the subversion of the Government believed to be; and since we find our selves in Print, Published, and probably to have ridden post through the whole *Kingdom*, pursued with so reflective a Character, which will well enough serve turn to gratifie the Revenge of some, and the Malice, Pride, Ignorance and ill-humour of others: We think fit hereby to declare, That whither the *Lord Huntington* hath, or any other person shall hereafter affirm, That we who were for passing the *Bill of Exclusion of the D U K E of YORK* (and with our selves, we may with Justice enough comprehend the universality of those worthy Persons of both Houses who concurred with us in opinion) were for the subversion of the *Monarchy*, or had any the least thought or imagination tending to so horrid a Stratagem, so contrary to common safety, the Laws of this Kingdom, and we hope to the Will of the *Wise Disposer* of all things, That such Assertions, by whosoever made, abound as well with Impudence and Falsehood, as with Levity and Misconclusion; and we would remind such Traducers of the good Statutes of this *Realm*, which forbid any man to be so Hardy as to publish Falsehoods, (one Statute calls them *False-Lies*) ^{3. c. 3. 34.} _{2. R. 2. 11.} whereby Discord or occasion of Discord or Slaunder may arise between the *King* and His People, or the *Great men* of the *Realm*, the execution of which Laws we submit to His Majesties Will and Pleasure, Relying on his Royal Word in his late Declaration: For certainly nothing can more justly provoke the Indignation of a *Prince* than *High Treason*; nor distemper the mind of a *Loyal Subject*, than to have his Innocence so venemously blasted. And we further declare, that we always were, and are still readier, and more heartily disposed to Draw our Swords, and expose our Lives for the advancement of the *Kings Honour*, support of his *Crown* and *Government*, and safety of his *Person*, than such Impotent Defamators (how Great soever) either are, or perhaps know how to be: to whom we subjoyn their dark countenancers, whose special skill lies in pilfering away the credit of well-deserving Subjects, and privately insinuating such reproaches, as either they dare not, or are ashamed to fix a name to.

This We think fit to publish under our Hands, to disabuse the World, which such dabling Politicians endeavour so shamelessly to impose on.

November 2.
1681.

MONMOUTH.

F. GREY.

HERBERT.



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816. m. 2.
37.

A
L E T T E R
T O A
Person of Quality,

Occasioned by the Burning of
Sir John Presbyter,
In the *Deans* Yard WESTMINSTER, *Novemb. 5. 1681.*

To the L. B. R. D. W.

My LORD,

THe eminent Character which you bear in the Church, and those personal Accomplishments, which I have been informed, you are Master of, have formerly engaged me to a very great Reverence for your Lordship's Name, and Person. But that late scandalous Action in *Deans-yard* on the 5th. of *November*, which could never have been done without your Countenance, and Permission (as every one must conclude, who knows any thing of your Relation to that Society) hath now given me (as well as many others) too just an occasion of entertaining different Sentiments concerning you, from what I had hitherto receiv'd. However, my former Respects have now engaged me to send your Lordship these few lines, and thereby to acquaint you with those Censures, which are generally past upon that Action. I hope your Lordship will peruse them without *Peevishness* and *Passion*; since it is a happiness, which few great Men enjoy; to be faithfully enform'd of that Judgment, which the World makes concerning them.

Briefly then, *My Lord*, all sober persons of all persuasions were greatly surpriz'd with regret, and grief, to read so scurrilous a story triumphantly proclaim'd to the World by *Tompson* in his *Tuesdays Intelligence*, and to find upon Enquiry so little of his wonted forgery in that Relation. Especially, since it was acted on *that day* which is by *Parliament* set apart for the commemoration of our great Deliverance from a *Popish* Conspiracy; and at *such a juncture* too of time; when we are *All* equally in danger of becoming a prey to those merciless Enemies, who will not only *wish* (as *Tompson* tells us *your Scholars* did) *that the Person of him who was represented, and all his followers were burnt like that Image,*
but

but really effect it, when they have an Opportunity; and that not only upon *one* party, but on *all*, who will not readily submit themselves to that Antichristian Yoke, and Tyranny. It is said hereupon,

That your Lordship by encouraging this, hath confuted that opinion of your *Moderation* towards *Dissenters*, which was so commonly entertain'd and believ'd; and that there is too much cause to fear, if you still retain any thing of *Temper*, the *Papists* are the *principal* objects of it.

That we may now perceive the great *Prudence* of our late *Parliament* in repealing the Statute *De Heretico Comburendo*, and abridging the Hierarchy of that Exorbitant power they thereby enjoy'd over such, as they pleas'd to brand with the odious Name of *Heretick*; since even *one* of our *Bishops* hath in so publick a manner express'd his willingness to have it executed on his *Fellow-Protestants*.

That it is to be fear'd, a late Popish Pamphlet entituled *The Vindication of the English Catholics* hath too just ground to speak with so much respect of your *Lordship*, while in the mean time it accounts the Pious and Learned *Bishop* of *Lincoln* to be *scarce a Christian*. And,

That doubtless your Lordship expects some extraordinary Reward under a *Popish Successor*, for manifesting already so *Fierly* a zeal against those whom that Party esteem (if not their *ONLY*, yet) their *greatest* Enemies.

That by thus burning the *Presbyterians* in *Effigie* you seem to reproach His Majesties great Kindness, and to condemn many worthy Persons charity to the poore distressed *French* Protestants, who are all of *that* persuasion, and therefore, according to the Doctrine taught in your School, deserve rather to be burnt, then reliev'd.

That if any Man can think it worth his pains to enquire into the lives of many of the *Actors* in that *spiteful Scene*, he may thence too justly conclude (as one did of the Christians in *Nero's* time) *that they must certainly be very good Men, who are so mortally hated by Persons of such profligate Conversations*. But however,

That the *Dissenters* are not conscious to themselves of any Crimes, that might deserve so severe a treatment, unless it be that *one* of dissenting from the *Established Church* in things not necessary to salvation; which tho it be an *unpardonable* sin with some sorts of men, yet will assuredly prove more *Venial* with the Almighty hereafter, then the *Excessive Drinkings*, Pledging of *Scandalous Healths*, and *Preposterous unnatural Loves* of some, who account every expression of their malice against *them*, to be an acceptable piece of service to God, and an *eminent Signal* of *Loyalty* to their Earthly Sovereign.

London Nov. 11. 1681.



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Trincalo Sainted ;

OR THE

EXALTATION

Of the *Jesuits* Implement, and Printer General,

The NOTORIOUS

Nathaniel Thomson,

On this present 5th of July, 1682.

The day of his being Registred among the *Popish* Saints, for his Meritorious Libel, Concerning the Murther of Sir *EB. G.* and Magnificently and Numerously attended, to his Enthroning in the *Pillory*, for that purpose Erected in the Pallace-Yard in *Westminster*, for the Encouragement of *Towzer* and *Heracitus*, to proceed till they obtain the like Exaltment.

WHO would ever have believed, once upon a time, that this poor Printer *Nat. Thomson*, that went up and down Town to beg Work to Buy his *Manks* Lady Porridg, should grow to that Pride, Riches, Impudence, and Lying, as to arrive at this Exaltation to the *Pillory*, and to become a *Popish* Saint in the rank of *St. Celliers*, his great Patroness and Example: But alas! who knows his Fortune, to day a Villain, to morrow a Saint. I find it was beyond the Capacity of *Gadbury* himself, to find out this mans Fortune, whose three-penny Stars nevr foreshew'd so great Preferment. But what Atchievements has this Hector performed for the Cause! How bravely has he behaved himself forth with might and main

main to gain this Exaltation ! This is he who has privately Printed whole Cart-Loads of Popish Mass-Books, and other prohibited Papistical Doctrines, spreading them to impoyson the Nation. This is he who privately Printed the Appeal, and other pernicious Libells against the Government. This is he who publicly Printed innumerable Scurrilous Songs and Ballads, lewd and Scandalous Libells against many persons of great Quality and known Loyalty, dayly spawning them to abuse the Loyal Subjects, to corrupt the Ignorant, and to encourage the Mischievous. This is *Trincalo* the *Jackal* to *Towzer*, who used to lead the way like a Treble in his *Loyal Intelligence*, whilst *Towzer* with a full mouth'd Base, in his *Observations* hunted the *Protestant* Puss, to make the *Papists* sport, and to shew the *Tories* game. This is the Loyal lying Knight of the Post, who is now exalted to be the Knight of the Wooden Ruff, which he had long since deserved. But of all those petty Atchivements, of Lying Intelligences, Appeals, abusive Songs, false Advertisements, Popish Ballads, Treasonable Pamphlets, Jesuitical Catachisms, and such like, of which the single Ey'd *Observer* took no notice at all, nothing was so meritorious to him as to gain him this Preferment of *Saint* and Pillory *Martyr*, as his notorious Letters to Mr. *Miles Prance*, to prove Sir *E. B. G. felo de se*: wherein *He*, and his two Secretaries *Pain* and *Farwell*, most Impudently, Scandalously, and Malitiously, by Jesuitical and Diabolical Instigation, endeavoured to wrong the pious memory of the Dead, and to Scandalize and Impeach the Justice of the Nation, to bespatter and make Perjur'd the Kings Evidence, and to render the *Protestants* of this Kingdom ridiculous to all Nations; to disanul and overthrow the belief of any *Popish Plot*, (the main end and design) against so many Royal Proclamations, so many Declarations and Votes of several *Parliaments*, and against the mind, acknowledgment, and belief of so many Ministers of State and Justice concerned in the proof of it; this is the high and meritorious Act, that has got our famous Impudent, Brazen-forheaded Printer a Name, and brought him to his deserved Preferment. Alas ! He that burnt the famous Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* to get him a Name, was a Fool to this man: who has made himself famous or rather infamous to all posterity, and got Money and *Saintship* to Boot. But what did this bold *Nat* think, and those who set him on work, to affront and arraign Justice, to have thus brought the Lives of several Persons in danger, to have made the Popish Plot an Invention, and those who suffered for it Innocent, after such undeniable proofs against them? I say, did they think or believe that the Eyes of Justice had been out? and that the whole Nation were blind, that they should so much as hope to carry on this so unlikely project? The God of this World had hood-wink'd this Barking *Trincalo*: He could see nothing but *Mammon*, and the Golden shower that fell into his Pockets, and the Devil had taken away his Reason, and the understanding of his Masters, who had set him on work.

Perhaps



Perhaps he thought he could not go amiss under the tuition of the Guide to the Inferior Clergy; and that having escap'd so many horrid Villanies, he durst now attempt the greatest that ever was known, arming himself like the Giants of Old, and assaulting Heaven it self. But the Devil and the *Observer* have forsook him at last, left him to the mercy of a City Jury, and to the just punishment of the Law. Alas! he thought they were all *Ignoramusses*, and that they knew not how to write *Billa vera*; but it seems he was mistaken. But is mighty *Nat*'s Boastings, to prove that Sir *E. B. G.* murther'd himself by Sixty Witnesses come to this, that those very men he brought should be Evidence against him, and should openly confess, that they believed in their Consciences, that he was trayterously murther'd, first strangl'd, and then run through? Thus they who lay a Snare, and dig a Pit for others fall into it themselves. Are the great Designs of the Papistical *Tories* dwindl'd away to nothing? Is the mighty and impudent Champion laid on his back? But you are deceived, he still keeps his face of Brass; and tho' convict of horrid Crimes, he openly and impudently avows, he had done nothing for which he should be ashamed to shew his Face. Oh brave *Nat*! Oh unparallel'd Impudence! now the World will see that shameless Face, that graceless Visage, looking thorow a wooden Port-hole, with an Helmet on its Head, to stand the Tempest of Turnips, Apples, and rotten Eggs. The Day of this Exaltation has been long look'd for, and it is come at last. What will they now do for another Printer, to Midwife the Popish treasonable Brats into the World? How disappointed will the undermining *Jesuites* be for the want of their Implement, to infect the silly Vulger with their wicked Pamphlets? What Lamentation and hanging down the Head will there be among the Fraternity in *Newgate*, and elsewhere? How will Dame *Celliers* rejoyce to have a Fellow *Saint*, that has bravely withstood the Battery of Dirt and Stones for the Cause, and arrived to the Honor of the Calender? But what will his Friend and Crony the *Observer* say, and observe upon all this? Does not he think his Turn may come, and that he may arrive at last through his great pains to the like Exaltation. Well, impudent *Nat*. thou hast obtained thy long merited Glory, and now thou wilt be most justly rewarded with the Order of the Wooden Ruff, and with the Honor of being a Popish *Saint* and *Sufferer*. This may comfort thy Heart, and the Cockles of thy Bawling Spouse, who having printed many a Ditty, cannot but be well pleased at her Lord's Exaltation; and to encourage thee, and in honour of the Holy-day of thy Exaltation, suppose some Popish Dogeril Poet has taken the pains to write a Stanza or two for thy Dame, she with her wide Throat and old croaking Voice, sings thus to her Beloved *Nat*.

The

*The Knight of the Wooden Ruffs Exaltation,*Sung to a delicate *Tory* Tune, by the *Manks* Lady his Wife.

1.
Come stand to thy Tackle *Nat*,
 Let thy bonny sweet Face be seen,
 I scorn to lend thee an Hat
 Thy Brazen Face to skreen.

2.
 Thou need'st not an Iron Cap,
 To keep off Stone or Dirt,
 For tho' they should give thee a Rap,
 Thy Horns will keep thee from Hurt.

3.
 Then hold forth thy impudent Face:
 For't must be a delicate Sight,
 To see't peep through a Wooden Case:
 For now thou art dubb'd a Knight.

4.
 Unless hung at the Triple Tree
 What could we wish for more?
 A Lady I now shall be,
 Whatever I was before.

5.
 A Villain I have thee known,
 Such as Pen could scarcely paint;
 But now my dear *Nat*. is grown
 On a suddain a damnable Saint.

6.
 Hold forth then thy graceless Snout,
 Which never had yet Shame in't;
 And lest of it any should doubt,
 Thou hast told the World so in Print.

7.
 Now thou art exalted high,
 The *Whigs*, tho' below, thee do see;
 Then like a true *Tory* Cry,
 Now *hey Boys up go we*.

8.
 Who serves Jesuite, Priest or Pope,
 Shall thus advanced be
 With Pillory, Whip, or Rope,
 Thus *Hey Boys up go we*.

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A LETTER from a Friend,

816 m. 2.
39

T O

A Person of Quality: In Answer to A Letter from a Person of Quality, To his Friend; about Abhorrrers and Addressers.

My Lord,

FOR that's the Style I shall presume to treat the Unknown [Person of Quality] in, to whom this Letter is Address'd.

Yours of the 24th. past, in Answer to mine of Jan. 6. I have had the honour to receive: wherein you are pleas'd to Espouse the Association, and Ignoramus Juries, as if they were your own Project, and your own Creatures; Not troubling your head about the Foolish Scruples that I begg'd your Advice upon; To wit, [The fear of losing the Reputation of a Loyal Subject, and a Good Son of the Church;] Those Two Points being manifestly the least part of your Noble Care throughout the whole Paper.

Your Lordship Professes [Plainness and Freedom in your Reply; —without Flattery:] and you Acquit your self to Admiration; for the English Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, were never made so many Drunken Sots, Brainless Coxcombs, Rascals, and Hypocrites, in such a way of Openness and Liberty, and under so little Caution of Ceremony and Respect, as in this Plain, Free Letter of your Lordships. And all, [according to the Rule of the Apostle] you say [Let Every man speak Truth to his Neighbour:] which wants only the subjoyning of another Text [Not using your Liberty for a Cloak of Maliciousness.]

That which follows looks like a slip of your Lordship's Pen: when in saying that [your Gentlemen of Quality and Estate GENERALLY go these High-ways,] you acknowledge the Majority of men of Value, and Condition to be Against you: And yet (under favour) in your Fourth Column, you make [The Wisest, Wealthiest, and Men of best Reputation in the City of London] to be on the other side; For which Preference, many, More, Eminent Citizens than Those there in Question, will Con your Lordship little thanks. And then the Expression of These High (you mean, These Arbitrary) Ways, sounds a little Harsh, in the Case of Protesting against Downright Treason, as if it were a less Crime to Associate in a Conspiracy to Depose the King, than to Joyn in a Resolution to Defend him.

Your Lordship proceeds after This, to a Distribution of These men of Quality; First, [Into Secret, or Church-Papists] at which rate, without Proving, or Disproving, your Honour may make even as many Papists as you please. But it is to be Noted, that only Our Secret Republicans have had the luck to discover These same Secret Papists.

Your Second Division, my Lord, is into those that [Gape after Honours and Court-Preferments,] which is a Reproach of the same Latitude with the Other: But it is much better yet, to serve the Government upon a Prospect of Interest, or Hope of Reward, (which is the very worst of the Case) than upon a Pique, for a Disgrace or Disappointment, to break out into Transports of Malice and Revenge against it; Of which we have had many Instances, to which your Lordship cannot be altogether a Stranger.

Your Third sort, My Lord, is of [Those that Enslave themselves, for the Saving or Gaining of an Office or Commission in their Country,] which at the

most comes but to This, That some would honestly maintain the Power and Interest that they have got, while Others are at work, by Treacherous and Unlawful means to Recover the Usurped Power that they have lost.

Your Lordship is now pleased to Conclude with Those that are [Corrupted by a Vile and Sordid Education under the Clergy] which relishes rather of the Soul of an Agitator than of a Peer; for here are Two Thirds of the Three Estates struck off, and blasted already; and there wants but One step more to bring all to a Level; And That Point comes on now in course.

You tell the world, my Lord, that [The Yeoman and Plain Country-man hath kept his Senses, when the greatest part of the Nobility and Gentry have lost theirs.] The Good Gentleman at the Old-Baily, on the Night of Triumph, and The Little Quervo Levite, when they wav'd their Hats and Cry'd, Shout, Shout Boys, to the Rabble, could have done no more Themselves than this comes to: But for a Person of Quality to set up Clouted Shoes for the Oracles of Law and Government, turn the Nobility and Gentry to School in Bedlam, and Reprobate the very Religion of the Church of England, as well as the Church-men, all in a breath; is to out-do the worst of Men, and of Times; to Introduce New Articles of Faith, and of State; and, in Effect, an Appeal from the Privy-Council to the Bear-Garden. What, with Submission, could a Massianello or a Wat Tyler have said more? Wherefore be pleased, my Lord, to recal your Terrible Sentence upon (the [Generality,] &c. which are no less than) the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons assembled in Parliament, and allow them to be men that go Soberly and Temperately about their business.

[Are there any so Blind (you say) as not to see how our Church-men repent their Departing from Rome, and Long to be there again?] Your Lordship must have better Eyes than your Neighbours to discover this; but it is a Notion Calculated for those that see nothing at all; and a kind of St. Anthony's Fire that's enough to Infect the whole Mass of the Nation with Schismatical Scabs and Tetter.

Your Lordships Zeal, in the next place, for the Protestant Religion, must not be forgotten. [What shall we do for our Sister that hath no Breasts?] (Whitlock's Memor. P. 671.) Nor your Notable Remark, that [without University-Learning none can Imagin how it should be preserved under a Popish Prince, that chuses Popish Bishops, and under a King that favours That Popish Choice.]

As for University-Learning, it may, do much, 'tis True, toward the maintaining of a Paradox; but the Sophistry of a Close Committee is able to put Cambridge and Oxford in a Bagg, and Prove the best Reformed Church upon the face of the Earth to be Flat Popery. Happy are they, my Lord, that have been brought up at the feet of these Gamaliels: But Popery must down at last, under what shape soever; and then there's no more to be done, but whatsoever your Lordship has a mind to put down, to call it Popery. And, at any rate, Delenda est Carthago.

Your Lordship's following *Quære* is a very Bitter one. (but under a mistaken Character) [Consider how long the Dissolute and Drunken Part of our Nobility and Gentry will hold out as Confessors for the Protestant Church of England?] Some Grains of Abatement, Good my Lord, for the weaknesses of Flesh and Blood: Or however, Cast in *Treason, Sacrilege, Perjury, Murder, Oppression* into the other Scale. Set the Translation of *'Ecole des Filles*, against a Glass to the Best in Christendom; A Bottle Extraordinary to the Confusion of his Royal Highness, against Another to his Health; And in half a word, The Practice of all Martial's Bawdry, against the Crime of Understanding it. Upon this whole matter, My Lord, you will need no Expofitor.

Your Lordship is now pleased to Reflect upon [the Steadiness of These Worthy Gentlemen: (for MEN WORTHY I presume) He that's Steady to what's Uppermost, is as Steady, in One Respect, as He that stands firm to his Honour, and his Duty, is Steady in Another: And your Lordship's Letter shews you too much a Statesman, not to make This Persuasion an Article of your Creed.

You do well my Lord, to drive the Nail of Popery home to the head; and thereupon you say, That [A Popish Prince need but to order his Lords Lieutenants and Sheriffs to furnish Military Furies, that shall believe Irish Evidence, to hang any man he has a mind to, that was too busy in the Protestant Cause; Especially if the Lord Lieutenant take a Governor out of the University.] Your Lordship, under Correction, has made another False step here; In discovering, that Your Protestants are against Our Universities; And that your main Battery strikes upon the Chief Supporters, and Administrators of the Government; but yet setting the Contemplation of Furies, that may, Possibly, Hang at Pleasure; against Other True Protestant Furies that do Certainly save at Pleasure; your Lordship might put into your Eye what you have gotten by This Supposition and see never the worse: For we are not now to Learn that your Amsterdam, Queen's-Arms, and Naggs-Head Furies, will do Wonders.

Your Lordship perhaps would have spar'd the Irish Evidence, but for want of a Friend at your Elbow to mind you, who they were that first brought them over; what instance was used for a Pardon for a man of Quality without a Name; and a Blank Warrant for an Unknown Person of Undoubted Credit, to prove the Plot: And This man of Credit found, at last, upon further Information, to have had a hand in a matter of Fifty or Sixty Murders.

I shall say little, My Lord, to your severe Animadversion upon the Addressers, in the next Clause, only I wish you had not Charg'd His Majesty with Abandoning his People in their greatest Distresses, in the same Period. [The Judge that brought up the Address from Hereford] falls next in your way. 'Tis Baron Gregory that you speak of; And I shall only Refer your Honour to Colonel Birch for his Justification. Mr. Saunders also lies under the Lash for Acting contrary to Law; but it is not said contrary to What Law.

Your Lordship speaks of [the Association, as a man of Straw set up to Fight against; And of Addressers going round the Nation to Oppose it.] First, The Proof, where it was found, clears it to be no Imposture in the Finders of it. Secondly, The setting

tip of a New Scheme of Government is a Great deal more, under favour, than the setting up a man of Straw; according to your Lordship's Pleasant Allusion. And thirdly, as to going round with the Addressers, What can be more Reasonable than to Encounter an Oath of Conspiracy with a Band of Allegiance? But [This is to persuade the People (I Find) that there's a Protestant Plot:] And (by your Lordships leave) The Other is to Cast a Mist before their Eyes, that they should not Discern the Rebellious Association to be a Phanatical One. There's a Scandal also upon [the Proceedings Publish'd by Authority] but nothing said either where, or what. It is urg'd farther that [neither the Judges nor the Jury could think the E. of Sh. Guilty.] The Judges speak for themselves, in their Charge: And Guilty, or Not Guilty, was not the Question before the Grand Jury. As to the said Earl's being a Statesman, his Lordship has in all Times, and by all People, been reputed One; And I have Nothing to Oppose, either to his Lordship's Abilities, or Innocence; but yet the Criminating of Witnesses, does not at all evince the Integrity of the Person Accus'd; for it many times falls out, that men of Honour could speak to the same Purposes if they would: but there are certain Tenderesses, in the Confidence of Hospitality, and Conversation, that men will not depart from, but upon Terms of the Greatest Necessity.

The Calumnies of the next Paragraph, [upon Mr. Gwin's Forcing my Lord's House; and his, and Mr. Blathwait's Refusing my Lord, and his Agents, a List of the Papers they took] are Exposed over and over already, and Every Step of the proceeding made out beyond contradiction.

A Good part of what remains, is, an Expostulatory Invektive against Mr. Saunders; And only a Ventilation of Popular Amusements, without Citing any Authority, or laying any Foundation [shall a Grand Jury find a Bill upon the Oath of Villains that swear Improbabilities?] Give me leave now to put it the Other way: Shall a Grand-Jury refuse to Find a Bill, upon those Circumstances, when, if That Improbability should prove a Truth, the King's Life is lost by't? And yet again, My Lord, it seems to be a Plausible Question, put afterward, to Mr. Saunders, [How far this Association, taking the Matter of it, and the Finding of it in my Lord's Study, for Granted, can be Imputable to the Earl of Shaftsbury?] It is utterly Impossible, My Lord, to answer This Question; because the Grand-Jury Stifled the Pre-sentment, before it could be known, whether it would Affect my Lord, or not.

Your Lordship does kindly however in taking notice that Mr. Saunders is to be Recorded in the Paper-Office, and Lodg'd among the Heroes of the Age; as Sequestrators, Decimators, Committee-men; Mr. Baxter's Saints, Noble Peers, and True Protestants without Number, that stand Registred there among the MEN WORTHY.

I am now coming, My Lord, to the Close of your Letter; where you say [If you have patience but a while; the Wicked that thus prosper their place shall know them no more.] I do most humbly beg your Lordship's Interpretation of this Passage, whether it be intended as a Denunciation, a Prediction, or A Friendly Caution; And whether this Great Work is to be done by Fire and Brimstone, a Massacre, or a Rebellion?

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(1)

A Second RETURN to the LETTER
OF A
NOBLE PEER,
Concerning the ADDRESSES. *816. m. 2. 40.*

My Lord,
THE Favour you conferred upon me, to permit me to write to your Honour, with a condescending Invitation, occasioned that of *March* the 4th. directed to your hand; in which, my Thoughts of the numerous *Addresses* seemed to me so plainly set down, that no Mistake could ensue: yet it hath otherwise happened, and your Answer, although not altogether differing from my Expectation, is not wholly such, nor so ingenious, as I expected. I could have wish'd, that as you printed the Answer, you had with it published my Letter, which gave the Occasion, that if any Knowledge of the Persons between whom this Intercourse is used, should give the World occasion to repeat our Names, and descant upon our Judgments, I might not appear, after so much resolute Constancy, now dotish and fluctuating.

But for your whole Discourse, *Noble Peer*, I must be plain in telling you, that not I, but the Likeness of it to that Speech you made in the *House*, which being published, the *Hangman* committed to the Flames, hath publish'd you the Author: And you do so mince this *Association*, and turn and wind it so tenderly, that it seems your own Projection, and a Brat so taking in your Affections, that every *Abhorrence* of it is a Daggers point at your Heart. You are much in Labour to have it believed never to have a Being, thinking that way to secure it from the zealous Abhorrors, and yet at every other turn, your Fondness of it makes you break out into Commendations of it's pretty Features and Usefulness. Indeed, your Shiftings shew you have something of a debauch'd Modesty left, and that you are ashamed of what you so much love; my Willingness to excuse what will bear it, saith this of you: but the Generality cry out upon your Impudence, in saying, *An Association pretended to have been seized in the E. of S's Closet*, when nothing was ever more exactly proved, nothing more unquestionable and free from dispute, nothing more defended by that Lord's *Clientele*, and even owned in the *Court* by two of his *Compurgators*, (for they acted such more than *Jury-men*) who looking upon it, said, *This is the same with that which we saw produced, and promoted in the House of Commons*. And by the way, you may take notice what Justice was like to be done the *King*, when his Cause was in the hand of Persons guilty of the same Conspiracy; for, should they have found the *Bill*, they had directed the *Attorney General* to draw up one against themselves; as truly it is to be lamented, that they and all others should escape free from Punishment, who in the *House* saw and promoted this damnable *Plot of Association*, and did not so discover it, as to have the *Projectors* and *Forwarders* rewarded with their merited *Rope*. The Authors of such *Parliamentary Proceedings* ought to have their Heads advanced to the House-top, to admonish their *Successors* of *Modesty* and *Allegiance*.

But to return; Your Title, at the first sight, made me merry with the Remembrance of your *Lordship's* and that *Religious Party's*, you so diligently served, accustomed Activity, that out-run their Sagacity, *Laying open* dangerous *Plots* and *Designs* before they were detected. As your *Lordship* hath been frequently termed a *Catt*, from your noted Skill in falling safely, so you further merit it from the Apology of the *Catt* changed into a beautiful Woman, receiving a Change only in Form not in Conditions. You are by the exceeding Greatness of Royal Favour, raised to very great Riches and Honour, not only out of a mean Fortune, but (pray pardon my Plainness and necessary Freedom) an ill State (as you are too conscious) that merited Severity: yet all *Indulgences*, all immerited Additions of Lustre and Fortune, cannot alter you, but you must be *Catting*, still playing your old Tricks, *Laying open* before detecting. Your Wit hath, like *Galba's*, very unseemly Lodgings, and is no other than what may be conjectured to proceed out of so ill contrived a Frame, mischievous and unlucky: it serveth to no eminent Counsel, but to impose upon the silly and credulous Multitude, who adore you as some Idolaters are said to choose and worship their God, for it's excellent Deformity. No Man who makes a just and serious Inspection into these *Addresses*, seeth any thing but what becomes generous and loyal Subjects, whom the Sense of their own Duty, and the odious Practises of Men of your Principles, stir up to these Expressions of Fidelity on their own part, and a most reasonable Abhorrence and Detestation of the others.

And now, because it is an Answer to my Letter, you lay upon me the Task of enquiring what this Monster which you have rip'd up and laid open, is.
You

You begin to tell me, that the *Fermentation* which the Nation is put into, must be cherish'd by the ways that first occasioned it, and that the *Romish* Designs against the *Protestant Religion* and *Liberties* of *England*, would miscarry, if the Heats and Animosities between *Protestants* were not artificially fomented. Here the Tale you tell of the *Romish Designs* is so exceedingly stale, that it stinks abominably, and is rejected by most of the apprehensive Dissenters and Factious Party, who see it in vain to talk any more at that rate, the Generality of the Nation being cured of those Fits which the affrightful Noise of *Papery* put it into. For, as soon as honest and quiet Men hear any begin to blutter those fustly Discourses, they leave them as men tainted and rusty, Tools (as you call them) to your Trade of *Protestant Joynery*. And the Truth is, you all so torment and saw what you take in hand to polish, that it's great pity the *Masters* of the Company are not hanged for Company, with the *Journey-man*. It's time indeed some end were put to the Lunacy the Kingdom hath been afflicted with, and I hope we may conclude it wrought, or near effecting, seeing the greatest part of what you stile *distracted* are recovered, and you are found not Lords of the Ascendent Predominant over Affections, but Witches and Juglers that have held men under some short Surprizal, but are delivered by *Divine Providence*, President at the Council-Table. Even they who commend you do not believe you, and the rest will never trust you: Neither have you shot your Bolt any thing near the Mark, in saying, the Operation of the *Declaration* against the two last Parliaments being wholly spent, this against the Association is slipt in, and managed to *perpetuate Rancours*; for your self (I fear to your Grief) find the contrary, both that the Efficacy of the *Declaration* is not spent, but hath produced this brisk and genuine Off-spring, the natural Issue of so incomparable a Conjunction as the *Peoples* Affections, answering their *Prince's* Condescension and Love; and that it is so far from fostering Animosities, that it is the most certain Bond of Union that could ever have been framed; a *League* indeed *offensive and defensive*, not as your squinting Loyalty and unmannerly Comparison would make it seem, between the *Prince* and a *Faction*, but between the *King* and all his *Subjects*, who conscientiously respect their own duty, and the general Welfare. We never think or call that a Faction, which, compelled by the *Fear of God*, *honoureth the King*; but you, who of all Men living, have the greatest Provocations to admire and love regal Clemency and Bounty, do most wretchedly, after all the strictest Engagements to Loyalty, *turn back like a Dog to his Vomit*, and are pleased no otherwise, but during your Respect to that vile *Excrescence of Government*, which hath been spued out and abhorred, as your beloved Association is now, chiefly for it's Tendency toward the same.

After you have made a Citation of a Loyal Gentleman's words, you will needs insinuate from them, a parity of His most Excellent Majestie's, and that basest of *Usurper's Oliver's* Cause, and do in effect deride all that out of Devotion worship the true God, because some, out of Fear or Illusion, have worship'd the Devil. *Usurpers*, conscious to themselves what Hatred their ambitious and tyrannical Invasions merit, study Popularity, and are forc'd to fawn upon the worst of men, whom they interest to impose upon others, and always rule by Arts contrary to the Prescriptions of Legal and just *Monarchy*; They either affright or corrupt men to obsequious acknowledgments; These, with Majestical, but Gracious Countenance, receive the due Tributes of voluntary Obedience, and encourage Fidelity, to the shame and terrour of such as associate and consult by their *Kings* to disturb the Publick Peace. Because some unduely flattered *Oliver*, (once your Master) therefore you will allow none to give our Lawful *King* those proper Eulogies and Thanks which his wise and excellent Government challenges from all, whom God hath blessed with Judgment to see and rejoyce in their happiness by and under him.

But this, with your Lordship, is a *base and destructive Design*: a strong Affirmation, which you would have received, although you have forgotten to tell us the Reason. And so in truth you have the Sense which should direct us to what you mean, in saying, *It would have been some Argument of the Addressers Candour, and sincerity of their Intentions, in what they did before, if they had forborn their late Applications, till they had found that they were not mistaken in the grounds upon which they think to vindicate themselves for what they then did*. Something your Lordship did here conceive, but being ill Midwiv'd, is spoil'd in the production. As to what you said a little before, you are as unfortunate in your expressions and reasoning. For these *Addressers* are not sick of your Lordships Megrimms and distempers of Brain, that giddily rave and anticipate the Fruits of Royal Counsels before maturity. They, as all brave Spirits, are blessed with Humility, and meddle not with the *King's Prerogative*, neither take upon them to instruct him when a *Parliament* will be most seasonably called, but leave it to his Wisdom, from which, by God's blessing upon it, they hope to reap the satisfactory Effects of these and their former *Addresses*, while your Lordship and your Factious Adherents shall sit in melancholick postures, and enviously assist your tormenting Angels in your own vexation.

How

How you call Mr. Groyne's Oath a *bare suggestion*, I understand not; neither what credit you gain by saying this Association was, for what appears, only feigned and imaginary. Those few words upon this account before spoken, may (I think) suffice; for all your scrupulous artifice will neither cover nor colour that Villany. You may as well call in question, Whether that Noble and Loyal Peer was accused and indicted, as whether that Paper was seized in his Closet, or any where promoted by *Associators*; you may as well question, Whether that Lord ever was Lord Chancellor, and afterward made good his own words in his Speech to L. Treasurer, and found His Majesty a Prince under whom the unfortunate fall gently; Whether afterward in the House of Peers he made any Speeches in opposition to a certain strict Test for the discovery of Popery, promoted in that House; Whether he was since at Oxford, and afterward committed to the Tower?

Your Lordship thinks it congruous, that the *Addressors* testify their detestation of the many *Sham-Plots*, whereby Loyal and innocent Protestants have been endeavoured to be destroyed; and what is more evident, than that they do this, abhorring both the *real* and *Sham-Plots*, which bold and bloody-minded Factions, under the name (forsooth) of *Protestants*, were engaged in, to the destruction of the King, Religion, and Government? This you are fierce and zealous to have done, yet being done, you dislike and complain of it; and what's the reason, but because while you cry out of *Popish Plots*, and *Popish Sham-Plots* onely, these *Addressors*, the true Friends of the *Protestant Religion*, and Peace of these Kingdoms, see you involved in the same Plots which you cry out against,-- and engage to defend the King and establish'd Religion against all Conspirators whatsoever, whether Popishly, Scismatically, or Heretically affected?

But when all of you make such a din about *Protestants*, and name the *Protestant Religion*, why do you not set forth what this *Protestant Religion* is, that we may know it before we engage to defend it? The Religion establish'd in the Church of England we are sure you would destroy, not preserve; for this the *Addressors* promise and desire to preserve, which promises onely give you these Galls and Disturbances. Neither will you own the *Presbyterian* to be the onely *Protestant*, nor with the *Presbyterian* the *Independent*, for then the other younger Brethren, *Anabaptist*, *Brownist*, *Quaker*, *Fifth Monarchy man*, and all the rest of this large Family, will take it very ill to be rejected as Spurious, and unprovided of *Protestant Portions*. If you take all into your politic Ark, whether feathered or naked, cloven-footed, clawed, or hoofed, this Conjunction will make England in the next Generation, surpass any part of Africa for monstrous Issue, when those of *Baxter's*, *Vincent's* and *Jacomb's* holy Protestant Herds, shall mingle with *Protestant Muggletons*, *Protestant Quakers*, *Protestant Ranters*; and your Honour's, which is *Protestant Atheists*. Considering then, the impossibility of such pretended Union in different Opinions, knit together in one Band of Religion, and yet, that if any one or more Part or Opinion be rejected, the Project is that way inconsistent with what it throws out, and would seem, because there's a Rupture made with the *Muggletonian* or *Ranter*, or whomsoever this *Holy League* receives not, who yet hath as good a title to that *Vocabulum* of *Protestant*, as *Jack Presbyter*, *Jack of Leyden*, *George of Munster*, or *Hugh Peters*, when he came from *New England*. So that in time I find the League hits not upon the score of Religion, but all these are *Protestants*, as protesting against *Monarchy*, and the whole present frame of Government, and that can no otherwise come under one name of *Protestant*, than by joyning with it the word *Rebell*; and then *Protestant Rebell* speaks all the Parties together, *Presbyterian*, *Muggletonian*, *Anabaptist*, &c. being as the Colours of Yellow, Tawny, Green, &c. by which the several Regiments are to be distinguished. And these, you think meet, the City of London should lead the way to address for their Protection, until they may conveniently be (as is afore said) united and formed into a Body that can defend and set up for it self. But your Lordship is still unfortunate, advising impertinently; for the City, seeing the Design, hath, in the Lord Mayor and Lieutenancy, taken a truly safe, commendable, and contrary way to your prescription, and so have bid your Honour good Night, wishing you to sleep for more wit.

And when *Parliaments* shall, in stead of Endeavours to perfect the important matters of the Kingdom, sit down and spin out more time in doing nothing, than other *Parliaments* have taken to dispatch Multitudes of Affairs, or rather, in doing nothing but chalking out unwarrantable Rules for the Subject to grow licentious, and act as in an authorized Disobedience, What Reason is there, that good and peaceable Men should not make to their Prince grateful Addresses, for his Care of them, in dissolving such *Parliaments*, and scattering the impending Mischiefs which threatned Ruine to our Universe? As an Anniversary day of Thanksgiving for our Deliverance from the ineffable Calamities we sustained by that trayterous Convention, called a *Parliament* assembled under K. Charles the First, whom they devilishly persecuted, unking'd and murdered, is appointed upon the day of his Sacred Majesty now reigning his Birth, and happy Return; it seems to me as reasonable, that those days, whereon his Majesty secured the Liberty of the Subject, by dissolving the last *Parliaments*, be kept Festival, in Commemoration of our Deliverance from those great and apparent Dangers, wherewith we were compassed, while they were in Session.

Neither are all Associations, (as either your Nine-eyed Perusal reads, or your distorted and grieved Fancy interprets them) abhorred in any of these Addresses, which detest only those two Diabolical ones, the first, of the Solemn League and Covenant, and this seized in the E. of S's Closet,

set, but are themselves pious and Loyal Associations, excellently adapted (to use your Words) for the Preservation of his Majesties Person and Dignity, and the Protestant Religion, now by Law established. But for your so justly abhorred Association, which you would insinuate, was to have had the Royal Stamp, pray tell me where and when those audacious *Ruffians* (who would not allow their King in the Management of his settled Revenues, the Privilege which the meanest Owner of a Chattel Lease hath, in the disposal of it) did agree and consent more than in the taking the Covenant to ask the King's Leave and Liking? Or rather, tell me whether you would not first have taken it, and have afterward, upon the Point of a Spear, tendered it to him for his Approbation and Stamp, at *Holmby House*, the *Ile of Wight*, or *Hurst Castle*?

How strangely (you say) it looks, that the Mayor of *Gl.* who is recorded to have done Service against *Ch. Stewart*, at *Worcester*, should now be hugg'd for advancing these Addresses! From a Person of good Credit I am assured, that this Gentleman, now Mayor of *Gl.* was in those times, with all the Family, expelled that City, because Persons of known Loyalty. But if it be as you say, it is not so strange to see deceived men undeceived; which happening, none are wont to be more zealous Maintainers of the Cause, which they once opposed. But it may be, you reflect on him, and the eminent Magistrate in the City of *London*, by reason of the Opinion received by many, that Rebellion is never truly repented of: But 'tis a Mistake; for although it be rare, yet we have seen divers Eminent Persons, great in the Rebelious times, far greater in the King's; as *Col. J.B.* and *D.L.H.* one of the five Members, yet since a Privy Counsellor, and Ambassador, entrusted with the weightiest Affairs of the Realm; and above all, the *E. of S.* whose Riches, Honours, and Trusts, were almost unaccountable; yet, to say these were not Men of Principles acting uniformly, but sway'd by Interest, & ready to engage with the same heat in every thing that lieth in Subserviency to their Gain: What is this, but to upbraid those pious, great, and wise Ministers of State with Insincerity, which must be an Inlet to all Villany and Corruption; which for you to think, or me to say, were a Crime never to be expiated. Therefore, if nothing in Mens Actions and Manners doth appear, but what speaks them obedient, all good Men will rejoyce at their Conversion, notwithstanding the affrightful Blackness of their former Transactions.

As for your Brethren and Fathers of your Protestant Corporation and Interest, discourse them as you please at your own Leisure. But while your Zeal to the former Times transport you, no wonder you mistake Men and Business, and dream all things transacted after the Usurper's Mode, as if the Country-Gentlemen, Grand-Jurors, and chief Burgers of Corporations in these days are like your Upstarts, who were indeed mere Tools, and must be managed like Puppets, ere they could squeek a pitiful Address to those Bables of Authority. And then, you mentioning the different Opinions of the *Papists* in our days, from those in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, in the Cause of Succession, make we wonder at your either Error or imposing Confidence, if you either believe or would persuade others to believe the whirling Zealots have not a Papistical Rule and Method for all they do and say; and change Sense and Language as they are taught from *Rome*. You now all along say expressly the same which they then; but the Doctrine introduced under the Title of the whole Clergy, Nobility, Gentry, and Courtiers Arguments, concerning the Succession of *Mary Queen of Scots*, is wholly false: for, whereas some of the *Puritan Gang* (which then began to be somewhat in esteem with Religious Time-servers) did preach up, and throw forth such Discourses as you mention, yet was it far from the Sense of the Clergy or sincere States-man, who would not alter from the Pattern of Loyalty set before them; and sealed with the Blood and Sufferings of those who drew it, in the Case of *Queen Mary's* and the *Lady Jane Grey's* Title to the Crown. Tho' they saw the Danger, yet they had learned to believe in, and rely upon the Divine Providence, which takes Care for the Safety of the Church and blesseth it chiefly, when the Governours thereof renounce the Refuge of indirect Politicks.

And then, what a Story you tell of Associations in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time? Which had they been entred into, without her Consent, and of such a Draught as this abhorred one, which you so much dandle, no *Ignoramus Jury* should have rescued the Abettors and Concealers from the Gallows. And yet you presently destroy your own rare Tale in the following Paragraph, by prating where the King should reign, even in the Hearts of his People, which you would suppose he doth only of those who subscribe these Addresses, An inconsiderable parcel of Men (you say) if compared with the Bulk of Nation. Pray my Lord, tell me, whether the Subscribers in *Queen Elizabeth's* time were a tenth part of the Number? Yet were they a joyful Guard to her, who having their hands, was assured of the rest of inferiour Ranks, who were under the Subscribers Command. And whereas you pretend these Addresses do proclaim the Weakness of the Government, you are out in that Note upon the Text; for, they most certainly magnifie it, rendring it glorious abroad and at home, in the Eyes of all, who wish the Prosperity of it, being also a disheartening to it's Enemies, whether Forreign or Domestick. Nothing can be imagined more to encrease the Honours of Esteem towards him in our Neighbours Affections, than to see the Readiness of the King of Great Britain's Subjects throughout the whole Kingdom to assert the Royal Prerogatives, and give such hearty Engagements to defend his Majesties Sacred Person, Crown and Dignities, the Religion by Law established, and the Right of Succession: which last, is no less Reputation abroad and at home, than the former, because all Disputes and Heart-burnings concerning his Successor, disturbing his Peoples Affections make him uneasy; and frequently proves of as ill Consequence to any Prince, as if his own Title were in Controversie; but that, settled and undubitable, strengthens his Power, and blunts the sharpest Edge of Malice against that Prince that hath such a Revenger of any his Reproaches or Injuries. And when the Heads and principal Members of all Counties, Cities, Towns, and other Corporations, do with so filial a Respect purge themselves of all sinister Designs or Intentions towards the Crown, either in the present Fruition or future Inheritance, and out of the Ardency of honest Affections, abhor all such vitiated and rotten Members as you and others, who are, and have been versed in indirect and disloyal Practices, not only Forreign Malignity, but yours is hereby shattered in pieces, and you, who pretend you tremble at others, are in an Agony with the Thoughts of this and the cooperating Stings of Conscience.

What your Lordship mentions concerning the *Portugal King*, is Forreign to the Matter discours'd, and more ridiculously introduced, than I should a Petition that your Honour as a Reward for your Oratory and Manners should be sent to the House of Correction.

To conclude, seeing your Lordship so great a Counsellor and fortunate States-man, as never to be believed or loved, never to attain to what you seek, because your Mind's more Changling than your unsightly Body gives us to suppose, and alway knowing, that you never speak Truth but as the Devil did Scripture, to corrupt the Holy to Apostacy; our own Searchings having caused us strongly to confide in the *D. of York's* Loyalty, and unparalleled Love of his Prince, his untainted Candor and Sincerity towards all who faithfully respect their Duty and Allegiance, your forming such terrible Dangers to the King and Kingdom by his Authority and Succession doth sufficiently secure us from Fear: For, were there any real Danger imminent, you would never discover it, it being impossible but you should have an Hand in it. And this Giant Popery, as it is magnified by your Opticks to us, is but a Dwarf: How much properer he may appear to some, when shewn from off your Munkey Shoulders, I cannot tell, and leave you to the Tryal; whom I desire to pardon for any thing harshly expressed, because I hope it may prove beneficial to your Honour, and if so, it is the same to

From Newmarket
March 16th.

Your Lordships very
Friend and Servant. &c.

Printed for Ralph Stamp. 1682.

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THE

Earl of Shaftsbury's

165

GRAND-JURY

VINDICATED

8/6. m. 2
41.

From the Aspersions cast on them in the late Address from some of the
Middle-Temple, London.

S I R,

Having little diversion besides the reading of *Gazets* and other *News-Pamphlets*, that of Feb. 20. 1681. came to me of course, which tells us of a *Declaration* Presented to His Majesty by *Edm. Saunders Esq;* *Counsellor at Law*, and several other Gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple*; and Signed by the *Gentlemen* of that *Society*: This indeed surprised me at first: but finding no more of the *Ancients* of the *Bar* named, nor the *Bench* so much as mention'd; I concluded presently that 'twas the *Akt* only of some *Good-fellows* of the *House*, who being met at a *Tavern*, and better filled with *Wine* than *Law*, thought themselves fit to give an Opinion of all things and persons; and presuming that Number would add weight to their Paper, stiled themselves *The Gentlemen of the Society*; to look big in a *Gazette*, how unvaluable soever in their *Chimbers*. Nor is it to be wondred at, If a *Low-Birth*, narrow *Fortune*, and *Debauched Life*, do so slavishly expose some men to any great *Temptation*, as to undervalue their *Profession*, and abandon *Religion*. The *Laws* of *England* are so tender of mens *Lives*, that no one can suffer *Death* but by the averment of twice twelve men, that he committed such a *Fact* for which that Punishment is awarded, and therefore however of late (for the advancement of Power by depriving men of half that safety which the Law gives them) it hath been given in *Charge* to *Grand-Juries* to find upon a probable Evidence, and always the highest Offence, because it may be lessened at a *Trial*, where 'tis expected the influence of a *Court* should be great enough to hang or save, according to *Directions*; Yet let every true *Englishman*, when he serves upon this *Duty*, consider what care the *Law* takes in their returns, not only that they be good and lawful men; but that they be of the *Vicinage*, and so are presumed to have a clearer knowledge both of the nature of the *Fact*, *Credit* of the *Witnesses*, and *Reputation* of the *Party* accused, than any other persons tho' equally able and honest, yet not living within those limits can reasonably be imagined to have; For as my Lord Chief Justice *Vaughan* observes in *Bushels Case*, They may have Evidence from their own *Personal Knowledge*,

by which they may be satisfied, and sometimes are, of the *incredibility* of the *Witnesses*; and as a *Jury* cannot discharge that Trust which the *Law* reposes in them, if they do not well weigh the *Credit* of their *Evidence* and all *Circumstances* relating to the *Fact*; so they cannot satisfy their Consciences if they shall deliver a *Verdict* otherwise than they believe: Therefore my Lord Chief Justice *Vaughan* in *Bushel's Case* p. 140. makes this one fault in that Return, *That the Jurors are not said to have acquitted the persons Indicted against full and manifest Evidence, Corruptly, and knowing the said Evidence to be full and manifest against the Persons indicted*; for how manifest soever the *Evidence* was, if it were not so to them, and that they believed it such, it was so far from being a *Fault*, that it was their *Duty*, because sworn to give their *Verdict* according to the best of their knowledge; and they had been forsworn, at least *in foro Conscientie* to have done otherwise; so that according to the opinion of this great and learned *Judge*, a *Jury* must, and cannot otherwise be guided than by their *thoughts* of the *Evidence*. What a *Court* may call *clear and plain proof* (as they have done in the late and unusual way of examination of *Witnesses*) may appear far otherwise to them, and for reasons weighty and convincing; and whatever men may say or write yet since they cannot believe as they please, it is not in their power to alter their Judgment according to another's direction. So that there might be motives strong enough to induce the *E's* of *S. Jury* to acquit him, though there had been as many more such witnesses, and had all as positively sworn the *Treason*, as those that appeared; as the consideration of the *Evidence* it self, how improbable some things were, and how irreconcilable others to common sense and belief; how infamous the *Witnesses* were, and what *applications* they had made to the *City* (and perhaps to some of them) for a subsistence, before they entred into this *Conspiracy*; the state of my *L. S.* as he stood in the way of *Popish* designs; and therefore necessary to be destroyed, and by no means so advantageous to their Cause, as under the colour of a *Protestant Plot* to be proved by *Popish Evidence*. How unlikely a man of his *Prudence* was to discover such a *Design* to persons that might betray, but could never give the least advantage to it; how

how fatal the *Kings Death* must needs be to a *man* of his *Fortune*, eminently irreconcilable to *Popery* and a *Popish Successor*: the *Jurors* might have under their consideration these or the like circumstances, and from them conclude, that such thorough and improbable *swearing* was not *gratis*; and upon the same reasons that such a party as would be at the charge of such and so many *Witnesses*, would not spare for Price, nor want opportunity to convey into his Closet the horrid Paper that was found there. It is worth consideration that every *Witness* comes to a *Grand-Jury* under the Obligation of this Oath, viz.

The Evidence that you shall give to the Grand Inquest upon this Bill of Indictment, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: so help you God.

So that hearing all that can be said against the *Prisoner*, it were very unreasonable if they should not be so tender of his life, as not to hazard it at a further *Trial*, if what is said on one side be not to them sufficiently convictive; and how can a conscientious *Juror* aver that upon his Oath, the truth whereof he is not satisfied in his Judgment? For the form of their presentment runs thus, *The Jurors upon their Oaths do present, that A.B. is guilty of Treason, Murder, or Felony*; for they must upon their Oaths aver the *Fact* as well as the *Subsequent Jury*, (or else the *Prisoner* can never be *Convicted*) and therefore ought to be as careful in their *Verdicts*, and not find a *Bill* upon that *Evidence* tho' of the *Grand Jury*, which they would not upon the same *Evidence* find if of the other, the *Prisoner* no way defeating it upon his *Trial*. Of what esteem *Grand-Juries* were in former times in the *Trial* of mens lives, (how insignificant soever some would render them now, by directing them to find in *Course and Form*) may be easily collected from the *Statute 3 H. 8. Chap. 12* Which though cited upon all occasions to Justifie the Authority in altering of *Panels*, yet the reason is not observed why that power of reforming was so intrusted; the words are these: *Whereas great oppressions have been within most parts of England by the subtilty and undue demeanour of Sheriffs by making and returning for the body of the shires at every Sessions the names of such persons who for the benefit of such Sheriffs will be wilfully forsworn at the solicitation of such Sheriffs and their ministers; By reason whereof many and divers substantial persons, the Kings true Subjects, contrary to equity and right, have divers and many times wrongfully been Indicted of divers Murthers, Felonies, and other misbehaviours by their covin and falsehood, to the utter undoing of their lives, loss of their goods and lands.* By the *Preamble* of this *Act*, 'tis plain that this power of *Reforming* was given to no other intent, than that the *Subject* might have honest *Grand-Juries*, men of such integrity and understanding, as will neither be corrupted nor frightened into a false averment of any *Indictment*, and thereby put the *Prisoner* in hazard of his life at a farther *Trial*; which was the only crime of which those *Grand Juries* so corruptly returned could be guilty; for they could do no more than find the *Indictment* as it was brought to them, and the *Prisoner* must afterwards come upon another *Trial*, and before *Justices* too, to make his defence. And yet the *Statute* saith, *these Indictments have been to the utter undoing of the lives and fortunes of divers substantial persons the Kings true Subjects*, especially when found of

course in that manner and form as they are sent to them; which *Jurors* ought particularly to consider in this age, where violent prosecutions are so frequent, and many undone by great fines upon hasty expressions, (or perhaps pleased with the *Libels* of the age, and having no other malice to the Government than reading the *Witt* of the *Phamphlets*, are made the *Publishers*, that they may be *Fined* to their ruine, if they prove not persons of a conscience like these Gentlemen, fully complying to every thing in fashion) lest by a common rumour they mistake that for form which is the essential part of every *Indictment*, and the consideration thereof absolutely necessary in their giving a *Verdict*, because the safety or destruction of the *Prisoner* depends as much upon their finding his *Intention*, as his *Fact*: For all *Indictments* in capital *Cases* must be laid *Feloniously, Traiterously, Maliciously, Seditiously*, with intention to raise discord between the King and his People, or in such like expressions declaring the intention of the offender. The *Bill* thus drawn, the *Prosecutor* looks no farther than the proving those *Words* or *Actions* to which that malice is so affixed. Now if a *Jury* affirms the *Indictment* thus formed as hath been the common course, then indeed the *Party* is in *Law* supposed *Guilty* of all the *Malice*, as it is there asserted, not that the *Law* presumes the *Malice* (as of late hath been too much insinuated into *Juries* but because the *Jurors* upon their *Oaths* do find the *Fact* committed with such *Malicious Intentions*; for a cunning *Clerk*, or learned *Attorney General*, may with his additions so dress up an ordinary *Trespass*, as to look like a formidable *Treason*, and bring a man in question for his *Life* upon the most trifling offence, if a wise discerning *Jury* shall not think fit to take off the *Varnish*, and find the true naked *fact* as it shall appear to them.

In the great contested case of *Barnardiston* and the *Sheriff of Suffolk*, if the *Jury* had found only a false *Return*, and not found it to be done *Maliciously and knowingly*, as was asserted in the *Declaration*, who can believe that my *Lord Chief Justice Hale*, and his then learned brethren in the *Kings-Bench*, would have given *Judgment* for the *Plaintiff*; the knowledge and malice of the *Defendant* so found by the *Jury*, was the ground of that *Judgment*. As in the case of *Pen and Mead*, who being *Indicted* for certain *Trespases* and *Contempts*, unlawful *Assemblies* and *Tumults*, to the disturbance of the *Peace*, their *Intention* appearing otherwise, were justly acquitted; for though the *Evidence* was very plain that they with a great number besides were met together, yet the *Jurors* being upon their *Oaths* convinced That meeting of theirs was not with any *Intention* to raise *Tumults*, or disturb the *Peace*, as was charged upon it in the *Indictment*, could not bring them in *Guilty*. And for want of this careful distinguishing in *Juries*, we shall in a little time (if *London* preserves its *Charter*, have the *Apprentices Riots* in the *Easter* holy-days when they go to pull down a *Bawdy-house*, made a new *Treason*, by the only addition of the word *Traiterous* to this accustomed riotous offence; and nothing shall for ever hereafter be a *Riot* (although our *Old Laws* have known some great tumults to be no more) when a vigorous *Attorney General* shall think fit to call it *Treason*.

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LETTER

Written to my

Lilliam

Lord Ruffel

I N

NEW GATE,

The Twentieth of *July*, 1683.

MY LORD,

I Was heartily glad to see your Lordship this Morning in that calm and devout temper at the receiving of the Blessed Sacrament; but Peace of mind unless it be well-grounded will avail little: And because transient Discourse many times hath little effect for want of time to weigh and consider it, therefore in tender compassion of your Lordships Case, and from all the good will that one man can bear to another, I do humbly offer to your Lordships deliberate thoughts these following Considerations concerning the points of Resistance. If our Religion and Rights should be invaded, as your Lordship puts the Case, concerning which I understand by Dr. B. that your Lordship had once received Satisfaction, and am fory to find a change.

A

First,

First, That the Christian Religion doth plainly forbid the Resistance of Authority.

Secondly, That though our Religion be Established by Law, (which your Lordship urges as a difference between our Case, and that of the Primitive Christians) yet in the same Law which Establishes our Religion it is declared, That it is not Lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take up Arms, &c. Besides that, there is a particular Law declaring the power of the *Militia* to be solely in the King. And that ties the hands of Subjects, though the Law of Nature and the General Rules of Scripture had left us at liberty; which I believe they do not, because the Government and Peace of Humane Society could not well subsist upon these Terms.

Thirdly, Your Lordships opinion is contrary to the declared Doctrin of all Protestant Churches; and though some particular Persons have taught otherwise, yet they have been contradicted herein and condemned for it by the Generality of Protestants. And I beg your Lordship to consider how it will agree with an avowed asserting of the Protestant Religion, to go contrary to the General Doctrine of Protestants. My end in this is to convince your Lordship that you are in a very Great and Dangerous Mistake, and being so convinced, ~~that which before was a Sin of Ignorance~~, will appear of much more heinous Nature, as in Truth it is, and call for a very particular and deep Repentance; which if your Lordship sincerely exercise upon the sight of your Error, by a Penitent Acknowledgment of it to God and Men, you will not only obtain Forgiveness of God, but prevent a mighty Scandal to the Reformed Religion. I am very loath to give your Lordship any disquiet in the Distress you are in, which I commiserate from my heart, but am much more concerned, that you do not leave the World in a Delusion and false Peace, to the hinderance of your Eternal Happiness. I heartily Pray for you, and beseech your Lordship to believe that I am with the greatest Sincerity and Compassion in the World.

My Lord,

Your Lordships most Faithful and Afflicted Servant,



J. Tillotson.

I Thank God, I find my self so compos'd and prepared for Death, and my Thoughts so fix'd on another World, that I hope in God, I am now quite weaned from setting my Heart on this. Yet I cannot forbear spending some time now, in setting down in Writing a fuller Account of my Condition, to be left behind me, than I'll venture to say at the Place of Execution, in the Noise and clutter that is like to be there. I bless God heartily for those many Blessings, which he in his infinite Mercy has bestowed upon me, through the whole Course of my Life: That I was born of worthy good Parents, and had the Advantages of a Religious Education; which I have often thank'd God very heartily for, and look'd upon as an invaluable Blessing: For even when I minded it least, it still hung about me, and gave me checks, and has now for many Years so influenced and possessed me, that I feel the happy Effects of it in this my Extremity, in which I have been so wonderfully (I thank God) supported, that neither my Imprisonment, nor the Fear of Death, have been able to discompose me to any degree; but on the contrary, I have found the Assurances of the Love and Mercy of God, in and through my bless'd

fed Redeemer, in whom only I trust; and I do not question, but that I am going to partake of that Fulness of Joy which is in his presence, the hopes whereof does so wonderfully delight me, that I reckon this as the happiest time of my Life; tho others may look upon it as the saddest.

I have lived, and now die of the Reformed Religion, a true and sincere Protestant, and in the Communion of the Church of *England*, tho I could never yet comply with, or rise up to all the heights of many People. I wish with all my Soul, all our unhappy Differences were removed, and that all sincere Protestants would so far consider the Danger of Popery, as to lay aside their Heats, and agree against the Common Enemy; and that the Churchmen would be less severe, and the Dissenters less scrupulous: For I think Bitterness and Persecution are at all times bad, but much more now.

For Popery, I look on it as an Idolatrous and Bloody Religion; and therefore thought my self bound, in my Station, to do all I could against it. And by that, I foresaw I should procure such great Enemies to my self, and so powerful Ones, that I have been now for some time expecting the worst. And blessed be God, I fall by the Axe, and not by the Fiery Tryal. Yet, whatever Apprehensions I had of Popery, and of my own severe and heavy share I was like to have under it, when it should prevail, I never had a Thought of doing any thing against it basely, or inhumanly, but what could well consist with the Christian Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom. And I thank God, I have examin'd all my actings in that Matter, with so great Care, that I can appeal to God Almighty, who knows my Heart, that I went on Sincerely, without being moved, either by Passion, By-End, or Ill-Design. I have always loved my Country much more than my Life; and never had any Design of changing the Government, which I value, and look upon as one of the best Governments in the World, and would always have been ready to venture my Life for the preserving of it, and would have suffered any Extremity, rather than have consented to any Design to take away the King's Life: Neither ever had Man the Impudence to propose so base and barbarous a thing to me. And I look on it as a very unhappy, and uneasy part of my present Condition, That in my Indictment there should be so much as mention of so vile a Fact; tho nothing in the least was said to prove any such Matter; but the contrary, by the Lord *Howard*: Neither does any Body, I am confident, believe the least of it. So that I need not, I think, say more.

For the King, I do sincerely pray for him and wish well to him, and to the Nation. That they may be happy in one another; that he may be indeed the Defender of the Faith; That the Protestant Religion, and the Peace, and Safe-

ty of the Kingdom may be preserved, and flourish under his Government; and that He in his Person may be happy, both here, and hereafter.

As for the share I had in the Prosecution of the Popish Plot, I take God to witness, that I proceeded in it in the Sincerity of my Heart; being then really convinced (as I am still) that there was a Conspiracy against the King, the Nation, and the Protestant Religion: And I likewise profess, that I never knew any thing, either directly or indirectly, of any Practice with the Witnesses; which I look upon as so horrid a thing, that I could never have endured it. For, I thank God, Falshood and Cruelty were never in my Nature, but always the farthest from it imaginable. I did believe, and do still, that Popery is breaking in upon the Nation; and that those who advance it, will stop at nothing, to carry on their Design: I am heartily sorry that so many Protestants give their helping Hand to it. But I hope God will preserve the Protestant Religion, and this Nation: tho I am afraid it will fall under very great Tryals, and very sharp Sufferings. And indeed the Impiety, and Profaneness that abounds, and appears so scandalously barefac'd every where, gives too just reason to fear the worst things which can befall a People. I pray God prevent it, and give those who have shew'd Concern for the Publick Good, and who have appear'd Hearty for the true Interest of the Nation, and the Protestant Religion, Grace to live so, that they may not cast a Reproach on that which they endeavour to advance; which (God knows) has often given me many sad Thoughts. And I hope such of my Friends as may think they are touch'd by this, will not take what I say in ill part, but endeavour to amend their ways, and live suitable to the Rules of the true Reformed Religion; which is the only thing can administer true Comfort at the latter End, and revive a man when he comes to Dye.

As for my present Condition, I bless God, I have no Repining in my heart at it. I know for my Sins I have deserved much worse at the Hands of God; So that I cheerfully submit to so small a Punishment, as the being taken off a few Years sooner, and the being made a Spectacle to the World. I do freely forgive all the World, particularly those concerned in taking away my Life: and I desire and conjure my Friends to think of no Revenge, but to submit to the holy Will of God, into whose Hands I resign my self entirely.

But to look back a little; I cannot but give some touch about the Bill of Exclusion, and shew the Reasons of my appearing in that Business; which in short is this: That I thought the Nation was in such danger of Popery, and that the Expectation of a *Popish Successor* (as I have said in Parliament) put the King's Life likewise in such danger, that I saw no

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so effectual to secure both, as such a Bill. to the Limitations which were proposed, they were sincerely offered, and had pass'd a Law, the Duke then would have been excluded from the power of a King, and the Government quite altered, and little more in the Name of a King left. So I could see either Sin or Fault in the one, when all people were willing to admit of'tother; but I thought it better to have a King with his Pre-rogative, and the Nation easy and safe under it, than a King without it, which must have bred perpetual Jealousies, and a continual struggle. All this I say only to justify myself, and not to enflame others: Though I cannot but think my Earnestness in that matter has had no small Influence in my present sufferings. But I have now done with this world, and am going to a Kingdom which cannot be moved.

And as to the conspiring to seize the Guards, which is the Crime for which I am condemn'd, and which was made a constructive Treason for taking away the Kings Life, to bring within the Statute of *Edw. the 3d.* I shall give this true and clear Account. I never was at Mr. *Shepherd's* with that Company but once, and there was no undertaking of securing, or seizing the Guards; nor was I appointed to view, or examine them: Some Discourse there was of the Feasibility of it; and several times by accident, in general Discourse elsewhere, I have heard it mention'd, as a thing might easily be done, but never consented to as fit to be done. And I remember particularly at my Lord *Shaftsbury's* there being some general Discourse of this kind, I immediately flew out, and exclaim'd against it, and ask'd, If the thing succeeded, what must be done next but massacring the Guards, and killing them in cold Blood? Which I lookt upon as so detestable a thing, and so like a Popish Practice, that I could not but abhor it. And at the same time the Duke of *Monmouth* took me by the Hand, and told me very kindly, My Lord, I see you and I are of a Temper; Did you ever hear so horrid a thing? And I must needs do him that Justice to declare, that I never observed in him but an Abhorrence to all base things.

As to my going to Mr. *Shepherd's*, I went with an Intention to taste *Sherry*; for he had promised me to reserve for me the next very good Piece he met with, when I went out of Town; and if he recollects he may remember I ask'd him about it, and he went and fetch'd a Bottle; but when I tasted it, I said 'twas hot in the Mouth; and desired that whenever he met with a choice Piece, he would keep it for me: which he promised. I enlarge the more upon this, because Sir *Geo. Jeffries* insinuated to the Jury, as if I had made a Story about going thither; but I never said, that was the only Reason: And I will now truly, and plainly add the rest.

I was the day before this Meeting, come to

Town, for two or three days, as I had done once or twice before; having a very near and dear Relation lying in a very languishing and desperate Condition: And the Duke of *Monmouth* came to me, and told me, He was extremely glad I was come to Town; for my Lord *Shaftsbury*, and some hot Men would undo us all: How so, my Lord, I said? Why (answered he) they'll certainly do some disorderly thing or other, if great Care be not taken, and therefore for God's sake use your Endeavours with your friends to prevent any thing of this kind. He told me, there would be Company at Mr. *Shepherd's* that Night, and desired me to be at home in the Evening, and he would call me; which he did: And when I came into the Room, I saw Mr. *Rumsey* by the Chimney; though he swears he came in after; and there were things said by some with much more Heat than Judgment, which I did sufficiently disapprove, and yet for these things I stand condemn'd. But I thank God, my part was sincere, and well meant. It is, I know, inferred from hence, and was pressed to me, that I was acquainted with these Heats and ill Designs, and did not discover them. But this is but Misprision of Treason at most. So I dye innocent of the Crime I stand condemn'd for, and I hope nobody will imagine that so mean a Thought could enter into me, as to go about to save my self, by accusing others. The part that some have acted lately of that kind, has not been such as to invite me to love Life at such a rate.

As for the Sentence of Death passed upon me, I cannot but think it a very hard one. For nothing was sworn against me (whether true or false, I will not now examine) but some Discourses about making some Stirs. And this is not levying War against the King, which is Treason by the Statute of *Edward the Third*, and not the consulting and discoursing about it, which was all that was witness'd against me. But, by a strange Fetch, the Design of seizing the Guards, was construed a Design of killing the King; and so I was in that cast.

And now I have truly and sincerely told what my part was in that, which cannot be more than a bare Misprision; and yet I am condemn'd as guilty of a Design of killing the King. I pray God lay not this to the charge, neither of the Kings Counsel, nor Judges, nor Sheriffs, nor Jury: And for the Witnesses, I pity them, and wish them well. I shall not reckon up the Particulars wherein they did me wrong; I had rather their own Consciences should do that, to which, and the Mercies of God, I leave them. Only I shall averr, that what I said of my not hearing Col. *Rumsey* deliver any Message from my Lord *Shaftsbury*, was true; for I always detested Lying; tho never so much to my advantage. And I hope none will be so unjust and

and uncharitable, as to think I would venture on it in these my last Words, for which I am so soon to give an account to the Great God, the Searcher of Hearts, and Judge of all Things.

From the time of chusing Sheriffs, I concluded the Heat in that Matter would produce something of this kind; and I am not much surprized to find it fall upon me. And I wish what is done to me, may put a stop, and satiate some Peoples Revenge, and that no more innocent Blood be shed; for I must, and do still look upon mine as such, since I know I was guilty of no Treason; and therefore I would not betray my Innocence by Flight, of which I do not (I thank God) yet repent, (tho much pressed to it) how fatal soever it may have seem'd to have proved to me; for I look upon my Death in this manner, (I thank God) with other eyes than the World does. I know I said but little at the Trial, and I suppose it looks more like Innocence than Guilt. I was also advis'd not to confess Matter of Fact plainly, since that must certainly have brought me within the Guilt of Misprision. And being thus restrained from dealing frankly and openly, I chose rather to say little, than to depart from that Ingenuity, that, by the Grace of God, I had carried along with me in the former parts of my Life, and so could easier be silent, and leave the whole Matter to the Conscience of the Jury, than to make the last and solemnest part of my Life so different from the Course of it, as the using little Tricks and Evasions must have been. Nor did I ever pretend to a great readiness in speaking: I wish those Gentlemen of the Law, who have it, would make more Conscience in the use of it, and not run Men down by Strains and Fetches, impose on easy and willing Juries, to the Ruine of innocent Men: For to kill by Forms, and Subtilties of Law, is the worst sort of Murther. But I wish the Rage of hot Men, and the Partialities of Juries, may be stopp'd with my Blood, which I would offer up with so much the more Joy, if I thought I should be the last were to suffer in such a way.

Since my Sentence, I have had but few

Thoughts, but Preparatory ones for Death: Yet the Importunity of my Friends, and particularly of the Best and Dearest Wife in the World, prevailed with me to sign Petitions, and make an Address for my Life: To which I was very averse. For (I thank God) tho in all respects I have lived one of the happiest, and contented'st Men of the World, (for now very near fourteen years) yet I am so willing to leave all, that it was not without Difficulty, that I did any thing for the saving of my Life, that was Begging. But I was willing to let my Friends see what Power they had over me, and that I was not Obstinate, nor Sullen, but would do any thing that an honest Man could do, for their Satisfaction. Which was the only Motive that sway'd, or had any weight with me.

And now to sum up all: As I never had any Design against the King's Life, or the Life of any Man whatsoever; so I never was in any Contrivance of altering the Government. What the Heats, Wickedness, Passions, and Vanities of other Men have occasioned, I ought not to be answerable for, nor could I repress them, tho I now suffer for them. But the Will of the Lord be done; into whose Hands I commend my Spirit; and trust that Thou, O most Merciful Father, hast forgiven me all my Transgressions; the Sins of my Youth, and all the Errors of my past Life; and that Thou wilt not lay my secret Sins and Ignorances to my Charge; but wilt graciously support me during that small part of my Time now before me, and assist me in my last Moments, and not leave me then to be disorder'd by Fear, or any other Temptation; but make the Light of thy Countenance to shine upon me, for Thou art my Sun, and my Shield: And as Thou supportest me by thy Grace, so I hope thou wilt hereafter Crown me with Glory, and receive me into the Fellowship of Angels, and Saints, in that blessed Inheritance purchased for me by my most merciful Redeemer; who is, I trust, at thy Right Hand, preparing a place for me, and is ready to receive me: Into whose Hands I commend my Spirit.

Entred according to Order.



L O N D O N,

Printed by John Darby, by Direction of the Lady RUSSEL. 1683.

SOME SUCCINCT
REMARKS
ON THE
SPEECH
OF THE
Late Lord RUSSEL,

To the SHERIFFS:


Together with the PAPER deliver'd by him to them,
at the Place of Execution, on July 21. 1683.

HORA MORTIS, has been
ever look'd upon as HORA
VERACITATIS: And
though Men may dare it out with
Impudence, and attest their *Innocen-*
cy with all the *Asseverations* imagi-
nable, yet when this *Terrible of Ter-*
ribles draws near, when this *Hour*
that launches a Man into the *Ocean*
of *Eternity*, from whence he must
never return; I say, when this ap-
proaches, it might be rationally sup-
posed, That no Man will then cheat
his Soul of an *Eternal Being*, by
horrid and damnable *Equivocations*.
Yet though this has been held as an
undoubted *Maxim*, such has been
the practice of our *Modern Traytors*,
(particularly our *Noble Lord*) that
we may certainly infer, That as the

present Age transcends all that has
been hitherto in *Treasons*, *Rebellions*,
Villanies, &c. and nothing of that
pristine *Veracity* and *Ingenuity*, is to
be found in our *Modern Times*: So
likewise the present *Traytors* are re-
solv'd to excel all their Fore-runners
in that which they call *Valour*, but
we may safely term it *Impudence* at
this final hour; and think by their pre-
tended *Bravery*, to create a *Disbelief*
of those hellish *Crimes* of which
they are accused. But alas! they are
mistaken, they do but gull and cheat
their *Immortal Souls* of that *Felicity*
which they might have capacitated
themselves for, by a free and *ingenu-*
ous Confession: For I dare aver, That
if all the *Jesuits* in *Europe* had laid
their heads together to stuff a *Libel*
with

with *Equivocations, Tricks, and Evasions*, they would all have come short of the *SPEECH* emitted into the World by our *Protestant-Jesuite* the Lord *Russel*.

Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum.

 *Swear, and Forswear,*
But the Great *S E C R E T* to reveal,
Forbear.

I am sorry I am confined to such narrow Limits, that I might have dissected and anatomiz'd this *Epitome of Hell*, and shew'd at large what *Tricks, &c.* a *True-Protestant Lord* could be guilty of at this very dreadful Hour, to save his Party from the Appellation of *Traytors*, and some of his *True Associates* from the *Gallows*, notwithstanding his *Lordships* Abhorrence of such Actions in the whole course of his Life: However, I shall take notice of the most material Passages which lie heavy on his *Lordship*, and which, no doubt, were patched up for no other End, but to stifle this *Horrid Plot*, and to hinder its Authors and Abettors from being brought to *Exemplary Punishment*.

But to descend to Particulars, his *Lordship* is pleased to begin thus:

[*I have set down in this Paper all that I think fit to leave behind me.*]

No doubt but his *Lordship* had a due regard to his *Cause*, and those that were to continue it, and therefore thought it not fit to leave any thing behind him, that might discover either of them, but to wrap it up in such ambiguous terms as might not be understood; wherein his *Lordship* at once would make us believe, that he would have us understand him, and yet at the same time would not, otherwise (but that he is made up with

Equivocations) why did not his *Lordship* deal sincerely and plainly, and add, *That it was all he knew*: But, it seems, he was resolved to wrong his Soul, rather than his Party, by discovering them.

His *Lordship* proceeds, and says:

[*God knows how far I was always from Designs against the King's Person, or of altering the Government.*]

This is a pretty way of Appealing; for certainly God knows how far he was for Designs against the King as from them, and so must his *Lordships* Conscience too; but he was afraid his Conscience would be too plain, and therefore left that Point as soon as he had begun it.

[*To my knowledge, I never saw Captain Walcot in my life.*]

That may be, and yet both deep in the Plot too, according to their Spheres, his *Lordship*, possibly, being of a higher Club than the Captain was; for we are told of several *Cabals*.

[*I bless God that I was born of worthy good Parents, and had the advantages of a Religious Education, which gave me checks, &c.*]

The greater the Person, the greater the Crime; and he has no reason to brag of his Religious Education, since he made such ill uses of it, which was no wonder that it gave him so many *Checks*, for acting such horrid Crimes that were directly against it.

[*I have lived, and now dye of the Reformed Religion, a true and sincere Protestant, and in the Communion of the Church of England, though I could never yet comply with, or rise up to all the heights of many People.*]

His

His Lordship must certainly equivocate here, in his meaning of a Church, for the Church of *England* (according to the common acceptance of it) never allowed such Practices: And though he would fain signalize it with such a Member, yet he must have a *Reservation*; for that disowns all *Equivocation*, and allows *Salvation* for none under his Lordships Circumstances, that deal not sincerely in their last hour, and make a plain and full Confession of all he knows, which his Lordship resolves against, as inconsistent with the advantage of his *Reformed Traytors*.

[*I think Bitterness and Persecution are bad at all times, much more now.*]

No doubt but his Lordship would have them go on without Controul, and not have his Saints persecuted NOW, though 'tis evident to the World, that they are the very Source and Fountain of Treasons, Rebellions, &c. but yet, forsooth, they must not be persecuted.

[*For the King, I do sincerely pray for Him, and wish well to Him, and to the Nation, that they may be happy in one another, and that he may be indeed the Defender of the Faith.*]

Here his Lordship is pleased to lend the King a Box on the Ear on one side, and endeavour to hold Him up on the other; I would fain know what he means by *indeed*, he must certainly insinuate, that He is nothing at present but an *Hypocrite*, and pretends one thing, and means another; but his Lordships *Defender of the Faith indeed*, must certainly be one that would suffer his own Throat to be cut, and say nothing: And that would see his Kingdom invaded, and all his Loyal Subjects destroyed, to make way for such Blood-thirsty Mifcreants: But we now well know, that a *Whig* is that sort of *Animal*,

that admires nothing, and praises none, or at least but slightly, and that not without some pity of his defects and wants; but he, forsooth, has all that every Man has, and all that every Man wants too: So that what's the meaning of this Religious and dying Speech, but a scandalous Libel on the King and Government.

[*I did believe, and do still, that Popery is breaking in upon the Nation; and that those who advance it, will stop at nothing to carry on their Design: I am heartily sorry that so many Protestants give their helping Hand to it.*]

This is the old Bugbear, *Popery*, *Slavery*, and *Arbitrary Government*, have been ever the pretensions of their Fears and Jealousies; *Metuere falli, & metuere falli: He deserves to be deceived, that too much fears it*, has been ever a politick Maxim; for certainly it is one of the greatest Follies in the World, to make the World wiser than it is; and to suspect a Plot and Mine in every Molehill; and 'tis a Hell above-ground, to be always dying, for fear of dying. And I am of the Opinion of the learned Lord Bacon, that notwithstanding his Lordships fear of *Popery*, if ever that Religion come in, (which God forbid) it will be through the sides of *Jack Presbyter*: And that his Proselytes that so much advance it now, will stick at no means to effect it, I am of his Lordships opinion. As for his Lordships sorrow for so many *Protestants* being in it, it's plain that there are none else but his Lordships *Coventry-Blue-Protestants* concerned, and therefore 'tis fear'd that his sorrow was more for their being found in it, than not in.

The next is one of the same stamp, for speaking of the *Bill of Exclusion*, he says:

[*As to the Limitations that were propo-*

proposed, if they were sincerely offered,
&c.]

Here he as much questions the Sincerity of the King in the management of His Affairs, as he did before of His being *the Defender of the Faith indeed*: So that this good Lord, at the very instant of his going out of the World; the best word that he can give the King, (and indeed 'tis no Wonder, since he has endeavour'd to do much worse) is to Libel Him with the most scandalous Reflection that was ever said by Malice it self.

Speaking of the Crime for which he was condemned, he says:

[*That there was some discourse of the feasibility of it, (i. e. seizing the Guards) and that at the Lord Shaftsbury's, there was some general discourse of it, but he did abhor it; That the Duke of Monmouth told him he was glad he was come to Town, for the Earl of Shaftsbury and some bad Men would undo us all, for they'll do some disorderly thing, if care be not taken; That he was at Shephard's, where many things were said with more Heat than Judgment, which he did disapprove; but all this was but Misprision at most.*]

Certainly his Lordship forgot what he said before, he then knew of no

Plot or Design, but here he hears it debated; he owns a discourse of the *feasibility of it*, yet knows nothing of the *matter*, this must be as great as ever any *Salamanca-Miracle* prov'd. There was some disorderly thing to be committed, does his *Abhorrence* intimate his *Ignorance*, no sure, but *Guilt*; for his *Abhorrence* must presuppose his *Knowledge* of it.

The next is the greatest piece of *Jesuitism* that ever was hatched:

[*Some infer (says he) that I was acquainted with these Heats and ill Designs, but this is but Misprision.*]

And a very natural Inference, but pray what's the meaning of your *Heats and ill Designs*? his Lordship fear'd to be too plain, and yet something he must say to baffle Conscience, *O Tempora! O Mores!*

Reader, If thou art not surfeited with unparallel'd Lyes and Equivocations, (though his Lordship would make us believe he ever abhor'd them) I could enumerate much more, but this may suffice, to shew that a True Protestant Lord can, upon occasion, venture the Eternal Loss of his Soul, to hinder the Discovery of a beloved Plot so long in hatching, and the bringing to condign punishment his true Friends the Associates.



~~SECRET~~

ON THE

From this part of his Paper, to the end of the Charter, his Lordship begins to bear up manfully to the matter, and the whole Paper throughout, is but a Compact of the most uncharitancy against the King and Court, a continued Arraignment of the Justice and Justice of the Kingdom, and indeed the whole Government it self: A Heap of Exclamations against monstrous dangers of *Papery*, and an Appeal to the very Nation to remove them, and truly a remarkable piece of his own Loyalty and Innocence crutch'd up with so many *Reservations*, *Exemptions*, and *Equivocations*, that even through his Lordship's own *Speakers* were never seen in the Rank of *Speakers* which you'll find as follows.

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Here he as much questions the Sincerity of the King in the management of His Affairs, as he did before of His being *the Defender of the Faith indeed*: So that this good Lord, at the very instant of his going out of the World; the best word that he can give the King, (and indeed 'tis no Wonder, since he has endeavour'd to do much worse) is to Libel Him with the most scandalous Reflection that was ever said by Malice it self.

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Plot or Design, but here he hears it debated; he owns a discourse of the feasibility of it, yet knows nothing of the matter, this must be as great as ever any *Salamanca-Miracle* prov'd. There was some disorderly thing to be committed, does his Abhorrence intimate his Ignorance, no sure, but Guilt; for his Abhorrence must presuppose his Knowledge of it.

The next is the greatest piece of *Jesuitism* that ever was hatched:

[Some infer (says he) that I was acquainted with these Heats and ill Designs, but this is but Misprision.]

And a very natural Inference, but pray what's the meaning of your *Heats* and *ill Designs*? his Lordship fear'd to be too plain, and yet something he must say to baffle Conscience, O *Tempora! O Mores!*

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ANIMADVERSIONS

ON THE

Last Speech and Confession

OF THE LATE

WILLIAM Lord RUSSEL.

Having perused a certain Printed sheet, called, *The Speech of the Lord Russel to the Sheriffs, together with the Paper delivered by him to them at the place of Execution*; I could not but imagine the said Paper to be the Words of a Person of his Quality, or indeed of a dying Christian, till I found underwritten, *Printed by J. Darby by Direction of the Lady Russel*:

Upon this satisfaction, I could not forbear seriously and thoroughly examining the Contents of the Speech and Paper; and upon full consideration thereof, I think it the Duty of a good Subject to give the World my Opinion of the several Protestations and Assertions throughout it, and the Tendency they naturally bear.

In his short Speech to the Sheriff he says little; only, *that he expected much noise at that place, and therefore was not fond of much speaking, and much less at that time*; He tells the Sheriff, *He had set down in that Paper (and there given him) all that he THOUGHT FIT to leave behind him*: And truly in that he spoke like an Oracle, for in the said Paper he has left no more behind him, as he says, then he *Thought fit indeed*.

'Tis true, he continues in the said Speech to affirm, *the words of a dying man, I know of no Plot, either against the Kings Life, or the Government*. The Truth and Validity of which dying Protestation, we shall see fully examined in his following Paper.

The subject of the first Paragraph in the Paper, is *his Thoughts of another World, and his Preparations made for Death*; his Thanks to God for his Infinite Blessings, both in the Advantages of his Worthy Parents and Religious Education, with the Assurance of the Love and Mercy of God through the Merits of Christ, and Fullness of Joy in his Presence, &c. All which I have nothing to say to, but only to wish with cordial Christian Charity, that he has found that Mercy from the hands of a Gracious God, which his own hopes assured him: For Heaven forbid the highest Criminals should be punish'd beyond the Grave, or at a Temporal punishment with a true Penitence

might not be a sufficient Expiation for the greatest Guilt.

In the second Paragraph, he gives you an account of his Faith, saying, *I am of the Reformed Religion, a true and sincere Protestant, and in the Communion of the Church of England, though I could never yet comply with, or rise up to all the heights of many People*.

Here it is true he is of the Church of England's Communion; but indeed such a *Mungril* Communicant of that Church, that he cannot comply with, or rise up to the heights of many people of that Communion. Now how he has lag'd below the Members of our Church; not only the Fatal Cause that brought him to his End, demonstrates; but a farther sample of his Religion we have upon Record in the Learned Works of his own good Chaplain the Author of JULIAN.

Where the Doctrine of, *Rebel my Country-men*, is so elaborately handled, and that great pattern of Christ's Submission to Magistracy, and that distinguishing Shibboleth of Christianity, *Passive Obedience*, is so Artfully attacked; that truly from such a Pastor, and such Principles, 'tis undoubtedly evident, that (to use his Expression) he was not extremely well taught to reach to the heights of the Church of England.

From this part of his Paper, to the end of the Chapter, his Lordship begins to bear up smartly to the matter; and the whole Paper throughout, is but a Compact of the highest Uncharity against the King and Court, a continued Arraignment of the Judges and Justice of the Kingdom, and indeed the whole Government it self: A heap of Exclamations against the monstrous dangers of Popery, and an Appeal to the very Mob to remove them; and lastly a feeble and lame pretence of his own Loyalty and Innocence crutch'd up with so many Reservations, Evasions, and Equivocations, that even through his Lordships own Spectacles were never seen in the Rankest of Jesuits; which you'll find as follows.

But first, for a taste of his Innocence, in Paragraph the 8th. he avers, I never was at Mr. Shepherd's with that Company but once, and there was no undertaking then of securing and seizing the Guards, nor none appointed to view or examine them: (which (nor none) I'll be so charitable not to take in the Affirmative, but read it (nor any)] Some discourse there was of the Feasibleness of it, and several Times by ACCIDENT in general discourse elsewhere I have heard it mentioned, as a thing might easily be done, but never consented to as fit to be done. And particularly at my Lord Shaftsbury's, there being some general discourse of this kind, I immediately flew out, and exclaimed against it; and ask'd if the thing succeeded, what must be done next but Massacring the Guards, and killing 'em in Cold Blood? which I look'd upon as so detestable a thing, and so like a Popish Practice, that I could not but abhor it. And at the same time the Duke of Monmouth took me by the Hand, and told me very kindly. My Lord, I see you and I are of a Temper: did you ever hear so horrid a Thing?

Here observe the prettiest piece of more than Jesuitical Equivocation. The Conference at Shepherd's contained no Undertaking of Securing or Seizing the Guards, &c. Only some Discourse about the Feasibleness of it. If so eminent a piece of work as Seizing the Kings Guards were only a piece of Title Tatle amongst these great men, a Tryal of Skill to argue for Wit-fake, or to pass away the time over a Glass of Mr. Shepherd's Sherry: How comes it about the Lord heard it by his own Confession SEVERAL TIMES, and oh wonderful, all by Accident! A thing never intended to be put in Action, could never be the dull reiterated impertinent Talk so many times over, amongst persons of such Sense; nor could the Lord Russel's Exclamation of, *What kill 'em in cold Blood?* And harmless Monmouth's (*Oh horrid!*) to it, be a rational Repartee to a Chimera, or a Discourse only *en Passant*. No, no, the business is this; the Lord Russel is to die as Innocent as a Sucking Lamb, (for Child unborn's out of fashion;) and because the seizing of Guards was only Sworn against him at the Meeting at Shepherd's, to make the Witnesses Perjured, the Discourse of it at the other several Times and Places might be in order to the putting it into Execution, and what Treason ye please; but at that one only Time, 'twas all harmless Prattle, and nothing but the Feasibleness of the Thing the matter in debate.

However, tho' the Innocent Lord lets us know, and all this with no less than the words of a dying Protestant, that the feasibility of the business was the only Argument of the Guards seizing, in this 8th. Paragraph: In the 10th. Paragraph he gives a farther Narrative of this Meeting at Shepherd's; and there, as damnable ill fortune would have it, he relates so different an account of the Thing, that Bealov's and Prance's description of Sir Edmundbury's Murder, are little less contradictory, viz. he says in these words, *The day before that Meeting, I came to Town for two or three days; and the Duke of Monmouth came to me, and told me, he was extreme glad I was come to Town, for my Lord Shaftsbury and some hot men would undo us all; How so, my Lord? I said. Why (answer'd he) they'll certainly do some disorderly thing or other, if some care be not taken; and therefore, for Gods sake use your endeavours with your Friends, to prevent any thing of this kind. He told me, there would be*

Company at Mr. Shepherd's that night. be at home that evening, and he would call, and when I came into the Room, I saw M. by the Chimney, tho' he swears he came in were things said by some with much JUDGMENT, which I did sufficiently disapprove for these things I stand condemned. But I thought my part was sincere, and well meant.

Here we find the face of Affairs strangely alter'd; now the Duke of Monmouth comes with an Out-cry, that my Lord Shaftsbury and other hot men were for doing things so disorderly, as threaten'd no less than to undo 'em all; and Shepherd's being the place of affigation, my Lord Russel heard some things said there with more Heat than Judgment. Now, that those things said must signify the business of seizing the Guards, is plain, by my Lords owning it to be that for which he stood condemned; and that the debate must be upon the down-right Resolution and Proposals of putting the project into a speedy Execution, is every way manifest; For, if the above-said harmless feasibility of it were all that had been argued amongst them, there had been no need either of Monmouth's Alarm, the Lord Russel's Reproof, or the Companies Heat out-running their Judgment; nor was there any occasion for his thanking God that his part was sincere, and well meant, if theirs had been so too.

And that the Reader may not mistake, and think possibly these two different Accounts of the Guards seizing might be at two different times, the Lord answers expressly, *No; for he never was at Shepherd's in that Company but once.*

However, the Lord Russel still upholds his Innocence; and tells you in the last Paragraph, — *It was inferred from hence, that I was acquainted with those Heats and ill Designs, and did not discover them; But that was but MISPRISION of Treason at most.* I shall not answer for what pass'd at the Tryal, because 'tis not yet publish'd, nor was I present to hear it; and therefore I leave the dispute of that to the Judges learned in the Law, that were not of my Lord Russel's Opinion. But supposing my Lord would insinuate himself only guilty of Misprision of Treason from the proofs against him at the Tryal; yet by his own proofs against himself in this intended Vindication, he has recorded himself to all Posterity plainly guilty of High-Treason, in that very Paper where he arrogates the highest of Innocence. For suppose, as he affirms, that the proof of his being in a Company once at Mr. Shepherd's, where Treason was spoken, and the concealing it were only Misprision; Misprision being imagined to be a mans unfortunate hearing of Treason spoken in ill company, and afterwards the wanting of prudence or care to detect that Treason. Yet in his Paper, his Crime is of a deeper dye. He confesses there, He held Amity and Correspondence with persons that did not once or twice, but several times, treat upon the same numerical Treasonable Projection; He visited 'em at their own Houses, as Shaftsbury's for instance, and gave 'em meetings abroad; And tho' it be Misprision of Treason to conceal the hearing of it, tho' a man abjures and avoids the company of the Traytor that speaks it; yet this Innocent Lord continues the highest friendship with these very Treason-mongers, herds and nests with them at all turns, and has the continued Repetition of Treasonable Machinations in his ears

ears, and yet a bare Misprision, a very honest discovering a thought comes by accusing a bury and his of no less than Blood, the Office, yet a man-like Quality to Treason, imagine him covered this Blood, ing no less than my Lord is for, alas! the sign at all, the next Paragraph a Sentence against him STIRS; [a rational Insurrection be levying a Fetch, the Design of killing vens! that pack of Pack Combinations least ill intention the dying with his own very men to several times nable a Design the Gentleman to run men and willing forms & submiss the rash stop'd with m if I thought In this 'tis p iniquity, the proved of se Defenders that 'tis his not be sacrificed Martyrs in

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and yet his want of discovery is and shall be only *Misprison of Treason*. But the Noble Lord makes honest and charitable excuse for his silence in not entering, viz. *I hope no body will imagine that so mean a thought could enter into me, as to go about to save my life by using others*. That is, my Lord could hear *Shaftsbury* and his Crew projecting to play the *Cut-throats*, & less than the Kings Guards, and that too in cold blood, tho' indeed himself abhor'd such a *Popish* practice yet at the same time he affirms it a more Gentle-like Quality, to be true to *Cut-throats* than Kings, more loyal than Loyalty, and hopes no man will imagine capable of so mean a thought as to have discovered this Band of Associating Murderers, tho' threaten'd less than the Murder of the Kings Guards, But the Lord is to be Innocent still, and must and shall be so; alas! the seizing of the Kings Guards was no Deal at all, God knows, upon the Kings Person; for in the next Paragraph he is very outrageous to think how the Sentence he had; for he says, *Nothing was sworn to him, but some discourses about making some* &c; [a pretty Puritanical mincing word for a *Nation* Insurrection] which by no means he will allow to bring War against the King. Besides, by a strange Design of seizing the Guards, was construed a Design of killing the King; and so I was cast. Good Heaven! that *Ignoramus* was out of fashion! and that a set of *Popish* Tory *Jury-men*, should ever interpret a combination for seizing the Guards of a King to be the full intention against the Person of Majesty. Nay, the Lord is so extravagantly possess'd not only of his own undoubted Innocence, but even of those men too that with all this Heat and Fury so many times machinated so Murderous and Treasonable a Design, that in the 13th Paragraph he wishes that *Lawyers* of the Law would make more conscience than to lay men down by strains and fetches, and impose on easy *Juries*, to the Ruine of Innocent men; for to kill by the subtilties of Law, is the worst sort of Murder. But I think the rashness of hot men, & the partiality of *Juries*, may be with my Blood, which I would offer up with more joy, than I should be the last were to suffer in such a way. 'Tis plainly intimated, that his very Brethren in the City, those that not like himself dissented and disapproved of seizing the Guards, but the very Promoters & Fomenters of the Design, are all Innocent too; inasmuch 'tis his last Prayer, That their guiltless Blood may be sacrificed like His, but himself may be the last of tyrants in this Cause.

protest I am so startl'd at the latitude of some mens sciences, and the extravagance of some mens self-justification, that I wonder what 'tis they will allow to be Treason, or whether or no they have not expunged those Texts in their Bibles that teach Obedience to Kings as the Ordinance of God till at last they believe there is no such Duty in the whole Body of Christianity, and much thing as Treason in *Rerum Natura*.

But to return to his Lordships Confession. Amongst the unanswerable Demonstrations of his Loyalty to the Crown, and love to the King, with the description of his miraculous Innocence, he gives you his sense of the present State of the Nation; and in the second Paragraph he says, *I wish with all my Soul all our unhappy differences were removed, and that all sincere Protestants*

would so far consider the danger of Popery, as to lay aside their Heats, and agree against the common Enemy. In that good wish I hope all good Protestants will joyn with him, provided his Uniting and Agreeing be honest, as I much suspect the contrary; For he goes on, and says,

For Popery, I look on it as an Idolatrous and Bloody Religion, and therefore thought my self bound in my Station to do all things against it. And by that, I foresaw I should procure such great Enemies to my self, and such powerful ones, that I have now been for some time expecting the worst. And blessed be God I fall by the Ax, and not by the fiery Tryal.

Here his Protestant Lordship very cunningly, but most venomously too makes his Death no less than a *Popish* Conspiracy against him; and that from his fatal Zeal against Popery, he foresaw the great and powerful Enemies he should procure, and expected the very Fate befall him. And to explain himself farther on this Topick, paragr. the 7th. he says, *that his earnestness against the Duke about the Bill of Exclusion, had no small influence on his present Sufferings*. And again par. the 5th. he says, *I did believe, and do still, that Popery is breaking in upon the Nation, and those that will advance it, will stop at nothing to carry on their Designs, I am heartily sorry so many Protestants give their helping hand to it: But I hope God will preserve the Protestant Religion, and this Nation, tho' I am afraid it will fall under very great Tryals, and very sharp Sufferings*.

Here we have his Lordships Scheme of the whole Nations Destruction, by the already All-commanding power of Popery, and himself no less than one of the *Proto-Martyrs* to it, only he thanks God he falls by the Ax, not the Faggot. And who is in this damnable new *Popish* Plot against the Lord *Russels* life, but that great and powerful Enemy the Duke of York; for his Bill of Exclusion earnestness, was the great influence in his Fall. And to effect this new Diabolical *Popish* Conspiracy, those that advance it, will stop at nothing to carry on their Designs; nay, the very Protestants have a hand in it, inasmuch that he plainly insinuates that all those new Protestant Evidences against himself and the rest of the late Plotters; tho' men of Quality and Fortune, tho' men of their own Faction, are only so many *Popish* Tools engaged by Subornation and Perjury, from the great *Popish* Enemies of our Religion, to remove the great Zealots for the Protestant Religion, and cut the Throats of the Innocent, by no less than the most unexampled and most infernal of Perjuries.

Nay, the Root of all this premeditated Plot against their Protestant lives, lies not in the Witnesses and their Suborners only, but in the very Judges and Juries themselves. For he says in para. the 13th. *From the Time of choosing Sheriffs, I concluded the Heat in that matter would produce something of this kind; and I am not much surprized to find it fall upon me. And I wish what is done to me, may put a stop and satiate some peoples Revenge, and that no more Innocent Blood be shed.*

Here 'tis observed, that not only the Justice of the Nation is impeached, but the wanting of the old *Ignoramus* Sheriffs and Juries is an evident combination against the lives of Loyal, Innocent, and Protestant Subjects; nay tho' the kind Lord confesses that *Shaftsbury* himself, once acquitted by *Ignoramus*, with the rest of his Accomplices were really Guilty of Conspiring the seizing the Guards, and murdering 'em in cold Blood, and raising of Stirs alias Insurrections; yet the want of Sheriffs

Shew's an ~~unlawful~~ to plead *Ignoramus* even to such audacious Conspiracies; is a bringing of Innocence and Loyalty to Scaffolds and Gibbets, a gratifying the insatiate Revenge of Popish Courtiers Conspiring for Guiltless Blood, and no less than making Popery rule the Ascendant of the whole Court and City.

By this Insinuation of such a Popish Confederacy, into the heads of the Unwary and Ignorant Reader; and indeed the whole Rabble of the Kingdom too easily misled into such an Apprehension, the Zealous Lady Russell, to lose no time in so good a Design, having set it to Printing a day before the Lord died; Here's a plain, perfect and visible Incentive to the Multitude, to Revenge the Death of this Innocent Lord, and rise up in Arms to prevent the growth of Popery, and the effusion of more Guiltless Blood still threatened. But truly the peaceable Lord in the 6th. paragraph, says, *I forgive the whole World, particularly all those concerned in taking away my Life: and I desire and conjure my Friends to think of no Revenge, but to submit to the Holy will of God, &c.* Here indeed the good Lord desires no Revenge, but at the same breath he intimates that his Blood calls for it, only his forgiving Charity forbids it. But this is so transparent a Mask, that half an eye may see through it, and this seeming Christian-like Dehortation of the people from Rebellion, is but adding a new provocation to 'em to begin it, whilst the generosity and goodness of this Murdered Lord, as he calls himself, is but setting a higher price on his Blood: Thus after so many false colours on his own Integrity, and appealing to God he had no Passion, by-end, or ill Design in him. Tho' at the same

time he tells you both his Comrades and their Characters, and his own privy to their abominable Practices and Projections; he publishes that false inflaming Narrative of his own pretended Innocence, that is not to be matcht by any thing but the Speech of the Noble Peer, and deserves the same Fate.

Thus every Design against the Peace of the Nation, and all Plots and Machinations whatever against the King and Government, tho' never so plainly made out, or by more substantial Evidence, are to be instantly turned into Popish Perjury and Subornation: And no Guilt whatever can or shall lie at any door but the Pope & Jesuits; whilst the Execution of this Lord, is to be made no other a Tool than the Kings intended Assassination, viz. a Popish Combination and a Popish Blow: And yet see the wretchedness of the Project, in all this vehemence for Innocent Protestant Blood, I defy any Impartial Reader to look o're but this short Paper of the Lord Russells, and to tell me there is not 100 times worse matter discuss'd and bandyed by the Lord Shaftsbury and his Colleagues, even in my Lord Russells single Sheet of Paper, and all for the proving a Plot against the Kings Life and the Government, than in all Coleman's voluminous Letters, the great and almost only Gorgon of Popery.

I shall only finish with my true and cordial sence of the publication of that Paper, that 'tis a much greater Dishonour to the Noble Family of that Great Man, than the Scaffold he died upon.

F I N I S.

L O N D O N:

Printed for T. Graves, MDCCLXXXIII.

ANTIDOTE

AGAINST

POISON:

Composed of some Remarks upon the Paper printed by the direction of the Lady *Russel*, and mentioned to have been delivered by the Lord *Russel* to the Sheriffs at the place of his Execution.

THe Publishing of this Paper as the last Speech of a Dying Man, cannot but surprise all Persons who were present at the Trial of the Lord *Russel*, to read such Reflections upon the Judges, the Kings Council, the Sheriffs, and the Jury; the Fact so untruly represented, and the Offenders Innocence so strongly asserted, when they can all attest to the fairness of his Trial, the respectful Treating of him by the Kings Council, as far as was consistent with their Duty, without any strains upon the Evidence, to the favourable Demeanor of the Court towards him, not in the least aggravating the Crime beyond the Evidence, and to the fulness of the Evidence upon the Proofs produced: And therefore those who heard the Evidence, must acknowledg, that that Paper is so far from containing the *whole truth* of the Lord *Russel's* Case, that what of Fact is therein inserted, is wholly disguised, and untruly and unfaithfully set down. Neither doth the Lord *Russel*, in his Speech to the Sheriffs, aver all contained in that Paper to be true, nor the Paper to contain the *whole truth* of his Case, only saith he had set down in that Paper, all that he *thought fit to leave behind* him. No doubt he might have as well said, *All that his faithful Confessor advised him to leave behind him.*

For whosoever strictly peruseth the Paper, will not find the Ingenuity, Sincerity, or plain style of a Dying Gentleman, but may discover the peculiar Dialect of an Artist, accustomed to shadow Truth with doubtful and ambiguous Expressions; and the Paper artificially contrived and designed, to gratifie a Party, by a colourable asserting the innocency of the Criminal, Condemned by the Law for High Treason, and laying a Malitious Imputation upon the Government, for an unjust Prosecution of an Innocent Person to Death.

Whether the Paper doth truly state the Crime, upon the Fact proved, for which the Lord *Russel* was Condemned?

And whether it contain any plain denial of that Fact? will best appear by truly stating the Crime charged upon him by the Indictment, and the Fact proved upon him at his Trial.

The Lord *Russel* with others are charged by the Indictment with High Treason for Conspiring, Compassing and Imagining the Death and Destruction of the King, and raising of a Rebellion within the Kingdom.

And the Overt Acts wherewith they are charged, are their Meeting together, consulting and agreeing to raise an Insurrection and Rebellion, and to seize upon the Kings Guards.

At the Trial Colonel *Rumsey* did swear that there was a General Rising intended in *October* and *November* last, and that he was engaged therein. And that the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, who was likewise engaged therein, in *November* last acquainted him, that the

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to *Law* and *Gibbers*, a gratifying the insa-
nity of *Popish Courtiers* Conspiring for *Guile*-
and no less than making *Papery* rule the *As-*
sembly of the whole *Court* and *City*.

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taken in such an apprehension, the Zealous Lady
had no time in so good a Design, having set it to
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perfect and visible Incentive to the Multitude, to Revenge
the Death of this Innocent Lord, and rise up in Arms
against the growth of *Papery*, and the effusion of more
Christian Blood. But truly the peaceable
Christianity says, *I forgive the whole*
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FINIS

LONDON:

Printed for T. Groves, MDCCLXXIII.

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ANTIDOTE

AGAINST

POISON:

816 m. 2

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A

Duke

Duke of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Gray*, Lord *Russel*, Sir *Thomas Armstrong*, and Mr. *Ferguson* were to meet at Mr. *Shepherd's* house in *Abchurch Lane*, and sent him thither with a Message to them; that accordingly he went thither, and found the Lord *Russel* and the rest there, and delivered to them the Message from the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; which was, that it was high time to come to some Resolution about the Rising: That answer was returned, that Mr. *Trenchard* had assured them that in four hours time one Thousand Foot, and two or three Hundred Horse should be ready at *Taunton*. But now Mr. *Trenchard* required two or three days notice of the Rising, and therefore they could not go on at present; and that my Lord *Shaftsbury* must be contented.

He said the Answer was pronounced by Mr. *Ferguson*, and the Lord *Grey* spoke to to the same purpose. And being interrogated whether the Lord *Russel* were so near as to hear the Message, he said he was so near, and could not but hear it. And being asked by the Lord *Russel*, whether he consented to the Answer, he declared upon his Oath, that the Lord *Russel* did consent. And that they then treated and consulted of the General Rising. And both Colonel *Rumsey* and Mr. *Shepherd* did swear, That the Lord *Russel* and the rest did consult at Mr. *Shepherd's* about seizing of the Kings Guards. And having at a former Meeting appointed some of their Number, viz. the Duke of *Monmouth*, Lord *Grey*, and Sir *Thomas Armstrong*, to view in what posture the Guards were, they made Report to the rest there, they found them very remiss in their Duties, and might be easily seized. Mr. *Shepherd* swore that their meeting at his house was not casual but appointed by themselves, and that they came late in the Evening, and that my Lord *Russel* mentioned not any private Business to him; neither had he then any private Business with the Lord *Russel*. But the Lord *Russel* pretending he came to taste some Sherry which he had bespoke of Mr. *Shepherd*, Mr. *Shepherd* denied upon his Oath, that the Lord *Russel* had bespoke any Sherry of him, or mentioned any such thing then to him.

The Lord *Howard* gave in Evidence upon his Oath, that there was a design of a General Rising, both in *October* and *November* last: and that the Earl of *Shaftsbury* then acquainted him, he had Ten thousand brisk Boys ready. And after the Departure of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, it was thought necessary, for the preventing of Confusion, and more orderly managing of the Rising, that a select Council should be held for that purpose: And accordingly the Duke of *Monmouth*, the Earl of *Essex*, the Lord *Russel*, Colonel *Sidney*, Mr. *Hambden* junior, and himself, met in *January* last at Mr. *Hambden's* House in *Russel street*, and debated certain Preliminaries to the Rising. Amongst others, Whether the Rising should be in *London* first, or in the Country first, or in both at once; and the major opinion inclined to have the Rising both in *London* and the Country at one time. That soon after they held a second Meeting at the Lord *Russel's* house; where all the last mentioned Persons were present, and where they again debated of the Rising, and then came to this resolution, That some Person should be sent into *Scotland* to invite some Persons thence, from the discontented *Scots* to treat with them, That they might be assured of what Assistance they might expect from the *Scots*. That that matter was committed by them to the special Care and Conduct of Colonel *Sidney*. And that Colonel *Sidney* acquainted him he had sent *Aaron Smith* into *Scotland* accordingly; and that he had given him threescore Guineys to defray the charges of his Journey.

The Lord *Howard* interrogated by the Lord *Russel*, whether he said any thing in those Debates, declared upon his Oath that though his Lordship never used to speak much, yet he did speak in those debates, and consented to what was done.

This was the substance of the Evidence, though delivered by the Witnesses more at large, as will appear by their Depositions when they are printed with the Trial. A clearer Evidence to prove the Facts charged of Meeting and Consulting to raise a Rebellion within the Kingdom, and to seize the Kings Guards, I believe the most experienced Person in the Laws can never shew was ever produced at the Trial of any Traitor. To the greatest and strongest part of the Evidence, which is that of the Lord *Howard*, and so much of Colonel *Rumsey's* which relates to the General Rising, of which the Witnesses make full proof, the Paper gives no answer at all. With what confidence then can the Author of that Paper introduce a dying man, asserting his own Innocence, and charging the Jury with forwardness and injustice, when the Criminal cannot deny the Facts upon which the Jury gave their Verdict. But these Facts, whether true or false, the Criminal would not examine. And if he could not, or would not assert them to be false, no man of any common Ingenuity can doubt them



to be true, when sworn by credible Witnesses, and found by a substantial Jury. Yet to satisfy the Conscience of a dying Man, and to cover the Scandal of so great a Crime from vulgar or partial Eyes, these Consultations and Conspiracies to raise a Rebellion, and foment a General Rising, are represented to the People onely as some Discourses about some *Stirs*. They may be in *Scotland* some *Stirs*, but in *England* they are and ever were stiled Rebellion.

As to the other Branch of the Overt Acts of Consulting to seize the Guards, which the Paper makes the onely Crime for which the Lord *Russel* was condemned; this account is given by the Paper, That the Lord *Russel* was at Mr. *Shepherd's* house with that Company but once, and there was no Undertaking then of securing and seizing the Guards, nor none appointed to view or examine them: some discourse there was of the feasibility of it, and several times by accident in general discourse elsewhere.

This account which the Lord *Russel* gives of this matter, is rather a Confirmation of the Testimonies of Colonel *Rumsey* and Mr. *Shepherd* than an avoidance thereof. He admits the feasibility thereof was then discoursed of, and at other times likewise. They swore that the Persons appointed to view the Guards, reported then they found them to be very remiss in their Duties, and might be easily seized. The Lord *Russel* remembers he was at Mr. *Shepherd's* house but once, *Shepherd* swore he was there with that Company twice, and at the last time the Report was made after viewing of the Guards.

The seizing of the Guards was not the onely nor principal Fact upon which the Lord *Russel* was condemned, as appears by the Proof stated; but it was one of the Instances to make out against him the general design of raising a Rebellion, as one of the properest ways to secure the general Rising, and was sufficiently proved by two Witnesses to have been consulted upon to that purpose.

Indeed to what other purpose can any man imagine the Lord *Russel* and his Accomplices, who appeared to have been engaged in a Design of a General Insurrection, upon such proof as the Criminal could not deny the Fact, should so often discourse of the feasibility of securing the Guards, as is confessed by the Lord *Russel*, than in order to facilitate and secure their design of the General Rising? And the Discourse the Paper owns to have been at the Lord *Shaftsburies* touching the same matter, who throughout appears to be a principal Agent in the Design of the General Rising, proves the seizing of the Guards to be part of that Design. And though the Lord *Russel* then expressed a tenderness of shedding cold blood, as a thing detestable, and so like a Popish practice; yet that Deluge of Blood which must necessarily have ensued in the heats of a General Rising, which is evident he pursued to his last, did not at all affect him, because this might become any Heroick Christian drawn in Armour by the Pensil of the Author of *Julian*: and is not unlike to the practices of the ancient Christians, so shamefully disguised by the same Author.

If then the Facts whereof the Lord *Russel* was found guilty by the Jury upon such pregnant proof be so evident, how is it possible for a dying man before God and men to assert his Innocency with such assurance, and so, frequently repeated in his Speech to the Sheriff, though short, yet twice repeated; 1. *God knows how far I was always from designs against the Kings Person, or of altering the Government.* 2. *I profess I know of no Plot, either against the Kings Life, or the Government.*

In the Paper delivered, it is thus expressed; *Whatever apprehensions I had of Popery, and of my own severe and heavy share I was like to have under it, when it should prevail, I never had a thought of doing any thing against it, basely or inhumanely, but what could consist with the Christian Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.* Again, *I have always loved my Country much more than my Life, and never had any design of changing the Government, and would have suffered any extremity, rather than have consented to any Design to take away the Kings Life.* In another place he thanks God his part was sincere and well meant, and affirms his Crime to be but Misprision of Treason at most; and Infers, *so I die innocent of the Crime I stand condemned for; also he saith, I know I was guilty of no Treason.* In the last place he concludes, *As I never had any design against the Kings Life, or the Life of any man whatsoever, so I never was in any Contrivance of altering the Government.*

Half an eye may see their strokes are all drawn by the same hand with all imaginable Skill, to quiet the Conscience of a dying Criminal, and at the same time by casting a mist before the eyes of the unthinking Multitude, to possess them with the Innocence of the condemned Person and the cruelty of the Government towards him.

Let it be considered with what careful Restrictions and Limitations his Innocency is usher'd in: That he knew of no Plot or design against the Person of the King, or to Kill the King, or to alter or change the Government; That he never had a thought of doing any thing basely or inhumanly, but what could consist with the Christian Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom; That his Crime was but Misprision of Treason at most, and so he is innocent of the Crime he stands Condemned for. What need of all these cautions, restrictions and evasive circumlocutions to a plain man at the hour of his Death to express his Innocency by? If it had been real, a few plain words would have done it better. *viz.* That he was not engaged in nor knew of any design of making an Insurrection or Rebellion within the Kingdom. He heard the proof made and knew that was the Crime laid to his charge, which is High Treason both at Common Law and within the first branch of 25. Ed. 3. But that was too clear a matter for a dying Man plainly to deny; his Conscience must have controlled him.

And to let every Man understand the Subtily of that paper in declaration of the Lord *Russel's* innocence with such restrictions: It is necessary to be known that there were two parts in this horrid Design, one was a general Rising managed by a select Council, wherein the Conspirators according to their different Principles had their different ends, some were for a Common Wealth, though the fewer in number; others were for continuing the Monarchy and Government, but with exclusion of his Royal Highness. Of this later sort were the Duke of *Monmouth*, and the Lord *Russel*, who plainly sets down in the Paper the Duke of *Monmouth's* opinion of him, that they were both of a temper. And the Lord *Russel* gives his opinion of himself, that *his earnestness in the matter of the Bill of Exclusion, had no small influence in his present sufferings*: though spoken by him with great reflection upon the Government, yet it truly seems to have been the natural cause of those Extravagancies he was led into; his zeal in that matter transporting him to seek that by force, which the King had before denied in a course of Parliament.

The other part of the Plot was downright assassinating of the King and the Duke of *York*; this was managed by a Council of Ruffians, who according to their principles, judged this the most expeditious and safest way to secure the General Rising, and render it more effectual. This was made out beyond all peradventure by many Witnesses at the Trials of Captain *Walcot* and *Hone*, the latter whereof, besides the proofs against him, confessed himself to be one of the Number who had engaged themselves to kill the King. For this latter horrid Fact of Killing and Assassinating, the Lord *Russel* was not accused thereof, nor any proof offered to make it out.

And therefore his frequent professions of his innocency as to any Plot or Design upon the Kings Life, or to Kill the King, or his knowing any thing thereof, and of his abhorrence thereof as an inhumane, base, vile, and barbarous Act, which Epithites the Paper gives to that foul Fact, are no plain declarations of his innocence as to the Crime charged and proved upon him, of Conspiring and Consulting to raise an Insurrection within the Kingdom.

And 'tis evident by the Lord *Russel's* restraining the expression of his Innocency to the design upon the King's Life, and to killing of the King, and omitting to mention the general Rising, which was fully proved upon him; that the Lord *Russel* intended only that Crime for which *Hone*, and *Walcot* were condemned of Assassinating the King.

The other restriction of his Innocency, as to any design for Alteration, or Change of the Government, which he esteemed the best in the World; which amounts to no more then that he had no design himself, nor knew of any to throw off Monarchy, and to introduce a Commonwealth; which was never charged upon him, and may easily be presumed to be such a Government, as was no ways agreeable to his height of Spirit.

But this is no denial of his being engaged in any design to make an Insurrection, though his end in such Insurrection were far short of Killing of the King, or Changing the Monarchy.

Let it be supposed to be only to overawe the King, that a Parliament might sit to pass the Bill of Exclusion, and other Bills, for the security of the Protestant Religion, or other specious pretence whatsoever; which is the best Construction can be put upon the Lord *Russel's* Case.

That he had a part in the Insurrection, is evidently proved, and not denied by him:

him : But he saith his part was sincere, and well-meant. What that sincere meaning was, he doth not plainly tell us ; which becomes a Dying Man to do : But leaves us to conjecture from the other parts of the same Paper, what his sincere purposes were. His zeal for the Bill of Exclusion, and Detestation of Popery, which accompanied him to his Death, argue his sincere intention in the Rising, to be something that was for the promoting of the Bill of Exclusion, and the utter Extirpation of Popery. Yet he professeth, that notwithstanding all his zeal against Popery, that he never had a thought of doing any thing against it Basely, or Inhumanly, but what would well consist with the Christian Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.

This again renders the matter difficult, to guess at his sincere meaning in the Design. But the Compiler of the Speech, hath so ordered the Composition of the Sentences by the discrete Particle *But*, that room is left for the Dying Person, to intend nothing to be inconsistent with the Christian Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom, but what was base and inhumane, as the Assassination of the King and Duke is judg'd to be ; and that an Insurrection only to compel the King to pass such Bills, as his Protestant Subjects conceived necessary for the Preservation of their Religion, was no base and inhumane thing, and therefore not inconsistent with the Christian Religion, but for the support of it ; nor with the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, which allow in the opinion of too many, both more antient and modern Fomenters of Rebellion against Princes, a Liberty in the People to acquire that which they apprehend to be their Right, and for their Preservation, by force, which they cannot obtain from their Princes by fair means, upon the account of a Supream Law for preservation of themselves, and their Religion, inherent to all Governments.

To this purpose was prepared and published that venomous Book of *Julian*, so much hugg'd and applauded by the Conspirators, as a fit Plaister compos'd of Antient Christian Practices, for such Consciences who might entertain the least scruple against Infamous Libelling of their Prince, or using any Force or Coersion upon the Government. To the same purpose have been Printed, and Reprinted of late, divers Seditious Books and Pamphlets ; and another was preparing for the Press, by one of the Conspirators : *To assert a Supremacy in the People, to determine for themselves, against their Prince.*

The Northern Climate hath of late furnished us both with Doctrines and Examples of the same Batch. The Compiler of the Speech, was without question acquainted, if not infected with those Doctrines, Tenets, and Examples, and therefore may be presumed to lie under that great Delusion, that it was lawful for Subjects to procure from their Princes by force, whatever they judg'd necessary for the preservation of their Civil, or Religious Rights ; so in the doing thereof, their parts were sincere and well meant.

When nothing is clearer by the Laws of this Kingdom, than that to raise a Rebellion, or make an Insurrection, be the design or intent thereof never so speciously good, is High Treason : And it is apparent, that the Lord *Russel*, or the Author of that Paper, was misguided in two principal and plain Points of Law.

First, That Meeting and Consulting to make an Insurrection, and in order thereunto to Sieza upon the King's Guards, which the Paper calls Stirs, is not Treason within the Statute of *Edward 3.*

Secondly, That the Lord *Russel's* being present at the several Consults for managing the Insurrection, and his part therein amounted only to Misprision of Treason, and so concludes himself innocent of the Crime he stood Condemned for, which was High Treason, for compassing the Death and Destruction of the King, by Conspiring to raise a Rebellion within the Kingdom.

These mistakes of the plainest Points in Law, are the only supports of the Lord *Russel's* Innocency, whereby he comforted himself at his Death, and may mislead others into the same Ruin.

To prevent which, it is conceived seasonable upon this occasion, to state clearly what the Law of the Land is upon those Points, to the common understanding of every Subject.

As to the first Point, The Meeting and Consulting to make an Insurrection against the King, or raise a Rebellion within the Kingdom, be the end thereof never so specious for Publick Good, though the Rebellion be not actually raised, is High

Treason by the Laws of this Land. It was so at Common Law, by the consent of all the Books of Law that Treat of that Matter, and no one Authority against it. It is so since the Statute 25. *Edw. 3. Cap. 2.* within the first Branch of that Law against Compassing and Imagining the Death of the King. The Death of the King in that Law, is not restrained to killing of his Natural Person, but extends as well to Civil Death as Natural. To Conspire to Depose the King, is equally High Treason with that of Killing the King: So for Imprisoning of the King, or seizing or taking of him into the power of his Subjects, or for laying any Force or Restraint upon him, until he do what his Subjects would have him. These are all High Treason, for compassing his Death, either Natural or Civil; and all Overt-Acts, which declare the intent of effecting any of these Crimes, as all Meetings, Consultations, and Agreements to rise in Rebellion, and to seize upon the King's Guards, which are his defence against Force, and invite the aid and assistance of the King's Subjects of any other of his Kingdoms, plainly are Overt-Acts, of compassing the King's Death; and so have been adjudged in all Times, when ever such Case came into Judgment.

In the 2. and 3. *Phil. and Mar.* one *Constable* dispersed divers Bills in the Night about the Streets, in which was written, *That King Edward the 6. was alive and in France;* and at another time, in *Colemanstreet*, pointed to a young Man, and said, *He was King Edward 6.*

These things tending only to Depose the Queen, were adjudged High Treason, for compassing her Death; and *Constable* was thereupon Indicted, Attainted, and Executed. The Case is cited in *Calvins Case*, Co. 7. Rep. Fol. 106. 13. *Eliz. Dyer*, 298. Doctor *Story* practised with the Governour of *Flanders*, to Invade the Realm with Force, and declared by what means, and in what manner and place the Invasion might be: No Invasion following, it was referr'd to all the Judges, to consider what Crime it was, who resolv'd it to be High Treason; Because an Invasion with Power, could not be, but of necessity it must tend to the Destruction, or great Peril of the Queen.

1. *Fac.* The Lord *Cobham* Conspired with Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and other the Kings Subjects, to make an Insurrection within the Realm, in order to set up the Lady *Arabella Steward* to be Queen: And to this purpose, Treated with the Embassador of the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, for procuring Money from the King of *Spain*, and persuaded the Lady *Arabella* to write Letters to the King of *Spain*, for his assistance with Forces, and Letters sent accordingly; though the Insurrection did not follow, but a Discovery made before it was put in execution. The Lord *Cobham*, and others of the Conspirators, were Indicted of High Treason, for Compassing the Kings Death, and the several Meetings and Consultations for making the Insurrection, and procuring the Invasion laid in the Indictment. The Lord *Cobham* was Tried by his Peers, Attainted, and Executed. The Lord *Hale*, in his Pleas of the Crown 13. takes notice only of the Overt-Act of writing the Letters to a Foreign Prince, inciting an Invasion, which he allows to be a sufficient Overt-Act of that Treason which was laid in the Indictment, for Compassing the Death of the King.

In the same Year of 1. *Fac.* the Lord *Grey*, and other Conspirators, met and consulted to make an Insurrection, whereby they designed to seize the King into their power, until he should grant them a Pardon for all Treasons, a Toleration of the exercise of the Popish Religion, and the removal of Twelve of the Privy Council, and should make the Lord *Grey* Master of his Horse; and several others of the Conspirators, Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, and other great Officers.

They were Indicted for Compassing the King's Death, and raising a Rebellion within the Kingdom, and no other Overt-Acts laid in the Indictment, but several Meetings, Consultations, and Agreements between the Confederates, to raise a Rebellion for the purposes aforesaid.

The Lord *Grey* was tried by his Peers, and had Judgment to be Drawn, Hanged and Quartered.

In Sir *Henry Vanes Case*, Meeting and consulting about Treason, were held sufficient Overt Acts.

In *Plunkets Case* lately in the Kings Bench; the Indictment was for High Treason, in compassing the death of the King; the Overt Acts alleged against him were Consulting to raise an Insurrection in *Ireland*, and bringing of the *French* into *Ireland*, and Collecting money in *Ireland*, and holding Correspondencies in *France* for that purpose. There was no proof of any design upon the Kings natural Person, which was in *England*;
yet

yet he was attainted, and executed for High Treason, though no Insurrection or Invasion followed; so that there can be no Question at this time of day, but that Meeting and Consulting to raise a Rebellion; though it be not an actual levying of War within another Branch of the Statute of 25 *Edw. 3.* yet they are Overt Acts of Compassing the Kings Death, within the first branch of that Statute.

The other gross Mistake is, that the Lord *Russels* Crime was onely Misprision of High Treason.

Misprision of High Treason is the Concealment thereof by a person who had a bare knowledge of the Treason, without any mixture of his consent. But if the person be present at the Debates and Consultations, though he say nothing, if he do not immediately reveal, but continues to meet and be present at their Debates, he is a principal Traitor. Where a Person was not present at the Debates and Resolves, but is afterwards acquainted with them, and give his Consent thereto, it is High Treason, and not a Misprision barely.

This was the Case of *George Brooke*, to whom the Lord *Cobham* related the whole Conspiracy of setting up the Lady *Arabella*, who consented to the same, and was Indicted and attainted as a principal Traitor in that Conspiracy. Now the Lord *Russel*, as he puts his own Case of being present at several Meetings where seizing of the Guards were treated of, and horrid things spoken, argues himself guilty of High Treason, though he make a false Conclusion from those Premises that 'twas but Misprision. But the Witnesses proving his frequent Meetings and Consults, and the last of them at his own house, and his express consent to the Matters debated and agreed upon, do put it beyond a Question to any man that desires not to be wilfully deceived, that the Crime of the Lord *Russel* was not a bare Misprision of Treason, but High Treason in the highest degree, being to raise a Rebellion against the King, the Consequence whereof, in all probability, would have been the destruction of the King, and subversion of the Government, if not the desolation of the whole Kingdom.

If after this plain Accompt of the Lord *Russels* Case, any persons be so hardy to think the Compiler of that Paper of greater skill in the Laws of the Land than the Reverend and Learned Judges who have judged his Crime to be High Treason, the utmost comfort he can expect for his being deceived, is, that he shall have the like comfortable Speech prepared for him upon the like occasion.

FINIS.

L O N D O N,
Printed for Charles Mearne, Stationer to his most Excellent
Majesty. 1683.



THE
BRITISH
MUSEUM

1871

1871
The British Museum
The British Museum
The British Museum

VINDICATION

OF THE

LORD RUSSELS

Speech and Paper, &c.

FROM THE FOUL

Imputations of Falshood,

8/6. m. 2
47.

Since it is an usual Custom, to give the world some satisfactory Reasons for appearing in Print, it would look very ill for this Pamphlet, to steal into the World without any, therefore for the avoiding that, I shall in few words lay down those Reasons that induced me to this Undertaking. I know there have been several Answersto that Paper delivered by my Lord Russel, to the Sherriffs, wherein they have endeavoured to show the World some palpable Contradictions, and Incongruities, in the Speech and Paper, and the Reasons that prevail'd with them, they will tell you, were the Considerations of the great Impressions, the words of Dying Men, leave upon the hearts of the credulous Vulgar; a tenderness for the Truth, and an endeavor to Expell those nauseous Poysons that this Paper has left in the hearts of the unthinking Croud. But none of these were the Reasons of my appearing in the World, upon this account; the only inducements I had were these that follow.

First, I imagin'd that a Vindication of my Lord &c. would be very gratefully received, by those whose minds are prejudiced against any thing that shall appear against him. Secondly, A Tenderness for the Reputation of so Eminent a Person of Quality, under the Sentence of so foul a Crime. Thirdly, An Endeavour to reconcile some seeming Contradictions, that if seriously considered, would appear quite otherwise; now that I may fulfil this particular, I shall only lay down two or three Considerations.

My Lord himself tells you, upon the Words of a Dying Man, That he alwaies detested Lying, tho' never so much to his Advantage; but lest abareasseveration of his hatred to that detestable Vice, should not be sufficient, I will enquire, Whether he has avoided it in the Speech and Paper.

First, my Lord tells the Sherriffs in the Speech That he Knows of no Plot against the Government: which may at first seem a strange Contradiction, to any one that reads these following Paragraphs of the Paper, wherein my Lord Proclaims his knowledge of a Design to Seize the Guards, and so by Consequence, endanger the Life of His Most Sacred Majesty, by laying him open to the Malice of any desperate Villian, that Revenge or Reward might instigate to Assassinate Him: Now from hence, some may Argue, That my Lord has given himself the Lye, for either he did or did not know of a Plot, if he did then what he said to the Sherriffs, was a plain and open Falshood, but if he did not know of any Plot or Design, then he has Falshly accused himself, by confessing his privy to a Design of Seizing the Guards: But that I may reconcile this seeming Contradiction, I need do no more then, to let you know, that what you or any unthinking man would call a Plot and Design; my Lord in the third Paragraph of the Paper, calls it an Appearing against Popery; and in the fifth Paragraph, he calls it a being concerned for the Publick Good, and appearing for the Interest of the Nation; now by this it appears, that my Lord might be Guilty of all that he was accus'd of and yet not know of a Plot Against the King or Government: Besides, who knows what they were to do with the Guards, when they had Seiz'd them, for my Lord seems to say, it was to go no further; perhaps they only intended to secure so many Experienc'd Souldiers, in some safe place, to revenge the Kings Death upon the Papists, when ever any Villian, of what Perswasion soever, should attempt his Life. If this was all why should we be so unthankful to this Well-meaning Lord, who tells you, he went on without any Heat, By-ends, or ill Design, that is he spoke Treason Soberly, and Premeditately, and not

in *Heat of Passion*; 'twas for no *by-ends*, but for the *Publick Good*, and with no *Ill Design*, since my Lord has given it a more *Harmless Name*.

Secondly, My Lord tells you in the second Paragraph, *That he is a Member of the Church of England*, which some men would persuade us, is almost impossible, for say they, it is very strange, that a Member of the *Church of England*, should at all times where he had any Power, to the utmost of it, not only favour but highly applaud the *Dissenters* from the Church, though it is notoriously known, their Designs have been carryed on with indefatigable Industry these many Years, for the Ruine of it; therefore if my Lord was a Member of the *Church of England*, Self-preservation would certainly have kept him from Endeavouring to pull down that Fortification of the Church, I mean the 35th of Queen *Eliz.* that so she might be laid open to the *Malice* of Her worst Enemies, who would not only Ruine the Church, but every individual Member, that durst adhere to her, & from hence some will conclude my Lord was not a Member of the Church of *England*, but if they would seriously ponder the words of his Lordship, they may see how easie it is for to convince the world, that my Lord might speak true in that particular, who is he who is so much a stranger in this our *Israel*, as not to know we have innumerable Churches of *England*, and every Sect, how contradictory soever to the Law Established, will be so favourable to it self as to shroud under that Name.

Therefore since the Paper speaks only of the Church of England or an English Church without these deciding words, *As by Law Established*, why should we be so rash, as to Accuse him of falsity since he has not told which of the Churches of England he is a member of, whether Presbyterian, Independent, Anabaptist or any other of the Dissenting Churches of England.

Thirdly, my Lord tells us in the third paragraph of the Paper, that he allwaies loved his Country as his Life, nor never had any Design of altering the Government, which he lookt upon to be the best Government in the world, now some men that have taken the pains to look a little back into the transactions of this Lords Life, will tell you that it is hard to believe him in this particular, since he was ever lookt upon as a *discontented person*, that used his utmost to cross all his Majestys measures at Court; as appears by Mr. *Mountagues* Letter to the Lord

treasurer *Danby* during his Embassy in *France*, and say they, that it is notoriously known that his Lordship was one of the hottest of those members and a leading man in that Parliament, that gave the King cause to complain of their unwarrantable dealings which were highly against the good and peace of the Government, and therefore he cannot be the Man he has exprest himself in this paragraph; now I will allow all they have said to be notoriously true, and that my Lord was one of the *Nemine contradicentes* to those Votes that seem'd levell'd at the very root of the Government: Nay I will go farther and agree with you that this unfortunate Lord was intimately conversant and ever herding with the *Absoloms*, *Achitophels*, and *Shimei's* of our times; and yet you must give me leave to reconcile to truth what he has said in this paragraph; for my Lord has not told you what Government it was he lookt upon to be the best in the world, had he said in Particular our present, or had he spoke of Monarchy in general, I could not but have agreed with you, but when he mentions the word Government, he leaves us altogether in the dark for his meaning, so that rather then accuse my Lord of an untruth I will be so charitable as to beleive he meant that Government that happened in the *Inter-Regnum* between the Murder of the first, and the Restauration of the Second Charles.

But as I have Endeavored reconcile these seeming Contradictions and to vindicate this Lord from the Imputation of lying, at the hour of Death, so I must be so Ingenuous, as to confess there is one passage in the Paper that I cannot reconcile to my Lords defence at the Tryal, which is this, my Lord tells you in the Paper that the only reason he went to *Sheapards*, was to tast *Sherry* and to wait upon the D. of *Monmouth* to obstruct the rash Design of my L. *Sabtsbury* and some hot men, now at the Tryal, my Lord declares that he went thither by accident to speak with Mr. *Sheapard* and upon no other score, now how to reconcile these two I know not, nor can I believe them both, since my Lord tells us upon his dying Word, that he was never there but once. Thus I have done all I can to clear my Lord from that foul and ungentile vice of Lying, Especially when the next minute he must give an Account of his Words at the dreadful tribunal of the Great God of Truth, with whom I hope by Heavens unspeakable mercy the Soul of this unfortunate Lord resideth.



816. m. 2.
48.
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THE LAST LEGACY

Or Affectionate and Pious
EXHORTATIONS and ADMONITIONS

Of the Late *William Lord Russell*, to his Vertuous Lady, and dear Children, summed up by him during his confinement, and left them for their advantage after his Death, and for the good of all Christian Families.

My Dearest Wife,
SINCE while the providence of God hath been pleased in great Mercy, to continue us together as happy Yoke-fellows and Partners in each others felicity, we did still live in all godly amity and friendship as became us, being so nearly united; I having still the same Bowels of compassion now in this time of adversity as ever I had, I cannot tell how to shew that real Affection and tender care due to my other-self's (as I may truly and really call you, and that young Offspring that God hath given us, you being as a Fruitful Vine, and they even as so many delicious Olive-branches standing round about our Table) then by bestowing my little time given me here, or at least some hours (separated from the great employment that I am about, to prepare for Death and my happy State in another World) to give you some cordial instructions that you may think upon when I am Dead and gone, and some Grave and Serious Exhortations that may be fixed on your Spirit because coming from your dear, tho now departing Husband. That to the Death that King of Terrors may separate us for a while, yet when it shall please the Almighty of his Fatherly Goodness to remove you out of this miserable Vale of Tears, that then we may meet in those Everlasting Regions of Light, where the Malice of men cannot reach us, where are Rivers of pleasure for evermore.

First Therefore, my Advice to you is, that as your constancy to me in performing the duty of the relation in which you stood in toward me, has been no way blameable (abiding with, Comforting, Cherishing, and Condoling the sad Estate of me your nearest and dearest Alliance, never departing from me unnecessarily even to the last Moments of my Life) so you would not be in this time of sad Affliction too much cast down and dejected, but walk even as a Child of Light, remain constant in your duty to God, especially in the great parts of his Divine Worship incumbent on all.

I. Let your private Prayers and Accesses to the Throne of Grace be often, be no stranger at the gate of Mercy while there is an Ear of favour open, and be encouraged, since God hears the Cry of the Widdow to defend her from all dangers.

II. Be also frequent in Reading and consulting the Holy Scriptures, they are the Oracles of truth, and there you may find the Treasures of wisdom and knowledge thence you may suck promises, that will be as Milk flowing from the Breasts of true Consolations; Oh! I can say it truly, that from these Fountains have Streamed such Cordials into my Soul, as now enable me to go through with this great and sharp Suffering with Patience, knowing from thence that no strange thing hath happened to me.

III. Be no stranger to the Ordinances of God, as hearing the word for your Edification, and receiving the Sacraments for your Confirmation, and be sure neglect not the private Duties of your Family, let your House be a little Sanctuary and let your Children and your Servants be always present at the times of Prayer and Reading the Word, so that it may be said by you as by Good *Joshuah* of Old. *As for you and your House you will serve the Lord: I shall only urge that of the Apostle, Pray without ceasing, and be always abounding in the work of the Lord, because you shall find your Labour will not be in vain in the Lord.*

IV. That I may speak more particularly to thy present sad condition, tho it be sad, yet Oh! Be sure murmur not at our heavenly Fathers dispensation, he knows what is always



Anno. Aetatis 44. 1683.

best for us, Oh! remember that he hath told us, *Light is sown for the righteous and gladness for the upright in Heart*, and when you find your Spirit sinking, then support it with reflexion on the former Great, Gracious goodness of God; Oh! think what things he hath done for others, and for thee, and believe he is able to make up the Loss to thee, and be better then Ten Husbands; possess thy Soul in Patience and a quiet submission to his will, and while thou art tost with troubles in this World, believe that the rest will be more sweet to which thou art going, tho the way be strowed with Thorns, through which I must now Pass before thee.

These are the Duty's I most ardently press thee to as to thy self, but as thou now Standest in the relation of a Mother to Fatherless Children, they are left Young and left among many Temptations, and when they grow up will be liable to many Corruptions, and it is your part to bring them up in the Nurture and Fear of the Lord. That so we may all Rejoyce in the enjoyments of Blessings of the New Jerusalem, so you will discharge the part of a Religious Mother, by Dedicating those the Lord hath lent you to his Service. And in Order to this;

I. Be not over indulgent, let not thine Eye pity the correction of thy Son, nor thy Soul spare for his Crying, be ready to give all instructions with Gravity and Kindness, that so thy Love may seem to melt them, to make them fit for the impressions of Counsel.

II. Be sure to give them that Education that may be fit for them under good Governours, that you may not neglect upon all occasions to instill into them the principles of true Religion, and that you may by no means suffer the growth of Sin or corruptions in them, but repress it in the Bud and First Motions of it, and always consider that if you Train

up a Child in the way he should go, when he is Old he will not depart from it.

Then for thy Servants, be sure that they that abide in thy House may be such as are of honest conversation, that in their Lives they may adorn the Doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, and be sure thy own example may be a direction to them, and reproof also if they do amiss. This I thought fit to leave for thy direction in the relation of a Mother and Governess of thy Family. But because the words of a Father Deceased may have some influence on my dear Babes, to them therefore I shall leave some thing as a Fathers Legacy among them.

To my Children.

My Dearest Children,

I May well Stile you Son and Daughters of Affliction, you are now deprived of a Father on Earth, and as yet by reason of your tender Age you may not be sensible of it, you have a Mother to Govern you, and to her I charge you to be Obedient in all her lawful Commands, and grieve her not; add not to her present Bonds, but by your dutiful carriage support her Spirit.

To thee my Son in Particular, tho yet tender, yet when thou shalt come to years of discretion then think or and practice thy Dying Fathers Command. First, Resolve to keep thy self from Ill Company that may Debauch thy younger Years, and from such as may bring thee to evil practices in thy riper; And always appear for, and countenance the Religion of the Country in which thou wast Born; stand by, own and countenance the Protestant Interest; favour all true professors of it; be Eyes to the Blind; Feet to the Lambe; Cloaths to those that are Oppressed with Cold, lay

not thy Talent up in a Napkin, but improve it to the Glory of God. and it will be to the comfort of thy Soul.

And to you my Daughters behave your selves with Modesty, that you may be a comfort to her that bare you, and Honour to your Sex; bear patiently all and every one of you, all Injuries and Wrongs that may be offered, and live in Love one with another; which that you may do, your Fathers Blessing rest upon you, and the Almighty keep, defend and direct you, till he having guided you by his Spirit, bring you to those Regions of Light and Immortality, is the Prayer for you all,

Of Your Tender, Dying Father, *W. R.*

His P R A Y E R.

O Merciful God, and Loving Father, O Blessed Son our Saviour, O Holy Ghost our Comforter, be with me, and hear me, and grant my Petitions. Pardon, Good God, both my Sins of error, and Presumptuousness, all my known, and secret Sins, and let the Blood of thy dear Son make Atonement for all. Sanctify these thy afflictions to me, support me in all my bitter conflicts, carry me through the agonies of Death with a holy resolution; Give me the Assistances of thy Spirit, Direct and Guide me in my last Moments; And afterward receive me into thy Glorious Habitation, among Angels and the Spirits of just men made perfect, that with them I may ingratulate to my God. And to the Lamb for ever more. Amen.

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8/6. m. 2
49.

THE LAST LEGACY OR, Affectionate and Pious Exhortation,

AND

Admonitions of the Late *William Lord Russel*, to his Vertuous Lady, and dear Children, summed up by him during his confinement, and left them for their advantage after his Death, and for the good of all Christian Families.

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SINCE while the providence of God hath been pleased in great Mercy, to continue us together as happy Yoak-fellows and Partners in each others felicity, we did still live in all godly amity and friendship as became us being so nearly united, I having still the same Bowels of compassion now in this time of adversity as ever I had, I cannot tell how to shew that real Affection and tender care due to my other-self's (as I may truly and really call you, and that young Offspring that God hath given us, you being as a Fruitful-Vine, and they even as so many delicious Olive-branches standing round about our Table) then by bestowing my little time given me here, or at least some hours (separated from the great employment that I am about, to prepare for Death and my happy State in another World) to give you some cordial instructions that you may think upon when I am Dead and gone, and some Grave and serious Exhortations that may be fixed on your Spirit because coming from your dear, tho now departing Husband. That so tho Death that King of Terrors may separate us for a while, yet when it shall please the Almighty of his fatherly Goodness to remove you out of this miserable Vale of Tears, that then we may meet in those Everlasting Regions of Light, where the Malice of men cannot reach us, where are Rivers of pleasure for evermore.

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Of Your tender Dying
Father, W. R.

His PRAYER.

O Merciful God, and Loving Father, O Blessed Son our Saviour, O Holy Ghost our Comforter, be with me, and hear me, and grant my Petitions. Pardon, Good God, both my Sins of error, and Presumptuousness, all my known, and secret Sins, and let the Blood of thy dear Son make Atonement for all. Sanctify these thy afflictions to me, support me in all my bitter conflicts, carry me through the agonies of Death with a Holy resolution; Give me the Assistances of thy Spirit, Direct and Guide me in my last Moments; And afterward receive me into thy Glorious Habitation, amongst Angels and the Spirits of just men made perfect, that with thee I may sing praises to my God. And to the Law for evermore, Amen.

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THE

HUE and CRY

AFTER

J— Duke of M—,

Lord G—y, and Sir Tho. A-----g.

O Yes! Five hundred Pounds for a *Whig Knight*, and no more for a *Protestant Prince*, the Head of the Rabble, the Defender of the Factions, Assertor of our Liberties, and Supporter of our *True-Blue-Protestant-Interest*: 'Tis but a small sum for so Wise a Head-piece, but a great deal more than some of their Heads are worth. Five hundred Pounds, Hy! Fowler, there *Rockwood*, let loose the *Monkey* with his Chain of *Packets*, and the *Elephant* with his Castle of *Pamphlets*. There my Dog *Rowm* in, with all the Kennel of Roaring *Tories*, or thou wilt not have a *big* left to Burn in *Shaftsbury's* room. Flee *Towzer*, and bring him back, or thou wilt not have a *Trimmer* left behind to vent thy Spleen upon; nay, in this Conspiracy, thou art in danger of losing the *Popish-Plot*; and what wilt thou have then to say?

Roar out *Bull*, Bellow *Baxter*; lift up thy Voice like Trumpet: The *Patriots* and *Horsemen* of *Israel*, the men mighty in Battle are fallen, and who have we left behind to Fight the Battle of the Lord. The Heads of the Factions, the Heads of thy People are dropping off, and I fear for all their deep Projects and Mysterious Caballs, they will prove themselves but *Block heads* at last.

Is M—— bed; and with him all the Protestant Hope and Interest? Is the *Popish Plot* turn'd to a *Presbyterian Conspiracy*? Is our
running

running for the Plate come to running for our Lives ? and instead of hunting for Rebellion, are we hunted for Rebels ? What will become of our Lives and Liberties ; our Routs and Ryots ; our Clubs and Cabals ; nay, what will become of our Wives and Daughters ? Our Wives may mourn, and our Daughters may pine, but who will comfort them in the day of their longing ?

Is this the effects of all our holy Races, and Religious Horse-Matches, our beating the Countrey round for a Pack of old Beagles to pursue the old Game ? Where are West's Fire-Locks, Wildman's Cannons, Rumsey's Blunderbusses, that out-did Pickering and all his Popish Plot, and was to have blown the King and Kingdom up at a blast ?

Where is your True-Blue-Protestant-Cause ? And where are the Protestant Arms ? the Protestant-Flayls, and Protestant-Daggers ? Are there no more Protestant-Flayls but what the Rank Tory Richard prophan'd in the Play, or are there no more Daggers than what Sir Robert C——n carries in his Pocket ? Where are your City-Ryots, and your Countrey-Routs, that laid so fair for a Reformation ? Where are A——s Hundreds and Legions ? Where are G——ys Thousands, and M——ths Ten Thousands ? Or where is that Loyal Duke, or where may we find him.

If you wou'd find Him, search not for him in the Cock-pit, nor in the Council, (for he hath despised the counsel of the ungodly) but make diligent enquiry for him at Sir W. P——y's, and at the Countess of S——ds ; and if you miss of him there, be sure to search in the Lady G——ys Placket, and 'tis Ten thousand pound to a Nut-shell but you'll take him napping.

For the Lord G——y, tho' there's no great hopes of finding Him with his Lady, yet (if his Plotting has not spoil'd his Billing) you may catch him (and thereby, perhaps, two Rewards together) with a near Relation of her Ladyships.

A——ng is not to be found either in Church or Conventicle ; but (if you look close) you may find him with a common Whore at Stratfords, or a holy Sister at Wapping, preaching Liberty of conscience to the Saints, if his Politicks has not spoil'd his Letchery.

For Ferguson, you may find him in some Conventicle, holding forth to the Saints in Tribulation, That it wou'd please the Laird to prosper their King-killing Treasons, and Soul-saving Conspiracies ; or if they be found out in their Devices, that they may not fall into the hands of the Wicked ; that in the day of their Tryal he may preserve their Throats from the Ax, and their Necks from the Halter.

THE POPIISH PLOT,

Taken out of several

DEPOSITIONS

Made and Sworn before the

PARLIAMENT.

THE Design in general was (when all other means failed) by Fire and Sword to perfectly reduce all his Majesty's Dominions to the Roman Religion, that no toleration should be given to any Protestant, but all should have been extirpated both Root and Branch.

The Chief DESIGNERS were

1. The Pope. (2.) Cardinal Howard. (3.) *Johannes Paulus de Oliva*, General of the *Jesuits*. (4.) *Pedro Feronimo de Corduba*, Provincial of the *Jesuits* at *Castile*. (5.) *Le Chiefe*, a *Jesuit*, Confessor to the French King. (6.) The Provincial of the *Jesuits* in *England*. (7.) The *Belles* *discrete Monks* at the *Savoy*, and other Seminary Priests and *Jesuits*.

The Work was so great, and in their Apprehension so glorious, that the most Eminent of the Popish Clergy in *Europe* were engaged in it; it cannot be said to be an Act or Contrivance of a few particular persons, but an unanimous act of their whole Church, and so let it be Recorded to their everlasting shame. The Pope in the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, held about December 1677, declared his Majesty's Dominions to be *St Peter's* Patrimony, as forfeited to him for the Heresie of Prince and People, and so to be disposed of as he pleaseth: To this end he appoints Cardinal Howard, as his Legate, to take possession of *England* in his name. He also constituteth new Arch-Bishops, Bishops, and other Dignitaries for all or most of the places in *England*, removing all the Bishops, in possession, from their present Dignities.

Johannes Paulus de Oliva, General of the *Jesuits* at *Rome*, gives direction to the Provincial of the *Jesuits* in *London*, how to proceed in this Affair; where note the College called the Society *de propaganda fide*, consists of about 350 persons: the Priests in *England* are in number about 1800.

At a Consult held May 1678, by the Provincial and Society of *Jesuits*, they declare the King an Heretick, they depose him and condemn him to be murdered. At this, and some other Consults held before and after that Month, they appoint the chief Officers of State, as the Lord Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State, &c. They also constitute the Officers of War both by Sea and Land, as the Lord General, the Lieutenant General, &c. Colonels, Captains, and other Officers. Here note, the greater part of those Officers were French and Irish, and not one English Commander was appointed for the Fleet. Their Army should have consisted of 1800 Officers, and 20000 Common Soldiers, listed in and about *London*. These they gave out were enough to cut the Throats of 10000 Protestants; especially being taken upon a surprize, and themselves being assisted by the French, *Gardes*, *Smiths*, and others were appointed by the College to go from house to house to inform the chief Papists in and about *London* of these intentions, that they may have their approbation, which they call the consent of the people. To carry on this or any such like Design, the Society of *Jesuits* in *England* have 70000*l.* per Annum Estate in Lands, managed by their Trustees. They have 100000*l.* ready Money employed at interest by Scriveners, and used in Trade by Graziers, Jobbers, and Bankers. *Johannes Paulus de Oliva* supplies them with 11000*l.* from *Rome*, *Pedro Feronimo de Corduba*, Provincial of the *Jesuits* at *Castile*, contributes 10000*l.* more, *Le Chiefe*, the French King

Kings Confessor, advances 10000*l.* besides several considerable Sums given to *Coleman* by Foreign Ministers of State. For the more speedy effecting of this, several persons are set on work in several ways to accomplish it, to whom huge Sums of ready Money were given in hand, and great Rewards were promised afterwards when the work should be done; as (1.) 4 *Irish* Ruffians were employed to murder the King when he went last to *Windsor*, by such ways and means as they could. (2.) *Cotnam* and *Anderson*, two *Benedictine* Monks, were suborn'd to stab the King. (3.) *Groves*, otherwise called honest *William*, and *Pickering* undertook to shoot the King. (4.) Sir *George Wake-man*, the Queens physician, was contracted with to poyson the King, for which he should have had 15000*l.* 3000*l.* of which was paid in part by *Coleman*, and in the presence of Dr. *Fugarty* an *Irish*-man.

They concluded to use the Name and Interest of the Duke of *Tork*, if he would comply with them. (1.) To accept of the three Kingdoms as a Gift from the pope, and hold them in Fee of him. (2.) If he would confirm their settlement of Church and State. (3.) If he would exterminate all Protestants. (4.) If he would pardon the Murderers of his Brother, the Murderers of the people, and those who should fire the remaining part of the City and Suburbs.

How bloody the Execution of this plot must needs have been cannot easily be imagined, nor how miserable the remaining part of the poor people and Children left alive must have been, cannot be conceived. No places in the World are so miserably enslaved under the worst of Tyrants, as those who live within the Verge of *S. Peter's* Patrimony, which must have been the State of *ENGLAND*.

As for *IRELAND*, the Pope had made the Titular Arch-Bishop of *Doublin*, his Legate, to take possession of that Kingdom in his name. *Talbot* his Brother was made General of all the Forces in *Ireland*. The Duke of *Ormond* was to be murdered, and then the *Irish* were to rise, and form an Army of 5000 Horse, and 20000 Foot, and to murder the Protestants as they did before. This they call, *Zeal for the Roman Catholick Religion*. To enable the *Irish* to this, the pope contributed 800000 Crowns, the *French* had already sent over some supplies, and had promised a further seasonable supply of Arms, Men, and Money, so soon as they should be in Action. *Le Cheuse* had a great influence in all these Transactions.

As for *SCOTLAND*, the great design of the *Jesuits* was to raise a Rebellion there; to this end they divers times sent over several *Jesuits* to mingle themselves, if they could, with the Dissenters, so as they might preach in their field Meetings, and encourage them to take Arms, to vindicate their Religion and Liberty against Duke *Lauderdale's* Tyranny, and also the Tyranny of the Bishops, as they term it. The *Papists* were to raise an Army of 5000 Men to joyn with the Dissenters, lest they might have been suppressed by Duke *Lauderdale*.

As to *HOLLAND*, they have sent over twelve Messengers thither for to sow dissention between the prince of *Orange* and the States, which in the *Lowesteyn* party go under the name of Fifth Monarchy Men.

To these things may be added the firing of *London* upon design by the *Jesuits* in *Sept.* 1666, which should have been burnt sooner, but they could not get persons and things ready for Execution, the persons that were employed, the place where they met to consult, the manner how those eight persons Executed at *Tyburn* in *April* before, were drawn in, and afterwards betrayed by them, were all specified to the Parliament. Where note, the Gazette in *April* 1666, tells the World that eight persons were Executed at *Tyburn* for designing to burn the City, the 3d of *Sept.* following, only as a colour of that Wicked Act they intended to commit, that it might be cast upon the *Quakers*, whose Interest was, all the World knows, to preserve this place for a shelter and hiding place to them. *Richard Strange*, a *Jesuit*, sometimes Provincial of that Society, did inform this, whose Information and the Execution do very well agree together. The Society of *Jesuits* employed *Groves* and three *Irish* Ruffians procured by Dr. *Fogarty* to fire *Southwark*, for which they had 1000*l.* that is, *Groves* had 400*l.* and the *Irish* Ruffians had 200*l.* a-piece, and yet the Society got by the Bargain, for whilst the Fire rages they have their Instruments to plunder houses, and steal what Goods they can, which they carry to their Ware-houses in *Wild street*, and *Somerset-house*. In the firing of *Southwark* they got 2000*l.* in the burning of *London* they got 14000*l.* as *Strange* the *Jesuit* confessed. The Society of *Jesuits* designed lately to burn *Westminster*, *Wapping*, and the remote parts of the Suburbs. *Blondel* a *Jesuit*, had his post at *Wapping*, where he began his work, but the Fire was by God's mercy prevented in other places. That this was done upon design is evident, for it was fore-told upon Oath 12 days before, that such a day *Wapping* should be set on Fire, as it came to pass. This *Blondel* is the *Jesuits* Ordinary at *Newgate*, where he endeavours to pervert the Prisoners condemned, by promising them pardon, and feeding them with hopes of Transportation, those whom he finds Wicked enough for his purpose, he entertains in his Service.

At present it is necessary to give this short Account to satisfy the World, because, notwithstanding the Votes of both houses of Parliament, that they were satisfied with the Information given them, that there was a Plot to murder the King, alter the Government, and subvert Religion established by Law, the *Papists* impudently deny the thing, or extenuate it, that very few were concerned in it, and that it was not so bad as the World makes it. In this their impudent lying they were much confirmed and encouraged by the Office sent out by the Bishops to be used on the Fast appointed the 13th of *November* last, wherein there was no mention of this Plot; so that the people might be easily run down by the impudency of the *Papists*, that there was no Plot at all, nor design upon his Majesty's person.

The

The *Papists* lay aspersions on *Oates's* person, (the first Discoverer of this Plot) that he is a debauched Fellow, turned out of the College at *St. Omers*, and deth all this out of Revenge. They suggest that his Information must needs be fictitious, because it is improbable he should come in so short a time to a distinct knowledge of so many particulars; or if he had heard or seen them, that he should remember them; and that if he went amongst them, with an intent to discover them, why did he not do it sooner? and lastly they say it is not likely that those who mingled their Blood with that of his Majesty's best Protestant Subjects in the late Wars, should now, as one Man, have the least thoughts of murdering the King they had fought for, and destroy the liberty of the Nation they had vindicated with their lives; these insinuations seem plausible, but when we look into them, we shall find they are either palpably false or frivolous.

As to *Titus Oates's* Education, he was bred a Student in *S. John's* College in *Cambridge*; that he is a Scholar appears by his proceeding Doctor in Divinity in *Salamanca* in *Spain*, no mean University, where he did all his Exercise, more difficult than that performed by us here. He was sometimes Minister at *Chichester*, and at last Chaplain to the Duke of *Norfolk*. In all these Stations he was a person of a sober life and Conversation, and never charged with Debauchery, and dares appeal to the *Jesuits* themselves in this particular, who would never have esteemed him so much, nor trusted him so far, had they not found him a sober man, and fit for their purpose.

When he was the Duke of *Norfolk's* Chaplain, he over-heard some whisperings among the Priests, that there was some great Design on foot, but could not learn what it was. He had heard from his Protestant Friends, and had read in *Sir Hammond L'Estrange's* History of King *Charles* the First, that the *Papists* had carryed on a Design for many years to introduce *Papery* again into these Nations, which created in him an itching desire to see the depth of it, and if it were possible to countermine it; to this end he seemed to some Priests as if he were dissatisfied in some things, as to our Church, and desired an opportunity to discourse with some of their *Jesuits*, which the Priests procured, upon this condition, that he would not betray them. After sundry Conferences with them, in which he suffered himself to be overcome, he was formally reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; after his Reconciliation he begged the Fathers of the *Jesuits* that they would give him their Order, which was granted him after three days consideration. They then told him, because he was a Man of years, being about 28, they would not employ him as usually they did Novices, in drudgery for the first two years, but he should spend that time in being a Messenger for their Society. This exactly fitted his design, so that he was sent with Letters into *Spain*, those he opened, and by them began to smell something of their Hellish Designs, and managed his business so dexterously, that after a little time he was taken into their Consult, as they call it, and so had an opportunity to see all that was acting at the present, and liberty, without suspicion, to enquire how any thing past had been carryed on; more particularly he made it his business to inform himself of the beginning, progress, and conclusion of the late Wars, in all which he found the *Jesuits* had a great hand. By this means he understood that the City was fired by their contrivance, and was told how the Plot was laid, and who were the Actors in the several Scenes of it, which he might confidently believe, because he saw how they burnt *Southwark*, and designed to burn the *Temple*, *Westminster*, and the rest of the Suburbs. He kept short Notes of all things of moment that occurred from the time he was admitted into their Society, with an intent to produce them when they might be of use; by this means he is able to give so exact an account of all occurrences, which are confirmed by other Circumstances and Collateral Evidence, that in many hundred particulars no one thing hath interfered with another, nor with those Papers that have been found elsewhere, or with those Informations that have been given in by other persons. For Instance, He informs that *Coleman* was a great Agent in this business, Letters found inform the same. He informs that he delivered Commissions received from *Langborn*, Letters intercepted make mention of Commissions sent, which they hope were delivered. In short, it was impossible that a Man should contrive such a thing, attended with so many hundreds, nay some thousands of Circumstances, and comparing them with so many Papers, Informations, and Examinations of so many other Men, but they would interfere one with another if they were false, therefore it may be concluded the whole is true, till something be found to the contrary, and then it will follow that this is the most Bloody, Devillish, and Hellish design that ever was contrived. The Massacre in *France*, though very barbarous; The Massacre in *Ireland*, though very bloody; The Invasion intended in 88; The Gun-Powder-Treason, were inferior to this, which should immediately have spread it self over so many Kingdoms.

That proposition made in Parliament to Imprison all the Priests and *Jesuits* that can be found in the three Kingdoms, and to secure the Principal *Papists* in his Majesties Dominions, to be kept as Hostages for his Majesties life, seems not unreasonable. It is essential to the *Popish* Religion, (founded upon the *Pope's* Supremacy and Infallibility) that all *Papists* do own a Foreign Allegiance, namely, to the *Pope*; the Oath of Supremacy is Diametrically opposite to the *Popish* Religion, whoever takes that Oath, and is a *Papist* still, in these two fundamental points, debauches his Conscience, and must do all the *Pope* bids him *in ordine ad spiritualia* notwithstanding. When the *Pope* condemns any for *Herese*, (as is our Case now) all *Papists* are bound, as *Papists*, to destroy such when it is commanded; this is not only their Duty, but it is meritorious so to do, as the *Papists* did believe it in our intended Massacre. So that they are our inveterate, irreconcilable, profest Enemies, and would have declared themselves so, had they not been prevented by Gods mercy in preserving the Kings life, and the seasonable discovery of the Plot. Though they are

are not in open Hostility, they lurk in secret, and ought to be lookt upon as Spyes, and by the Law of Nations may be used as such, then, if instead of present death, which all Spyes deserve, their Priests and *Jesuits*, and Principal Laity are imprisoned, and there kept, not to be Executed, unless their Confederates abroad exert their Wicked Principles, and put them in Execution, by murdering our King, burning our Houses, and imbroiling the Nation in Blood, this seems to be no piece of Injustice.

As to the time of *Ques*'s discovery of the Plot, if on the first intimation of the *Papists* design he had made a discovery of it, probably he had been rejected, because he could not make out the particulars, as now he doth. He hath been hardly received since, and therefore would in all likelihood have been rejected then. Further, He had not the Command of himself, when he engaged in their Society; had he moved any way without, or contrary to their Order, he had presently been suspected, and might easily have been found out; as soon as he was sent from *S. Omers* into *England*, and had an opportunity, he did shew his real intentions to preserve his Majesty's Person, and his Native Country from their *Romish* Enemies, the safety of which depended solely upon his Information, which for ought we see must otherwise have been a Prey to them.

As to the *Papists* assisting King *Charles* the First in the late Wars, the violence of the people forced them to that side, where they did as much hurt to his Majesty, by the scandal they brought to his Party, as they did good by their Arms. For they were the Cause of that War, and it mattered not much what side they were on, so that their Design might go forward: They were the main Men which brought the King's Head to the Block. Monsieur *Du Moulin*, in print, hath offered to make good all these things, but was never called to it; he is yet living, a Man of Reputation, who doubtless will make good his word.

To conclude, This is such a plain Discovery of the Roguery and Villany of the *Papists*, as hath not been made since *England* departed from the Church of *Rome*. It is hoped that all poor, deluded persons, now they see such things they could never have believed essential to the *Romish* Religion, will renounce their Forreign Allegiance to so Devillish a Master as the Pope is, and return to the Church of *England*, and free themselves from those impending troubles which will justly and necessarily come upon them; in the suffering of which they can have no comfort. Persons that will retain (after all means used to satisfy them) such Hellish Principles as the *Papists* do, ought either wholly to be rooted out from all Mankind, or to be put into such a condition, under such Circumstances, that they can do no hurt. As for such as shall be obstinate in their Irreligion, and maintain a resolution to destroy all *Hereticks*, that is Protestants, as soon as they can, it seems not unreasonable to take Hostages of them for securing of the King's life and Kingdoms peace, which can be secured no other way but by putting things into such a posture, that the *Papists* shall presently lose much by the King's death, and get no advantage afterwards by his Successors; which must be left to the wisdom of Parliament. The Candour of the Protestants is such, that no violence or affront hath been offered to any *Papists*, though the Protestants see their Houses so frequently fired by their means, and are sure this plot was laid by them, and should have been put in Execution so soon as they had accomplished their Treason upon the King's person.

Though the pressure should fall upon the *Papists* in general, when it may be presumed many are innocent, there may be this offered in the case, that few *Papists* have made any discovery, though many, yea most of the Principal *Papists* in *England* have been acquainted with it; so that all the rest seem to be guilty either *a parte ante*, by consenting to it, and intending to act in it, or *a parte post*, by denying, approving, concealing, extenuating, and mincing of it.



FINIS.

The Jury up
Capt Walcott.

Nicho: Charles

Christop: Pitts

Rob: Bodington

John Polling

Wm Wimbury

Tho: Sgaton

Wm Rutlan

Thom: Short

Joseph: Man

John Gerson

John Short

Tho: Nicholas

*A True Copy of a Paper written by Capt. Tho. Walcott
in Newgate, after his Condemnation, and delivered
to his Son, immediately before his Execution.*

AS to my Religion, I Believe in Three Persons, and but one God, (Viz.) Father, Son, and Holy-Ghost, I Expect and Hope to be Saved by the Merits and Righteousness of Jesus Christ; without the Hope of any Advantage by any Merits or Righteousness of my own; and I Believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New-Testament, are and ought to be the Rule of my Faith, and their Direction the Method of my Worship of God, that no Council, Conclave of Cardinals, or Power upon Earth whatsoever, hath any Authority to set up the Precepts of Men and their Traditions, and to make them of equal Validity and Authority with the Scripture, and Word of God. That they were not writ according to the Will of Man, but Holy Men of God writ them as they were Inspired by the Holy-Ghost. I Believe that as Christ is the Head of his Church, so he is their Law-Giver: It was not because the Jews rejected Christ and Crucified him, that he rejected them, but because they rejected the Gospel, as appears by the Three Thousand that God by Peter Converted at one Sermon, who were pricked in their Hearts, convinced in their Consciences of their great Guilt in Crucifying the Lord of Life, inasmuch that they Cry out, Men and Brethren what shall we do, and that day they were added to the Church. Christ saith, If he had not Come and Spoken to them, they had not had Sin. It is a dreadful thing to reject the Gospel, by reason thereof the Jews saw not the things that belong'd to their Peace, untill they were hid from their Eyes. And it's as dreadful a thing to Continue in a Sinful Course of Life; untill the Lord wholly withdraw his Spirit, who hath said that his Spirit shall not always strive with Man, and that it is not every one that Cryeth Lord! Lord! shall Enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.

Then I desire Leave to speak a word as to my Death and the Occasion of it, the wages of Sin is Death; had not Adam Sinned, he and his Posterity had not Dyed. It is also said to be the King of Terrors. But it is only so to those that are Terrified with a Terrifying Conscience, that have the Arrows of the Almighty sticking in them, powerful Convictions of their Evils, but see no Hopes, nor have any Assurance of Pardon. Christ takes away the Terror and Horror of Conscience for the Guilt of Sin, from those that are his; he hath overcome Death for them, and will overcome it in them. And to those whom the Sting of Death is taken away by Christ, 'tis no difficult task to Dye, for they are with St. Paul, able to say, To Live is Christ, but to Dye is Gain; they have not only got unto Christ, but into Christ, and so come to have Communion and Fellowship with the Father, and the Son. Except we be in Christ as the Branch is in the Vine, we are not Christians indeed, nor are we able to Believe aright, we may get the Notions of the Promises of the Gospel into our Heads, but without the Spirit of God applies them to our Hearts, we cannot Believe aright: And this was the Case of poor Francis Spira. Christ saith, he that Believeth in him, though he were Dead, yet shall he Live. And that whosoever Liveth and Believeth in him, he shall never Dye. So that Death is no such Terrifying Thing to those that Christ will make it Easy to, but ever remember Faith is the Gift of God.

Then as to the present Occasion of my Death, I cannot blame the Judges, and Jury, nor the King's Counsel, I can only blame some Men that were much Guiltier than I, who Combin'd together to Swear me out of my Life, thereby to Save their own; and that they might do it effectually, Contrive an Untruth, Affirming that I made it a Scruple of Conscience to have a Hand in Killing of the King, or to Imbrue my Hands in his Blood; But was so Generous as to Undertake the Charging of the Guards, whilst another did it, and to the end another might do it. Now I Appeal to all that know me, how probable this

is, and whether they believe me so very a Sor, that I should not understand, that Engaging with the Guards to prevent their Preserving the King, were the same thing as if I had Killed Himself. But however, by their Swearing against me, they have Secured their own Lives and Estates, so that my Blood is the Price of theirs.

I Confess I was so Unfortunate and Unhappy, as to be Envited by Collonel *John Rumsey*, one of the Witnesses against me, to some Meetings, where some things were Discoursed in order to the Asserting our Liberties and Properties as *English* Men, which were lookt upon to be Violated and Invaded. But it was he and Mr. *West* were the great Promoters of those Meetings, and had them before I came into England: Mr. *West* when I lay Sick of the Gout, and could not go to them, would frequently Visit me, and still his Discourse would be of Lopping the Two Sparks, meaning the King and the Duke, and propose that by all means they should be Killed at a Play-House, and then he said they would Dye in their Calling. He bought Arms to do it with, without any Direction, Knowledge or Privy of mine. He was most impatiently Eager of having it done, but more especially at a Play-House. I never saw the Arms, nor the Men that were to do it, though they said they had Fifty Men in a readiness to that end, I told them the Killing of the King would carry such a blemish and stain with it, as would descend to Posterity. That I had Eight Children. That I was not willing they should be blemishd with it, and withal, That I was Confident, whoever did it, the Duke of *Monmouth* would Punish them for it, if it were but to Vindicate himself from having any hand in it. And now I desire to forgive all the World, and that from the very bottom of my Heart, even Mr. *Tho. Shepheard* that Betrayed me, and the Gentlemen that were Witnesses against me, but withal do most earnestly desire there may be some Remarks set upon them, and that it may be observed whether their End is Peace, and that they Dye the Common Death of all Men. For Perjury is certainly a very great and crying Sin, nor that I say they were Perjured in every thing, nor do I believe Mr. *Shepheard* intended what he hath done, when he Envited Mr. *Ferguson* out of *Holland*, who possibly might have staid there untill now, had not he importun'd him to come into England, in order to his being Engaged and Concerned in the Work which he Transacted in London, and was chiefly about ever since his return, and that by Mr. *Shepheard's* Approbation, Assistance, Contrivance and Allowance. (He likewise declared in the presence of several, that he did not know of any one of the *English* in *Ireland*, Concerned in any Plot or Design against the King.)

In the last place I desire Leave to give my Friends one word of Advice, which hath been often given me, though I have not been so happy as to take it, and that is never to hear any man speak that that you would not have repeated, for there is no Faith in Man, to Man, whatever there is in Man, to God, either the Tears of a Wife, or the Concern of a Family of little helpless Children, or something or other will tempt and provoke Men to betray one another. When God hath a Work to do, he will not want Instruments, for he can make them, neither will he want a way to do it in. And now I most heartily desire, and my Prayers to the Almighty is, That this may be the last Bloud spilt upon this Account.

I know Acts of Indulgence and Mercy in the King would make him sit much easier in his Government, and cause his Subject to sit much easier under it. And that the Lord may incline his Heart to Mercy, ought to be the Prayer of every good Man, I presume most men know what hath happen'd, and what hath been the Occasion of our present Calamities, what the Provocations of one hand were, or the Necessities and Sufferings of the other, I will not intermeddle with, resolving to use my utmost endeavour to make my Peace and Reconciliation with my God, that 'tis impossible for me to make with Men; And to make it my hearty Prayer to that Great God, before whom I believe I shall in a little time appear, that He will stanch, stanch Lord this Issue of Blood, and find out some other way to Preserve these Kingdoms in Unity and Peace, to the Honour and Glory of his Great Name, and to the Eternal Comfort of his poor People.

Amen, Amen.

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AN
ANSWER
TO A LATE
PAPER,
INTITULED,

A True Copy of a Paper Written

By Capt. THO. WALCOT

In *Newgate* after his CONDEMNATION, and Delivered
to his Son immediately before his EXECUTION; being
also his Last Speech at the Place of *Execution*.

By ROBERT WEST.

AS I will always be tender of any mans Life, so I would be of his Fame after his Death; but the Duty I owe to my self, and to truth, obliges me to give an Answer to part of this Pamphlet. Though through God's and the King's Mercy I am not at the apparent point of Death, yet I will declare the truth as sincerely as if I were so: for I hope I am much more convinced of the Horridness of my Crime, and have more truly Repented of it than Capt. Walcot seems by this Paper to have done; for notwithstanding his large Profession of his Faith there, He has not stuck to insert as many falsehoods in this last Paper, as any man that suffered in the *Papish Plot* is charged to have done in his Last Speech.

In *October* last Capt. Walcot acquainted me that there was a Design to Assassinate the *King* and *Duke* in their return that Month from *Newmarket*; and that if that were not effected, an Insurrection was intended on the Nineteenth of *Nov.* following, which was the first knowledge I had of any Real Plot whatsoever carrying on against the *King*. He told me indeed though he thought an Assassination Lawful, he look'd upon it as an ungenerous thing, and therefore would not engage Personally in it; but he told me he would be concern'd in the Insurrection, and expected to be a *Coll.* of *Horse*, and would have had me taken a Command under Him, which I refused; and he desired me to buy Him a Tuck and lend him my silk Armour, which I agreed to do. To this he gave no Answer at his Tryal, nor gives any

in this Paper: so that he tacitely Confesses it true, which I think is a clear Evidence that he first drew me into Plots, and I did not draw him into any.

The Assassination not taking effect in *October*, and the intended Insurrection being diverted, I had several discourses with *Ferguson*, who as Capt. Walcot told me, had the chief management of it, concerning an intended Assassination after the several manners I mentioned in my Evidence at Capt. Walcot's Tryal; at some of which I think Capt. Walcot was present, and I am sure he was made privy to them all by me (he coming often to my Chamber) and by *Ferguson* with whom he was very intimate. He always approved of it, but, to do him right here as I did at his Tryal, he still refus'd to engage Personally in it for the same reason of it's being dishonourable. About the Nineteenth or Twentieth of *Nov.* he and *Ferguson* went with the late E. of *Shaftsbury* into *Holland*, and return'd to *London* about *Ash-wednesday* last. In their absence some discourses were had concerning an Assassination and an Insurrection, but no resolutions were taken by us till their return. Then *Ferguson* undertook the management of an Assassination, and to procure money to carry it on, and at one meeting told us he had engag'd Capt. Walcot to Act in it, and that the Capt. would meet us for the Future, which he did several times as oft as his Gout would let him; particularly he met us twice or thrice about a fortnight before the *Kings* last return from *Newmarket*, and then declared he would be one to fight the *Guards*, but would not set upon

upon the Coach; not out of any scruple of Conscience, (as he falsely insinuates in his Paper, we alledg'd he did;) but out of a scruple of honour; saying it was base to set upon a naked man, but to fight armed men had danger and some bravery in it. After news of the fire at *Newmarket* he met us twice more to consider whether the attempt might be made notwithstanding the *King's* sudden return; at both which times he continued to express his resolution, to be one to fight the *Guards*. I confess he said it might bring a reproach upon his Children, and therefore desired to have his name conceal'd, and did urge, the D. of *Monmouth* might revenge the *Kings* Death for his own Vindication; but that objection was taken off by resolving to kill the Duke of *Monmouth*, if he did offer to punish the *Acters*, and *Ferguson*, not my self, undertook the Duke should not. All the injury I did Capt. *Walcot* in my Evidence was the omission of an expression of his when he declared he would fight the *Guards*, which in that multitude of particulars I then deliver'd, slipt my memory, viz. that he look'd upon the *Action* to be so lawful and Justifiable that he could die in it with a safe Conscience: so far was he from making any scruple of Conscience to Act in it.

He owns being at some meetings where discourses were held concerning asserting our Liberties and Properties, yet mentions not what those discourses were, but would insinuate they were to some other purpose, and calls it his misfortune and unhappiness that he was present at them. Those discourses were only about an Assassination and an Insurrection, and the misfortune was of his own choosing: for if he did not come over from *Ireland* principally for such purposes, I am sure he told me he staid in *England* for them, and 'twas only his *Gout* hindred him from the unhappiness (as he calls it) of being at every Meeting.

'Tis very true I went several times to visit him after his return from *Holland* when he had the *Gout*, but went alone but twice or thrice, and one of those times he was got abroad. I usually gave him an account of what passed at the Meetings when he was absent, but I did not urge an Assassination at the *Play-house* as he falsely suggests; for after his and *Ferguson's* return from *Holland*, it was agreed to lay aside all Attempts any where but in the return from *Newmarket*, and all the debates were about managing that. What I talk'd to him about the *Play-house*, was before his voyage into *Holland*; and though I believe I did use that expression to him, and afterward to *Rumbold*, [that at the *Play-house* they would die in their Calling] I only repeated it after *Ferguson* who was the first Author of that saying. The Arms he mentioned to be bought by me, were agreed to be bought at a full Meeting, but not till *Easter* and after the *Kings* return from *Newmarket*; and Capt. *Walcot* was present at that Meeting, and joyn'd in the directions about the nature and sizes of those Arms. The Arms were *Blunderbusses*, *Carbines*, and *Horse-Pistols*, which certainly were very improper, to be used at a *Play-house*, and the *King* was then going to reside at *Windsor* and *Winchester* for all the Summer, as was reported; and therefore no man in his senses can believe I bought them for that purpose, or could de-

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As to the Combination he charges me and Coll. *Rumsey* with to swear his agreement to fight the *Guards*, nothing can be more improbable. We parted at his Lodgings to several places unknown to each other, and after we were in custody were kept close Prisoners without the possibility of sending a Note to, or receiving one from each other or any body else, and we saw not each other till we were called to give Evidence, and I had delivered my Evidence to the *King* (and so I believe Coll. *Rumsey* had his) before Capt. *Walcot* was taken. Neither was there any necessity to contrive such a Charge against him, for his being at any meetings and debates which he confesses, was sufficient to make him Guilty of *High Treason*. Had he not been conscious how fully we could charge him, he would not have directed his Son to tamper with Coll. *Rumsey* and me to mince our Evidence against him, as appeared by a Note produced at his Tryal. I am not concerned at the fly denunciation of judgments upon us, which is an usual thing with Men of his persuasion (and it may be he recommended us to the revenge of his Sons or some of his friends) but wish he were no more guilty of prevaricating with God, than I am of Perjury in my Evidence. He hath not thought fit to express in this Paper any sense of his Guilt or Repentance for it, but rather seems to retain his Old Opinion of it's being a lawful thing. He only blames his own Credulity, and advises his friends only against trusting men, not against his crime, and in effect repeats what he said to us at our parting after the discovery, viz. that he believ'd God would yet deliver the Nation, but he did not like the present Instruments who have undertaken it.

If it shall please the *King* to spare my Life for my Confession and Repentance, it is a great happiness I can have it for doing no more than my Duty. By his Letter to the *Secretary of State* produced at his Tryal, it appeared he would gladly have sav'd his own so, and desired to have made the D. of *M.* and other Persons of Quality's blood (to use his own Phrase) the Price of his own Life: which is a full Answer to that Popular Objection he makes against our Evidence.

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Printed, and are to be sold by *Walter Davis*. 1683.

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ANIMADVERSIONS
ON THE
PAPER

Delivered to the
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On Friday December, the 7th 1683.

BY
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Before he was Executed.

THE old *Sophisters* of the Rebellion, (since the discovery of the *Plot*;) have been wonderfully industrious in spreading many inconsistent rumors, that might, (if possible) have stifled, and discredited its Authority. That stupendous piece of Villany contriv'd by *Anti-monarchical, Atheistical Re-publicans*, is represented (to the unthinking Multitude) as an airy fantom, and illusion, a trick of State, and I know not what besides. These tricks and shams, our projective *Conspirators* imagin, will undoubtedly have a great influence on the tempers of the People, create doubts and jealousys and support the spirits of their Party, amidst so many wonderful disappointments. Their Design is yet deeper, they

would fain amuse the World, and harangue upon their Innocency, that they might more securely and more successfully go on in their *Resolv'd* attempts against the Government.

Not only the language of the *Living*, says, but the *Dead* speak, That the *Plot* is at an end, that the Innocence of the late Sufferers is so very conspicuous, that the *World* is strangely infatuated, if they credit the least part of this *Fanatik Conspiracy*. *Egregious sophisms!*

I am sorry to find that this *furor Fanaticus*, this impetuous, preposterous Zeal, should hurry Men, into these Acts of Imprudence, and self-justification, even in that minute which launches them into *Eternity*, brings them before a *Tribunal*, where there

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there is no *Corruption of Jury's*, on one hand; Nor no hypocritical pretences and evasions on the other, that can excuse or divert the deserved sentence.

I am concern'd likewise, that the *Faction* are Resolv'd, to defend themselves in all those manifest Acts of Rebellion, as it has been apparent in my Lord *Russel's* Case, and of this late unhappy Gentleman Mr. *Sidney*, who directly follows his steps in point of Justification.

I have a great respect for Truth, and Plain-Dealing; I shall therefore modestly comport my self within the decent Rules of sobriety and calmness; since I consider how I'me to reflect on the behaviour of the *Dead*, who (I know) are in no capacity to make a Vindication of their actions.

I shall not put the words of the Deceased Gentleman upon the Rack, to make them confess more than they would; But begin to Anatomize some particulars, which may be most pernicious in the consequence, if they are imbib'd for Truth, and receiv'd as Gospel, amongst the undigesting multitude. Passing by his *Apostolical Address* [*Men, Brethren, &c.*] and his excuse for not speaking freely, because of the cold Weather and the Infirmary of Old Age, and a close confinement, I shall consider his opinion of the present Age, which he says makes [*Truth pass for Treason.*] He would have notably stigmatiz'd it, but he was afraid the people wou'd not relish such Popular pieces of scandal. [Their ears wou'd be too tender to hear it.] This is a wonderful fit of squeamishness indeed, since he must needs know, that the *Defenders* of the **OLD CAUSE**, would have made great improvement of it. *Fortiter calumniari aliquid habebit.* [*West, Rumsey, and Keyling, (he says) knew him not, and others made use of his, and of Others Names to give Repu-*

tation to their designs; the Lord Howard, is an infamous Perjur'd Man, who drudg'd, and forswore himself in expectation of the promis'd Pardon.]

'Tis no wonder to hear Witnesses branded with such opprobrious Characters, since the persons concern'd, propose to themselves, that the disreputation of the Evidence is an argument of their Innocence, and that by making them *Reprobates*, they themselves should become Saints. 'Tis politickly done I confess, but the cheat can't pass upon all people. None but ill persons would engage in Conspiracy 'tis true; but the thing once detected, how is it possible the Principal Actors should be punished, unless their Brother Conspirators (tho *dipt in it* themselves as my Lord *Russel* has it) should give Evidence against them? All Treasons must of necessity be unpunishable, if such Witnesses are not allowed.

[*The stress of the matter (he says) lyes in the Papers taken in his Closet by the Kings Officers, not prov'd to be his; but by the similitude of an hand which is to be easily counterfeited.*] By his leave, the matters were not wholly reduc'd to the Papers, tho those are bad enough by his own confession. A small Bill, or a compendious Letter may be counterfeited probably, and a person hastily perusing it may be deceiv'd; But a constant intercourse of Letters, and diligent observing, and comparing the Characters, destroys such a Cheat.

Mr. *Sidney* on his Tryal, denies himself to be the Author of those dangerous wicked Principles (as he calls *Films*) contain'd in his *Treatise*, yet here he frankly confesses the whole, and tells the World (without any hesitation, what his opinion and principles are; To refute which, it would take up a considerable time, which a short reflection upon this very speech will not allow.

However

However I shall touch slightly upon it. He pretends his sheets were an Answer to Sir Robert Filmer's Patriarcha, and challenges a Liberty to express his thoughts in opposition to Kingly Government, which Sir Robert pleads for. His *Anti-monarchical* Principles are too too evident by all the actions of his Life; his opinion, or Article of his Creed, is this, [*I Believe that God hath left Nations unto the Liberty of setting up such Government as best pleased themselves.*] Without doubt Mr. Algernon was for the people's doing again what seem'd right in their own Eyes, and for having no King in Israel. Our Pseudo-Protestant and Jesuitical Casuist again tells ye, That *the Laws give Power to the Magistrate*. Woful experience informs us, what sacred Blood was spilt, upon Prosecuting this Rebellious Topique. See the Tryal of King Charles the First, and you'll find Bradshaw speak the very Language of our Colonel. The President tells his Majesty, *The Law is your Master, the Law is your Superiour, Debent ei ponere frenum. Rex est dum bene Regit*, and no longer, if the *Plenipotentiary's* the people please. Ifancy that 'tis equally possible to draw a parallel 'twixt the avowed principles of our discontented Statesman, and those of the Sophistical canting President, as 'twixt the *Covenant*, and *Association*. Mr. Sidney allows that the people make *Choice of their Governors*; if so, 'tis certain they can depose them *ad libitum*. For that which creates a power must of necessity be Superiour to that power it creates. What a silly business then is a King? (which is or really should be *Legibus solutus*, otherwise He can't be Supreme.) I say, What a trifle is a Crown, if it can be given and taken according to the giddy humor of a freakish Multitude? We may deny his suppositions likewise about his Election of Kings; which must be either by a unanimous Consent of a whole Nation; which is ridiculous:

For never was a publick, General Meeting of a whole Kingdom known for Election of a Prince; If there had been, one Dissenter would have taken away the Unanimity. If he talk't of the Major Party, or Chusing by Proxy, his Arguments will be found deficient likewise; But 'tis impossible to unravel all the particulars. He may talk of the King of France's modesty, and his boasting of the happy want of Power; yet the whole World knows how little he confines himself to these thin Cobwebs, the Laws, which he breaks at pleasure. Take then every Paragraph distinctly by its self, and you'll find abominable Principles couch't under it; which once believ'd, would be destructive of any Government whatsoever. Take it altogether, 'tis a virulent Reflection and Libel against this. *His Jury is pick't, who could not judg of the nature of such a Treasonable Pamphlet*: There were Persons of Understanding and Estates Return'd, but his exceptions were against them; thinking by his flashes of Rhetorick to win the others into an opinion of his Innocence.

But here comes the *Epitome* of scandal: [*I was long since told I must Die, or the Plot must Die.*] This is fine impeaching the Justice of the Nation; What! Does he make *Abingdon* Laws now in fashion? Hang a Man right or wrong. Sure no; He had all the favour in the World shown him, that a Person in his circumstances could expect, or desire.

But here observe Malice and Rancour mixt with Scandal: [*Lest the means of destroying the best Protestants should fail, the Bench is fill'd with former blemishes of the Bar.*] Old Dogs never bite, but when they bite sure. Lord! What horrible Days of Persecution are these! the best

the best Protestants, *i. e.* Rebellious Dissenters are condemn'd like Dogs, by a parcel of Men, who *sacrificed to the Idols of Mr. Williams's Chair*. Alas! if he means so, their Memories (notwithstanding his detractions) will smell sweet, when the actions of a rash Tyrannical Club of Republicans, will stink down to Posterity.

I shall not fall to the dissection of some other matters, but tell you, That (without *Innuendo's*) all these dangerous Justifications (which are essential to our True-Protestants) are purely Design'd to Poyson the People, to animate them to a vigorous Prosecution of their beloved Plot; which by our Colonels Death will not dwindle into Air, but *live*, and be a scandal for ever to the Party, whom he espouses.

Now for the *spirit* of a Non-Con: [*Forgive these Prædiss, and avert the Evils, &c.*] [*Suffer not Idolatry to be Establish'd in the Land.*] This is

much the same with my Lord *Russel's*: *I do believe Popery is coming into the Land*. This Bugbear is known by all of them, to be a successful business towards the Prosecution of their irreligious ends.

Lastly, Be astonish'd, *Reader*, at that sinful security wherein he prides himself. *Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum!* Was ever a Villany so Patroniz'd as this **OLD CAUSE** in Capitals? See how he justifies the Rebellious actions of his *Youth*, and makes Heaven to Vindicate 'em: As if the permission of God Almighty were an approbation; which is a very sinful inference.

In short, I wish all People would consult their own Interest, and not follow the footsteps of our late Resolute Rebels, who make Treason Meritorious. But if any have been withdrawn, and seduced, let them early Repent, that they may divert the like Fatal Sentence that is infallibly due to all Factious Conspirators.



L O N D O N:

Printed by G. C. for John Cox, at the Blew-Ball in Thames-street, over-against Baynards-Castle. 1683.

THE
Salamanca Doctor's
COMMENT
Upon the
PROCLAMATION,

For Apprehending Colonel *John Rumsey, Richard Rumbold, Richard Nalthorp, Wade, Goodenough, Walcot, Thompson, Burton, Hens,* for Conspiring to kill the KING.

Here's Plot upon Plot, hand'd back and again, Settle up on *Elkana*, and *Elkanah* upon *Settle*, now in the Devils name who set me to work, and has outdone me at my own weapon; what shall I doe? or where shall I hide my self? The works of Darkness are brought to Light, and Men see through us and our Plots as through a Riddle.

Verily Beloved, the Loyalty we pretended, the Light which we boasted of, was but an *Ignis Fatuus*, a *Will o' the Wisp*, that led us out of the Kings high Road to commit Trespass on the Prerogative, and hath left us at last like *Patience* and *Pilkington* in the Pould.

A Proclamation for Apprehending True & Loyal Protestants in a True and Loyal Protestant Cause, & for killing the King over again, when it was so well laid upon the Papists, where art thou *Patience*? Sincerely Beloved, *in verbo sacerdotis*, for all our Boasting in the Lord, the Lord is not with us nor our Cause, having left us to our selves as to the Inward Man, and our outward Man to the Devil and the Hangman as they can agree.

Hath it cost so much pains and Blood to lay it on the Papists, and is it at last turn'd upon the Saints, and by themselves too, laid at our own Doors!

Surely the Lord hath forsaken us, and Fortune that us'd to be on our side, like the Protestant Roet, has turn'd Cat in Pan, for never was such a Turn for the Saints since the *Triumvirat* took their Turn at *Tyburn*.

Hang me for a Jesuit, if I did not suspect this ever since the Dog Towser and the Salamanca Bull were at difference about the first Conjunction of the Plot in *Capricorn*. Well, my Heart misgave me ever since the Protestant Joyner miscarry'd at *Oxford*; *Gemini*! how our Cause has gon down the Wind ever since, and since the Protestant Cooper with the polititick Cask, was stav'd in *Holland*, the Tories have been Cock-a-hoop. Farewel

Farewell those good Times, I never open'd my wide Jaws but I Belch'd out a Parliament. I never clos'd my Flameing Eyes, But Idream'd of a Parliament, I never speak'd of a Parliament. But now instead of Parliaments, I have got Proclamations in my Head. My Noddle stufft with Proclamations, my Ears clog'd with Proclamations, and the Town fill'd with Proclamations. They Roar like Thunder and Fly about like Lightning, and as if Heaven had Design'd it for the last Trump of the Saints, the Voice of the Roaring Lyon is heard through all the Corners of the Land.

Oh! Men and Brethren what shall we do to shun the Judgment, for we are all guilty as well as they. Shall we hide our selves like *Domitian* in a Vault, or like *Patience* in a Cockloft? shall we fly with *Goodenough* from Justice, or submit with *West* even to the betraying of the holy Cause? or shall we for the hope of reo *A* Betray one another? I think that were best. I am Resolv'd---But who I believe me? being so great a Villain in the first that I cou'd not be trust-ed in this Second Plot. Oh! Brethren! what shall we Resolve, and where are your Resolves now?

Will your Resolving it a Popish Plot save you from a Presbyterian Conspiracy.

Will your Resolving *Rumsey* to be a true and Loyal Protestant, keep him from the reward of a dangerous and Malitious traitor.

Will your Resolving *Rambold* to be well affected to the Protestant Cause, save him from Dying an Enemy to the King and Govern-ment?

Will your Resolving *Nelthorp*, *Goodenough* and the rest to be Inno-cent, save them from the Penalty of the Proclamation?

Can you Resolve *Shaftburys* Head upon G---s shoulders to Revert the Plot upon the Papists, and bring himself and the rest out of the Pownd.

Can you Resolve to turn the Court of Justice and the Thames to run back to the Fountain Head.

Can you Resolve to take off the Kings Head and not venture your Necks in the Attempt?

A Pox on your Resolves and Green-Goose Clubs. Why did you not Resolve me a Cheating, Lying, Perjur'd Villain, when you Resolved me a Learned Doctor and Savior of the Nation? Why did you not Resolve to hang me rather than see me Starve in my Old Station of Want and Beggery? What shall I Resolve? I cannot go, nor dare I Stay, I have only, with my Brother *Judas*, one Resolve left, that is, to Hang my self.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. Smith. 1683.

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The Strange and Wonderful

APPARITION:

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816. m. 2
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Or, The Advice of

Colledge's Ghost

To the New

PLOTTERS.

Wonder not Brethren in Iniquity, if my unwilling shade (roused by confused Rumour, and the Drumming noise of flying Feet, frequently posting o're my dark retirement) re-salutes this hated Light, which once discover'd all my dire designs (though but a Ghost, and deficient in my Mortal part) I sympathyse with you; but who would e're have dreamt, that after my timely Exaltation, you, (the Infatuated Sons of Rebellion) should have retained a resolution vigorously to continue and carry on your Projects, Plots and Conspiracies? Nay, in an Age wherein the Thorns of Justice have grievously rent your Sheeps-Cloathing, inasmuch, that the silly Vulgar plainly discover you to be Riotous and Ravenous Wolves, insatiably thirsting after Royal Blood; yea, at a time, when *Lucifer* himself, who deserted the *Ignatian* Tribe to espouse your Intrest, as a people most likely to promote his, had given you many Items to desist confessing he was quite Bankrupted of Council, and utterly at a loss longer to support your wounded, staggering, fainting, dying Cause; yet it seems, in spite of the Devils Teeth you would be jogging on, and now you see what's come on't: Was it for this think you, that with my last Breath I denyed so many known Truths (and thereby gained a greater repute amongst the Sober-party, than the Sons of *Ignatius*, (who took their turns before me) had done amongst the credulous Bigots of their Faction? Nay, to that hight, that the zealous Protestant-Hopmerchant offered a Drink offering to my Pious memory?) No. It was to salve the Sores our unadvised rashness had made on the Forehead of the *Good Old-Cause*, by unseasonably attempting what was not in our power to bring about. Our Impatience, I say, was such, that we would have been Kings before it came to our turns; and for want of Patience, a lusty, thumping, well-fed, though ill managed Plot, was marred e're it was full grown; and we, who for a while sailed with a prosperous Gale, on a suddain found our Sheets all rumpled, and our Cordage slack; the which whilst we were rectifying, a Storm arose and carried our Mast by the Board. Then, then, and not till then, we (the domineering Whiglanders) drew in our Horns, lowr'd like dared Larks, and happy had we been if we had from that time observed our distance, and not have put

OUT

out our Horns at such a monstrous rate in this Age, nor pushed so hard at Scepters and Crowns: But you'll say, *Needs must as the Devil drives*. Why, I tell you, the Devil knew that you'd be again left in the fudds; Nay, he was as certain of it, as the *Delphick Oracle* was of the Sparrows death: And now he draws his Mouth from Ear to Ear, letting the corners two-yards a-funder, Laughing till he be-pisses himself, to think of your advancement on the Scaffold and Triangle; for how the Devil could you expect less than the reward of your labour, for certainly the Labourer is worthy of his hire; and it is not doubted when 'tis put to the *Quantum meruit*, that any of you will have the value of a *Scotch-Bodle* abated.

One would have thought that the *Surfeit* and *Dilirium* which gave me my *Exit*, occasion'd by the strength of Hemp, should have made you all out of Love with the scent of that pernicious Weed; but I perceive it wrought little Reformation. Now some amongst you may urge that your zeal to set up the Calves, of profit and revenge, in *Dan* and *Bethel*, was the strong motive that induced you to prepare an Ambush for your Prince, and to design his destruction cowardly at unawares; but certain I am, that your project was unseasonably tim'd, for if my Information fail me not, the Devil was so busy amongst the *Ottomans* and Rebel *Hungarians*; that he could not have been at leasure to countenanced so great a wickedness; and then you know all the Fatt had been in the Fire; for where the Grand Workmaster is wanting, the Work is done but by the halves; nay, as it fell out, not by quarters; for it utterly miscarried, and with it all your hopes of aspiring frustrated: whilst according to the old Proverb, most of you Experience, *One pair of Heels worth two pair of Hands*; for indeed, it is a true Maxime, *He who Murthers, dare not Fight*.

Alas! alas! that any of you should have been so long obstructed from receiving your due deserts, as to live to see this day; better had it been that most of you had borne me Company, which would have a little mittigated my Agony, since for your sakes, and by your perswasions, Woodcock-like; I Noosed my self beyond all retrieving; It had, I say, been but a friendly and neighbourly part for some, or most of you to have borne me Company; but since ingrateful, as you were, you drew your Necks out of the Coller, and left me in the Lurch, when most of all I needed your assistance, I shall not much repine at your advancement.

Yet a word by the way or by way of Application, chuse you whether; I say, since the Devil's being so great with you, has rendred you of so little esteem amongst Honest and Loyal men, humble your selves at the Feet of that Majesty whom you have so highly offended, and by ingeniously acknowledging your Transgressions, prepare your selves for Mercy above, e're you fall into the unmerciful hands of *Jack Ketch*, who will have no more mercy on you than a *West-Indian Canibal*, as you may plainly perceive by the little mercy he shewed me, when I was at his mercy; and indeed, you that intended to have shewed no Mercy, 'tis more (by six to one) than you deserve, if you find any Mercy: but hark, my Gaurdians call me hence, I must again to my retirement, e're yelping *Cerberus* awake.

*And there I stay, till all, or most of yon,
Treading my steps, come posting thither too.*



L O N D O N: Printed by J. Grantham. 1683.

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A
W O R D

TO THE

True Blew Protestants.

O R,

Those of the Thorough REFORMATION.

Countrey men,

I Wish I could call you *Friends* too, you who call your selves *True Protestants*; the best Reformed, the true Sons of the Church of *England*, the only illuminated, and knowing in the Sacred and Divine Laws; I have long doubted within my self whether you have (maugre all your boastings and vain pretences,) either Conscience or Religion: But now you have satisfy'd my Doubts, and you have confirmed it to Me, and all the World, you have not a grain, or spark of either. Nay, you have given Demonstration that you have renounced Heaven, and are become Strangers to the living God, that you have lost your Humane Nature, and are Metamorphos'd into the worst of Animals. O Horours! Who ever could have believ'd it, that such Villanies could possibly be acted in any place but Hell? or that it were possible for any thing less than Devil, to Think, Design, and Perpetrate such Bloody Villanies.

O Unhappy *England*! What hast thou done to brood such Vipers in thy Bosom, which gnaw thy Bowels, suck thy blood, and make their way to wanton Lust and Liberty, through thy very Heart? Was it not enough to have barbarously Murdered the Father, but you must drink the Blood, the Sacred Blood of His Royal Sons? 'Tis now Ten years and upwards you do confess you have thirsted for it; and now at last you had decreed (had not Heaven by Miracle prevented it) with your poyson'd *Ponyards* to have broached those Sacred Vessels, which are Sealed with the Hand of the Almighty: which makes it Sacrilege even to entertain a Thought of hurting Them; But you like *Canibals* were resolv'd to devour Them; and with your *Blunderbusses* Tear them in pieces. Is this your Religion? Is this your blessed *Thorough Reformation*? To subvert Governments by bloody Massacres, and Murdering Princes? and through an Ocean of Innocent Blood, to swim

swim in the Islands of *Arnarchy*, and a damn'd *Commonwealth*? Where, once more you should become *Brewers Slaves*, or mad with Envy, and fond Ambition, you would eat up one another.

By voting to
pardon none
but Papists for
the fact.

Was it for This your Godly House of *Commons* Voted a Pardon to any Villain who should Murder the King?

Was it for This, they would have him Disband his Army; Give away the *Militia* into their Hands; Call over His Army from beyond the Seas; and strip Himself of all his best Friends? Was it for This, His Royal Brother, Queen, and all the Loyal Party must be Banished as a pack of Raskals, and bloody Traytors? Yes, for this it was: And to give you a fair opportunity of perpetrating the blackest, and horridst *Conspiracy* that ever yet was thought on; For This it was you were so buisy in stripping your Royal Master of all His Imperial Prerogatives. For This it was you denyed Him both Money, and Friends. For This it was a Sham *Popish Plot* was (by the Instinct of the Devil) maliciously by you invented, to amuse the people, and stir them up to Rebellion; whilst all the Engines of Hell were at work really to act all those Hellish Treasons, which were by you charged upon the *Papists*. It was for This that ~~the~~ was ransak'd, and the damnedst wretches hurried thence, and by you hired to work the Destruction of the Innocent.

Jayls

O horrid Villains! What have you to say for your selves? Does your Religion teach you this? Is This the way of *Reforming Church and State*? Are These the Fruits of your *Thorough Reformation*? Are These Monsters the best Productions of your Sanctify'd Tribe, the *True Blew Protestants*? Villains! Had you no other Name to assume to your selves, than that of *Protestant*? Why, by these your Black and Hellish proceedings you have blasted the very Name of *Protestant*, and every honest man will be ashamed to own it. Why rather did you not call your selves *Papists*? and as such, with your last breath declare your selves? then had you bravely managed your business; you had left an Eternal Infamy on their Name and Religion, which you so much hate, and abominate; and you had confirmed the World, that the same men who contrived and carried on the first *Plot*, are the great supporters, and managers of this *Hellish Conspiracy*. But to call your selves *Protestants*; Hell! Why rather did you not tell the World you were *Turks, Infidels, Barbarians, Athiests*? For such you are,

are, or worse. *Protestants* you are not, We disown you ; unless you will make the Name of *Protestant* such a general term, as that it shall include all these I have named , because they all equally protest against the Church of Rome.

I tell you what ; you *True Blew Protestants* ! you *Thorough Reformers* of the Church ; you have made your Religion (had you any) to stink above ground. For this bloody Design was not contrived, and carried on by a few desperate Villains , as was the *Powder-Plot* ; No, here's a Damn'd *Conspiracy* laid, barbarously to Murder your King, and His Royal Brother ; and then charge it upon the Innocent, upon the Loyalists ; and They, and their best Friends are to atone for your Villanies, Treasons, and Murders ; They must (as Guilty) be made one Sacrifice to your unnatural Revenge. Now, all this I say was not only to have been acted by some few profligated Wretches, who were Strangers both to Conscience, and Religion ; but by the Unanimous consent of all the considerable Dissenting Party of three Kingdoms. By these very Men who had nothing but Lord, Lord, in their Mouths, when nothing but the Devil, and Revenge was in their Hearts. *who by their faint concern show their assent.*

Speak, What Answer will you make to what you are charged with ? I fear you have not so much Grace left you as to make you blush when you see your Villainous Designs detected : but rather that you grieve they have not succeeded according as You, and Hell had conspired. But come, for once be ingenious , at least when you come to the Gallows, confess the Truth, and according to your wonted practices, glory in your Diabolical Machinations, say with your *Scottish Brethren*, (those Rebels who were executed in *Scotland* for Treason, Murder, and Rebellion ;) that you hate Monarchs, and Monarchy, refuse to pray for the King, and Royal Family ; and tell the World, that it is the greatest Trophy of your Religion, to overthrow and destroy both Monarchs, and their Thrones. Imitate that great *Hero* of yours the grand Traytor *Russel*, Pray all of you, (after you have owned your own Guilt, confessed the Treason,) that no more of the Kings Enemies may die. Give advice to the Sanctified Tribe you leave behind you, how better to manage the next *Conspiracy* ; and go forth of this life, praying that the Innocent may be persecuted still ; as those Traytors who have gone before you to Tyburne to make some little atonement for their Hellish Treason have done. Now what can we expect would be the effect of such Prayers *my 2^d prayer Walcotts advice to prayer at execution.*

Prayers as these ? But that a Divine Vengeance may fall upon this Kingdom.

Horror, and Confusion ever attend you, and your Hellish purposes. Is this the Fruits, the Effects of your Zealous Cant and Whining, to prey upon the innocent, and suck the Blood of your Natural Sovereign ? is this your acting according to Law ? why then let us fly into the Desarts, where nothing but *Monsters* and *Savages* inhabit, for here we are not safe. Nay, I'm confident, the *Tygers*, *Bears*, and *Vultures*, will be more gentle, kind, and tender-hearted towards us than you would be, were we once within your Claws. *Monsters!* boast no more of Religion ; Nay do not so much as name it, least you prophane that Sacred Name with your unsanctify'd Lips, for 'tis as clear a Demonstration, you have none at all ; But if you do impudently pretend to any, shew but any man of Reason your Works ; (for by these you are to be known) and he shall tell you that *Belzebub* is the only God you serve ; your Prophets are no other than those of *Baal* ; and your Teachers the Imps of the Devil ; who have with their ignorance, and Rebellious Principles hurried you into Confusion, and brought you to the very gates of Hell. It was a fine Spectacle, was it not, which we beheld the other day ? an unfortunate young Gentleman in the prime of his age, usher'd up to the Scaffold by one of these *Wolves in Sheeps* cloathing, where he behaved himself as if he had had no other business than to make his Congees with a Boon Grace, to put his Wigg, and Crevat-string in order ; to have seen his gestures, you would have sworn he had been going to a Ball ; or to Court a Mistress, rather than to appear before that All-seeing Eye of Heaven ; that great All-knowing Judge, and searcher of the Secrets of Hearts, there to give a just account of all the Actions of his life. And then with his last Breath to proclaim his Innocency after the horrid guilt was manifestly proved against him, and with his own Tongue had confessed the Fact. But these are the Fruits of such Godly Educations. Now if any thing but the Devil would be Educated by such Doctors as these, or profess himself a Member of such a Diabolical Sect as these *True Blew Protestants* are ; he deserves to be beg'd for a Fool, or hang'd for a Villain.

*Dr Groaning
board.*



THE
DECLARATION
OF THE
Lord Petre
UPON HIS
DEATH,
TOUCHING THE
PLOT,

In a LETTER to his Most Sacred
MAJESTIE.


May it please your Majesty,

I Give my self the hopes that your Majesty will Pardon this Presumption of a Dying but Dutiful Subject, in giving you the trouble of this short Account and Declaration of my self, by which in the first place I offer to God my Hearty Prayers for your Majesties long Life and happy Reign, with all the Blessings of this Life, and Eternal Happiness of the next; I having been now above Five Years in Prison, and what is more Grievous to me, lain so long under a false and injurious Calumny of a horrid Plot and Design against your Majesties Person and Government, and am now by the Disposition of Gods Providence called into another World, before I could by a Publick Tryal make my Innocence appear; I conceiv'd it necessary for me,

as an *Incumbent Duty* I owe to *Truth*, and my own *Innocency*, to make this *Ensuing Protestation* to your *Majesty* and the *whole World*. That whereas one *Titus Oats* hath *maliciously* and *falsely Sworn* that he saw me receive a *Commission* directed to me from *Joannes Paulus de Oliva*, constituting me *Lieutenant General* of an *Army*, which he pretended was to come into *England*; I declare in the Presence of the *All-seeing God*, before whose *just Tribunal* I am shortly to *Appear*, that I never saw any such *Commission* directed to me or any other Person whatsoever, and do firmly believe there never was any such; But of the *Folly* as well as the *Falshood* of the *Information*, the *sober Part* of *Mankind*, as I conceive, sufficiently e're this *Convinced*.

And as for those *Aspersions* which the *Ignorant* and *Malicious* have thrown upon the *Roman Catholick Church* (of which I am, and by the *Grace of God* do *Dye* a *Member*) as if *Murthering of Kings*, and *taking up Arms* against our *Sovereigns* were an *Authoriz'd Principle* of that *Religion*: I do knowingly affirm there is nothing with more *Horror Detested* by the *Catholick Church*, as being expressly contrary to the *Command of our Saviour* and *Christian Doctrine*, and as such I *Renounce* and *Detest* it, as I do all *Plots* and *Conspiracies* against your *Sacred Person*. Having thus *Briefly*, and with all *Sincerity* of a *Dying Man* discharged my *Conscience*, I shall end where I began, and with my last *Breath* beg of *God* to *Defend your Majesty* from all your *Enemies*, and to *Forgive* those, who by their *Perjuries* have endeavoured to make me appear to be *One*, who *Living* and *Dying* am (as in *Duty bound*, &c.)

Your

Most Obedient and

Loyal Subject

W. PETRE.

174 JU.
OBSERVATIONS

On a PAPER Intituled,

816. m. 2
59.
The Declaration of the Lord Petre

Upon his Death, touching the PLOT:

In a LETTER to His Most Sacred MAJESTY.

BEING

A Full Answer thereunto.

WHether the Above-mentioned Paper were drawn up, or so much as ever seen, Considered, or Signed by the late Lord Petre, there is much Reason to doubt; As because 'tis dropt into the World Unattested, and it can scarce be supposed but if that Lord of his own free motion had a mind to have made any such *Solemn Declaration*, he would have desired the Presence of the Honourable the Lieutenant of the Tower, or the Reverend Dr. Hawkins, or some other good Protestants, that they might have been able to Testify it to be his proper Voluntary Act. 2dly. Whereas it purports to be Adress'd to his Majesty, 'tis yet Printed neither by His Majesties Printers, Nor with any Signification of his Royal Command or Permission (without which to publish a private Letter Directed to His Sacred Majesty, is I conceive highly Presumptuous) 3dly. 'Tis only said to be Printed by T. B. for R. Mead, whereas there is no such known Bookseller; which much Implies that those that Midwiv'd this Declaration into the World, were themselves half either Ashamed or Afraid to Vouch it.

All which being premis'd, and Submitted to the Consideration and Chastisement of Authority, if it should prove a Forgery; since the thing is now publick, & may by the Confidence of its Expressions inveigle Weak Readers into too good, that is, a most false & groundless opinion, of the Innocency of the Church of Rome in Point of Loyalty, which seems to be the Grand Scope of the Pamphlet, I hope it will neither be unsafe nor unseasonable to offer a few modest Remarks upon it. Which that it may more fairly be done, I shall faithfully Recite the whole Paper (in Paragraphs) *Verbatim*.

The Letter.

May it please Your Majesty,

I Give my self the Hopes that your Majesty will pardon this Presumption of a Dying but Dutiful Subject, in giving you the trouble of this short Ac-

count and Declaration of my self, by which, in the first place, I offer to God my Hearty Prayers for your Majesties Long Life and happy Reign, with all the Blessings of this Life, and Eternal Happiness of the next.

Observations.

As to these Prayers for His Majesty, I shall only Note, That if this Paper and these Prayers are real, Then this Dying Lord appears not to have been altogether of the same Religion with many Learned and Learned Roman Catholick Priests of Ireland, (even since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne) For I have had great Scruples of conscience touching for his Majesty, Nay, I have refused to do it. And for Evidence hereof, I will produce a Witness of their own, No worse man then Father Peter Walsh a Franciscan Fryar, who in his Book, Intituled, *The History of the Legal Formulary*; Printed 1674. Fol. 706. and 707. Assures us, That at their Popish National Synod held at Dublin in the year 1666. (the like of which, he says elsewhere they had not held since Q. Maries days) He himself propounded this very matter to the Fathers to be Debated, and pray'd a positive Decree in the Point, Saying----*That he knew MANY CHURCH-MEN Omitted to pray in publick at their Altars for the King, that is, at all so much as for his Spiritual Welfare; yea some, for example, Father Dominick Dempsey a Franciscan (Esteemed a very Grave and Holy man, and therefore a Leading Person) and Father Long the Jesuite, Asserted, That because the King was out of the Roman Catholick Church, it was not Lawful to pray for Him ATT ALL; or at least not publickly on any other day in the year than Good Friday, nor then in particular for Him, but in General only, that is, forasmuch as he was Comprehended amongst the great Generality of Infidels, or of Jews, Mahumetons, Pagans and Hereticks, for whom altogether the Church Prayed on Good Friday, as being Anniversary of that Day whereon our Saviour Dyed for all the Children of Adam in general; Nor yet then, or so to pray for Him with-*

as an *Incumbent Duty* I owe to *Truth*, and my own *Innocency*, to make this *Ensuing Protestation* to your *Majesty* and the *whole World*. That whereas one *Titus Oats* hath *maliciously* and *falsely* *Sworn* that he saw me receive a *Commission* directed to me from *Joannes Paulus de Oliva*, constituting me *Lieutenant General* of an *Army*, which he pretended was to come into *England*; I declare in the Presence of the *All-seeing God*, before whose *just Tribunal* I am shortly to *Appear*, that I never saw any such *Commission* directed to me or any other Person whatsoever, and do firmly believe there never was any such; But of the *Folly* as well as the *Falshood* of the *Information*, the *sober Part* of Mankind, as I conceive, sufficiently e're this *Convinced*.

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BEING

A Full Answer thereunto.

WHether the Above-mentioned Paper were drawn up, or so much as ever seen, Considered, or Signed by the late Lord Petre, there is much Reason to doubt; As 1. Because 'tis dropt into the World Unattested, and it can scarce be supposed but if that Lord of his own free motion had a mind to have made any such Solemn Declaration, he would have desired the Presence of the Honourable the Lieutenant of the Tower, or the Reverend Dr. Hawkins, or some other good Protestants, that they might have been able to Testify it to be his proper Voluntary Act. 2dly. Whereas it purports to be Adress'd to his Majesty, 'tis yet Printed neither by His Majesties Printers, Nor with any Signification of his Royal Command or Permission (without which to publish a private Letter Directed to His Sacred Majesty, is I conceive highly Presumptuous) 3dly. 'Tis only said to be Printed by T. B. for R. Mead, whereas there is no such known Bookseller; which much Implies that those that Midwiv'd this Declaration into the World, were themselves half either Ashamed or Afraid to Vouch it.

All which being premis'd, and Submitted to the Consideration and Chastisement of Authority, if it should prove a Forgery; since the thing is now publick, & may by the Confidence of its Expressions inveigle Weak Readers into too good, that is, a most false & groundless opinion, of the Innocency of the Church of Rome in Point of Loyalty, which seems to be the Grand Scope of the Pamphlet, I hope it will neither be unsafe nor unreasonable to offer a few modest Remarks upon it. Which that it may more fairly be done, I shall faithfully Recite the whole Paper (in Paragraphs) Verbatim.

The Letter.

May it please Your Majesty,

I Give my self the Hopes that your Majesty will pardon this Presumption of a Dying but Dutiful Subject, in giving you the trouble of this short Ac-

count and Declaration of my self, by which, in the first place, I offer to God my Hearty Prayers for your Majesties Long Life and happy Reign; with all the Blessings of this Life, and Eternal Happiness of the next.

Observations.

As to these Prayers for His Majesty, I shall only Note, That if this Paper and these Prayers are real, Then this Dying Lord appears not to have been altogether of the same Religion with many Learned and Leading Roman Catholick Priests of Ireland, (even since his Majesties Reign and happy Restauration) For I find they had great Scruples of Conscience about Praying for his Majesty, Nay utterly denyed to do it: And for Evidence hereof, I shall produce a Witness of their own, No worse man then Father Peter Walsh a Franciscan Fryar, who in his Book, Intituled, *The History of the Loyal Formulary*; Printed 1674. Fol. 706. and 707. Assures us, That at their Popish National Synod held at Dublin in the year 1666. (the like of which, he says elsewhere they had not held since Q. Maries days) He himself propounded this very matter to the Fathers to be Debated, and pray'd a positive Decree in the Point, Saying---That he knew MANY CHURCH-MEN Omitted to pray in publick at their Altars for the King, that is, at all so much as for his Spiritual Welfare; yea some, for example, Father Dominick Dempsey a Franciscan (Esteemed a very Grave and Holy man, and therefore a Leading Person) and Father Long the Jesuite, Asserted, That because the King was out of the Roman Catholick Church, it was not Lawful to pray for Him ATT ALL; or at least not publickly on any other day in the year than Good Friday, nor then in particular for Him, but in General only, that is, forasmuch as he was Comprehended amongst the great Generality of Infidels, or of Jews, Mahumetons, Pagans and Hereticks, for whom altogether the Church Prayed on Good-Friday, as being Anniversary of that Day whereon our Saviour Dyed for all the Children of Adam in general; Nor yet then, or so to pray for Him with-

out some further Qualification and Restriction of what we should Beg of God, or wish from Heaven to Him, that is, To Pray only for what concerned the Spiritual Welfare of his Soul, and therefore only to Pray for his Conversion to the Roman Catholick Church, but not for His Temporal Prosperity in this World, until He be a true Member of the only true Church.--- Thus far the very Words of Father *Walshes* Testimony of the punctual Doctrine of those Holy Loyal Fathers in this Case. But it seems they were none of my Lord *Petre's* Confessors; And yet perhaps They might too; For who knows but this Letter was writ on a Good-Friday? Since the Publishers have put no Date to it; Which 'tis like was not Omitted but for some special Design, since it might otherwise, (if the Letter were real) be of great use to give his Majesty Satisfaction how near his Death he made it.

The Letter.

I having been now above five Years in Prison, and, what is more grievous to me, lain so long under a False and Injurious Calumny of an Horrid Plot and Design against your Majesties Person and Government, and am now by the Disposition of Gods Providence called into another World, before I could by a publick Tryal make my Innocence appear; I conceiv'd it Necessary for me as an Incumbent Duty I owe to Truth, and my own Innocency, to make this Ensuing Protestation to your Majesty and the whole World; That whereas One Titus Oates hath maliciously and falsely Sworn, That he saw me Receive a Commission Directed to me from Johannes Paulus de Oliva, Constituting me Lieutenant General of an Army, which he Pretended was to Come into England, I Declare in the Presence of the All-seeing God, before whose just Tribunal I am shortly to Appear, That I never saw any such Commission directed to me, or any other person what. Soever, and do firmly Believe there never was any such.

Observations.

1. Touching my Lord *Petre's* Guilt or Innocency, I meddle not; He is gone to his place: But this I will say, That the Contrivers of this Letter might however have had more manners than to Call a Legal Impeachment in the Highest Court of Judicature of this Kingdom, *A false and Injurious Calumny.*

2. The Strength of this Protestation as to us, (for how it is in it self true or false, we cannot Determine,) Depends first on the Truth of this Paper's being the Lord *Petre's* own handy work, which we have already Detected of several Symptomes of Forgery, and till that be better clear'd, it can be of no Force at all; but only to add to the Suspicion of his Guilt, if it should prove Forg'd; for Innocence never desires its Friends should invent Shams or Lies for its Reputation, tho' it self be never so much Oppress'd by Calumny. 2dly. Suppose it Real, 'Tis only a Dying Romanists word in his own Case, and wherein the Reputation of his Church is highly Concern'd; And it may be he could not get an Absolution from his Ghostly Father without he sign'd this Paper; And therefore how far the same is to be Credited, any that are acquainted

with the Popish Priests Practical Divinity, and the Wicked Tyrannies and Devilish Impostures they dayly Impose on poor Dying Creatures, will soon be able to judge.

3. In this Protest, there seems a Fallacy or Equivocation in the very Words, For he speaks of *Oates's* having Sworn that He (the Lord *Petre*) received a Commission constituting him Lieutenant General of an Army, *which was to come into England*, and protests he never saw any Such Commission; whereas I believe it will be found *Oats* deposed not of an Army that *was to come into England*, but to be raised in England; And besides, as I Remember, *Oats* tells us, That they call'd these Instruments from the Jesuites General, *Patents*. Now this Protester denies not the receiving of any Patent, Letter or Instrument from *De Oliva*, but only a Commission, which perhaps they will now say it could not be, because *Oliva* had no Legal Power to grant a Commission of that kind.

The Letter.

But of the Folly as well as the Falshood of the Information, the sober part of Mankind as I conceive sufficiently ere this Convinced.

Observations.

This Paragraph smells rank of a Popish Priests Contrivance, being the highest Affront imaginable, since it not only openly Arraigns the Government, the Wisdom, the Justice of the Nation, but in effect proclaims, his Sacred Majesty (*horresco referens!*) several Parliaments, all our Judges, &c. to be all Fools or Madmen. But so far is it from Truth, That any sober men are Convinced of the Folly or falshood of Mr. *Oat's* Evidence, That it stands still unshaken by all the little Arts the Romanists have used to supplant it, and firm as the Pillars of the Earth (for so is every Truth.) Whereas true it is on the other side all sober men cannot but observe the Numerous Calumnies and Subornations, &c.---Which the Papists have set on foot to Blast *Oats's* Credit, have been abundantly detected by Providence to their Confusion, and are legible in our Records to all future Generations, as in the Case of *Knox* and *Lane*, &c.---And what need was there of such Hellish Artifices, if their Cause durst have looked Heaven and Truth, and Innocence in the Face?

But we may rationally make Judgment of the whole Paper by that which follows; For he that will Avouch with the highest Asseverations one Notorious Untruth, cannot expect to be believed in his other Affirmations, by any that are not Bankrupt of Reason, and too prodigal of their Faith.

The Letter.

And as for those Aspersions which the Ignorant and Malicious have thrown upon the Roman Catholick Church (of which I am, and by the Grace of God do dye a Member) As if Murthering of Kings, and taking up Arms against our Sovereigns, were an Authoriz'd Principle of that Religion, I do knowingly affirm, There is nothing with more Horror detested by the Catholick Church,

Church, as being expressly contrary to the Command of our Saviour, and Christian Doctrine; and as such I renounce and detest it, As I do all Plots and Conspiracies against your Sacred Person.

Observations.

What an Innocent Loyal parcel of Folks would this man perswade us, his Church of Rome consists of! Never, alas, was Prince Assassinated, Never Arms taken up by them against their Sovereigns upon the Account of Religion! --- Their Church only Excommunicates a Prince, and gives him to the Devil a little, and deposes him from his Crown, if he will not believe and do as she would have Him; And then if any zealous Son of the Church shall think fit to Kill him, this is no Murthering of a King, for neither is the Prince, according to her Doctrine, any longer a King, nor the Act Murther, but doing of Justice on an Enemy to God and the Church. Nor does she allow Subjects to take up Arms against their Sovereigns, only she Absolves them from their Allegiance when she thinks meet, and thenceforwards they cease to be Subjects, and their King to be their Sovereign. --- What Sots, what Dolts, what ignorant unobserving Cockscombs does the Author of this Libel fancy us Englishmen to be? Or how could he have the Impudence to Address this stuff to that Sagacious Majesty, who both by the Works and Perils of his Royal Grandfather; the Rebellion of the Irish Papists against his incomparable Father; by his own Experience, and a thousand Observations, cannot but know this bold Averment to be either wholly delusive, or utterly false.

For what does this Author mean by his *Roman-Catholick-Church*? Or by an *Authoriz'd Principle*? If by Church, he intends the Pope, whom they call the *Church Vertual*, and whom all of their Communion are bound to obey; how many Kings has he deposed? how many Assassinations Commanded, Encouraged or Abetted? as against Queen Elizabeth, the two last *Henries* of France, and King Charles the first in Ireland, where the Popes Nuntio was in the Head of the Rebels? If by Church, he understands Councils, acknowledged by them lawful and general, whom they call the *Church Representative*; They have Justified, approved and Commanded this Deposing Rebellious Doctrine, As the Council of *Lions* and their great *Lateran* Council, held in the year 1215. in which (if they misreckon not) there were no less than 1215. Fathers; where it was Synodically and Categorically Concluded, *The Pope might depose Kings, absolve their Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, and give away their Kingdoms.* If by *Authoriz'd Principle*, he means the Dictates of their Canon Law, (the Rule whereby their Church acknowledges to be governed, and holds in a manner equal to Sacred Scripture) there we find the same things asserted. If the Judgment of their most famous Divines, and Casuists in their Books, unproved, unsentenced, uncondemned, may together with concurrent practises and attempts in Fact, be supposed to be the

Voice of their Church, they have avowed and justified all this, as is unanswerably proved by that Judicious Monument of Honour to our Protestant Church, the Reverend Bishop of *Lincolns* Elaborate Treatise on this Subject. Or if you would rather have the Testimony of a Professed Romanist, hear the before-named Father *Walsh* in his Preface, where amongst other lewd Principles, he instances these that follow, --- *That the Pope hath power to depose Princes, and absolve Subjects, and Command them to raise Arms against their Princes, so deposed, and to pursue them with Fire and Sword to death if they resist; And that whoever Kills any Prince by the Pope Deposed or Excommunicated, Kills not a Lawful Prince, but an Usurping Tyrant, and cannot be said to Murther the Anointed of God, or to Kill his own Prince; And that whoever out of pure zeal to the Roman Church, ventures himself, and dyes in the War against such a Prince, dies a True Martyr of Christ, &c.* All and every one of these Tenets (saith Father *Walsh*) are maintained either in Formal or Vertual Terms not only by many of our most famous and most Classical Authors of all sorts, but by the Roman Bishops themselves.

Now if all or none of these are enough to declare to us the Sense and Principles of the Roman Church, (wherein our Author says this Lord dies) we must I think for ever despair of finding either what that Church is, or what it maintains.

But here again we meet with another Equivocation---Aspersions (as he calls them) thrown on the *Roman Catholick Church*, of which he knowingly affirms there is nothing more detested by the *Catholick Church* --- Very true, but nothing to his purpose; Such Principles are indeed detested by the *Catholick Church*, that is, by all sincere real Members of Christ; but still 'tis as true, that nothing is more plainly vouch'd or practis'd by the Apostatiz'd Politick Brotherhood that call themselves the *Roman Church*, who are indeed Members of Anti-christ, and the Synagogue of Satan. And this our Author tacitely acknowledges, by dropping there the word *Roman*, whereon the whole Hing of the Question depended.

Nor is there any thing more absurd than his Suggestion in the following Clause; That his Church detests it as being expressly contrary to the Command of our Saviour, and Christian Doctrine; For is not his Churches denying the Cup to the Laity, forbidding Priests Marriage, Injoyning Prayer in an Unknown Tongue, and many other Tenets, as expressly contrary to the Command of our Saviour and Christian Doctrine? And yet they are not ashamed nor only to practise, but enforce them, under the highest Penalties.

Besides, Our Author makes the Lord only say, That he detests it as such; that is, As far as 'tis contrary to Christian Doctrine: But what if with the Popes, the Councils, the numerous Doctors of his Church before-mentioned, he believ'd Killing or Rising in Arms against an Excommunicated Prince, not to be Murthering of a King, or Raising Rebellion against his Sovereign, according to Christs Command, when his (supposed

posed) Vicar requires it, and declares it lawful ;
Where then is the Kings Safety, or the Papists
Loyalty ?

The Letter.

*Having thus briefly and with all Sincerity of a
Dying Man Discharged my Conscience ; I shall end
where I began, and with my last Breath beg of God
to Defend Your Majesty from all Your Enemies, and
to Forgive Those who by their Perjuries have En-
deavoured to make Me appear to be One : Who am
Living and Dying (as in Duty bound, &c.)*

Your most Obedient

and Loyal Subject,

W. Petre.

Observations.

As to the Sincerity of this Paper, the Reader
may I hope by this time be better able to make a
Judgment : And so I take leave of it : Being
certain that all good Subjects will joyn in hearty
Prayers to GOD, to Defend His Majesty from
all His Enemies : And that they will also believe
That no Papist that understands his Religion, and
is true to it, can ever be a Friend or a Loyal Sub-
ject (any longer then the Pope pleases) to a
PROTESTANT PRINCE.

Entred According to Order.

**London, Printed by George Larkin, at the Lower-End
of Broadstreet, next to London-Wall. 1684.**



* His Father a Rope-maker in Maidstone.

* Symonds and Paine then Partners.

A Little before the Rebellion in England, He was brought to Town out of * Kent, and serv'd Harri-son (one of the Blessed King Charles the 1's. Bloody Regicides) in the Capacity of Postillion; (though very young) who prefer'd him to Mr. John Lilbourn; who was much taken with him, being

so very Tractable and Fit for his Purpose; that he put him out an Apprentice to a * Printer for his better qualification to serve the Cause, &c. As afterwards it prov'd He did to all intents.

1642. He run away from his Master, (a Printer,) and Lifted himself in the Rebel-Army under Essex, and fought Fiercely with Sword and Musquet, (for he was not yet Mounted) at Edge-hill against King Charles the 1. Then becoming free of four Trades (viz.) Rebellion, Treason, Rapine and Murder, he got on Horse-back, and advanced in a very towardly Progress; so that, in

1648. He commenc'd Leveller; but that Trade soon failing, he made himself an Independant, and became so considerable amongst them; that Cromwell wanting a Printer for the Horrid Remonstrance. (which was the Prodromus of the Blessed Kings Murder,) Out steps Honest H. H. Briskly saying, My Lord, I am a Printer: And upon his Vigilance (not Dexterity) in that piece of Villany, he was made Printer to that Rebel-Army, in which Execrable Employment and Title, he continu'd Printing and Trooping several years. And

1649. He Printed the Act, For prohibiting any person to be Proclaim'd King of England.

And another Act, For Abolishing the Kingly Office, &c.

This was the man that Printed the Hue and Cry after King Charles the 1. although it was Old White's Copy; but his Zeal for the Cause was so great, that he counted it no sin to Cheat his Brother Traytor.

This year was a year of Remark in earnest to him, for now he alter'd his Title, and became Printer to the Commonwealth of England, and Printed the Instructions for the Sale of the Lands belonging to the King, Queen, Prince and Bishops, Deans and Chapters, &c.

He was at Worcester Fight against the late King, and the next day after the Fight was seen in General Fleetwood's Tent by Mr. B. a Book-binder now living in St. Bartholomew's-Close near West-Smithfield.

In this year also (the Flesh prevailing over the Spirit) he liv'd in Adultery with the Wife of Thomas Ham's a Taylors Wife in Black-Fryers; for which he was Su'd, Fined 260 l. and cast into the Fleet Prison, where he lay a considerable time; And then and there it was, that he writ his Prodigal Return'd, being his Recantation for that Crime, by which he procur'd his Re-admittance into the Anabaptist Congregation; And of this Conversion of our Saint, Mr. William Kiffin and Mr. Daniel King (both living) are Witnesses, as having each of them written an Epistle before his Prodigal return'd. Printed for Giles Calvert, Anno Dom. 1651. By this Apostacy, and his hearty Penance for that Crime, he became Printer to the Anabaptist Congregation; as appears by the many Schismatical Books, where it is said. Printed by H. H. Printer to the Anabaptist Congregation; in which Title he continu'd several years.

1653. He Printed, The Government of the Commonwealth, by Cromwell the Protector, (as they call'd him) and in sundry years as the Pamphlets shew. He Printed,

The Ordinance of High Treason against the Posterity of King Charles the 1.

The Ordinance for disposing the Estates under Sequestration.

At the time he was Printer to Oliver the Usurper, he became a Zealous Preacher amongst the Anabaptists, where he Thump'd the Tub so furiously, that he was much Noted by the Heads of that Tribe, as Patience, Kiffin, Ives, King, &c. That he caus'd the Congregation to Deposite a very considerable sum of Money, which was no sooner pay'd into his Hands; but He, and his Brother Ives shar'd the Money, and left them to shift for a Teacher, for Honest H. H. had now other Fish fry.

He Printed the Act, For Establishing the High Court of Justice; and another for prohibiting any Correspondency with Charles Stuart.

He Printed the Act, For renouncing the pretended Title of Charles Stuart King of England.

He Printed the Act, For Discovery and Convicting Popish Recusants.

He Printed the Armies Plea against the Restoration of the King.

An Act, For the Security of the Usurper Cromwel.

The Humble Petition and Advice to Cromwel.

60. An Act, For the Sale of Lands and Estates in Ireland.

1659. He Printed Barebone's Petition against the Royal Family. He was Printer to Richard the Usurper, Oliver's Son; and at that time Printing Pocket Bibles, he corrupted the Commandments, and made it, Thou shalt commit Adultery; remembring probably how delightfully he had liv'd with Honest Thomas Ham's the Taylor's Wife.

Richard Cromwel being dismounted, and the Rump Parliament got to the Helm, he was then Printer to Them; and in the same year the Rump being outed by Lambert, he became Printer to the Army again; then Printer to the Committee of Safety: And in the same year the Rump getting in again, he became Printer to Them again: The man you may see has a Soul of no common Temper; He ever made it his business to be of the rising side, let what Card would turn up Trump, he would still follow the Suit, his Heart and Hand were always so well furnish'd.

1660. The King being Happily restor'd, he got to be Printer to His late Majesty; but fearing the Act of Indemnity was too weak for all his Villanies, Tergiversations and Treacheries, he procur'd a Particular Pardon, and then he became a kind of a Church of England-man, or a Modest Presbyterian, where he continued (when Profit or Interest offer'd) a Zealot till the year 1678.

1678. When Oates's Plot was brought upon the Stage, and flourish'd then he became very Zealous in finding out Papists and Popish-Books: In order to which, he went into the Kings-Printing-House in Black-Fryers; saying, Gentlemen, Is there any Papists here? If there be, you must turn out; for the Kings-Printing-House shall be no shelter for such Vermine: Nay, Or any that are Popishly Affected; they must also turn out: Which soon took effect, for poor Simon Chamberlain (being so,) was soon turn'd out. A little after this Exploit, he instructed one of his Sons (a Glasser by Trade) to Betray Turbervil's Catechisms, the Manual of Devotions, and other good Catholick Books, then in the Hands of Mr. James Thompson in Eagle-Court in the Strand; which afterwards He and his Pupil Robin Hog, procur'd to be Burnt at the Royal Exchange, where he Tryumph'd at that Exploit, as much as Sir William Waller did, when he Burnt the Crucifixes in Palace-yard Westminster.

1679. He Printed many of the Monstrous, Horrid, Lying Narratives and Informations that then invaded the World; and also the Treasonable Votes, &c. And amongst the rest, he Printed that Pernicious and Damnable Narrative for which Dangersfield was Disciplin'd; and himself and others Sued by an Honourable Peer of the Realm, who obtain'd a large Verdict against him; which Verdict, he hoping to avoid, (the good man) became (as he says) a Zealous Catholick; we do not hear our Zealous Convert has neither acknowledg'd his Crime to that Honourable Person, nor shewn any Sign of Submission: Nay, he had the Confidence to say, He never wrong'd his Lordship, or the Right Honourable Lady who also hath a Verdict against him for Scandalum Magnatum, &c.

It is further to be observ'd, That as soon as he left any of his Parties, he immediatly Betray'd them all, and became Evidence against them, as in the Case of Mr. W. W. &c.

It is further observable, that in May 1684. when the Stationers had their new Charter from King Charles II. of Glorious Memory; this new Proselite most Zealously took the Sacrament in the Church of England, to qualify himself for Master of the said Company; but being so well known amongst them, his design was frustrated; as sometime he did before to Capacitate himself to be Warden thereof; which place (with the assistance of some &c.) he did compass.

✧ This is the brief Character of our Spick and Span new Convert, which shews him to have been in Religion a very Proteus or Weather-Cock; and to have run through more Opinions than ever the Wandring-Jew is said to have done Countries.

A Convert nevertheless we may allow him to be, and to believe him to be chang'd also from what he was, as he had often been, and done before: But though he be thus become a Saint; the Kn—e is as Visible and Obvious as ever, and Honest H. H. is the same Envious, Plodding, Treacherous, Sycophant in his Looks, Words and Actions.

Query, If ever H. H. since his pretended Conversion hath ask'd the Pardon of any one Person whom he hath Libell'd or Defam'd? Or so much as acknowledg'd the Wrong? (We speak not of satisfaction for the same.) And also, whether he can be deem'd any other than an Hypocrite or Dissembler, until he hath done this? God cannot be mock'd, but the World and his Father-confessor may.



By the King,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

Concerning the Collecting and Answering His Majesties Revenue Arising by Fire-hearths and Stoves, and the Arrears thereof now Incurred.

Charles R.



Whereas His Majesty for the better Collecting His said Revenue and Answering thereof in His Exchequer, hath by His Letters Patents and Commission under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the Twentieth day of September in the Six and thirtieth year of His Majesties Reign, Constituted and Appointed Sir Denny Ashburnham Baronet, Francis Parry Esq; Charles Davenant Doctor of Laws, John Friend, Felix Calverd, Nathaniel Horneby, Patrick Trant, William Bridges, and Richard Graham of London, Esquires, their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes, to be His Majesties Officer and Officers for the Receiving, Collecting, and Answering the said Duty arising by the said Fire-hearths and Stoves, by vertue of the severall Acts of Parliament in that behalf, or any of them, which did grow due upon the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past, for and during His said Majesties Pleasure, and to pay or cause to be paid all Sum and Sums of Money thereby arising or accruing into the Receipt of His Majesties Exchequer, and for the Viewing, Surveying, and Numbering of the severall Chimney hearths, Fire-hearths, and Stoves mentioned in the severall Acts of Parliament relating to the said Revenue; And for the Inspecting and Examining the severall Rolls, Certificates, and Returns thereof made and to be made from time to time into His Majesties Court of Exchequer, or elsewhere, in pursuance of the said Acts or any other thing belonging to the same; And to do and execute all and every other the matters and things directed and authorized to be done by a late Act Entituled, An Act for Collecting the Duty arising by Hearth-money, by Officers to be appointed by His Majesty, or by any other Act or Acts relating to His Majesties said Revenue: His Majesty to the intent that all His loving Subjects may have due notice of the same; And that all Mis-payments of the said Duty may be avoided, hath thought fit, with the Advice of His Privy Council to Declare, And His Majesty doth hereby Publish and Declare His Royal Will and Pleasure to be, That his said Revenue, which did grow due on the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past, and so forward during His Pleasure, shall be Paid unto or Collected, or Levied by the said Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Charles Davenant, John Friend, Felix Calverd, Nathaniel Horneby, Patrick Trant, William Bridges, and Richard Graham, their Deputies, Agents or Substitutes, And that all Arrears of the said Revenue incurred and grown due at or before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary now last past, shall be Paid unto, or Collected or Levied by Anthony Rowe Esq; Sir Nathaniel Johnson, and Sir Cornewall Bradshaw Knights, and by Robert Knott, and Thomas Duck Esquires, pursuant to His Majesties Letters Patents and Commission made unto them, bearing Date the Ninth Day of December in the Thirtieth Year of His Majesties Reign, or to their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes: And His Majesty doth hereby strictly Charge and Command all Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates, Headboroughs, Constables, Tithingmen, and all other Officers, whom it doth or may concern, That they and every of them in their respective Offices and Places, be Aiding and Assisting to the said Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Charles Davenant, John Friend, Felix Calverd, Nathaniel Horneby, Patrick Trant, William Bridges, and Richard Graham, their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes, in Collecting and Levying the said Duty, whereof they are appointed Collectors in manner as aforesaid; And unto the said Anthony Rowe, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Sir Cornewall Bradshaw, Robert Knott, and Thomas Duck, their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes, in Collecting and Levying the Arrears of the said Duty, due as aforesaid: And His Majesty doth hereby strictly Charge and Command all His loving Subjects whatsoever, to Permit and Suffer them the said Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Charles Davenant, John Friend, Felix Calverd, Nathaniel Horneby, Patrick Trant, William Bridges, and Richard Graham, their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes, according to the Act or Acts of Parliament in that behalf, from time to time to Enter, and make perfect Views and Surveys for the Numbering all Fire-hearths and Stoves in each County, City, and Place within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed; and in case of any Resistance or Refusal, His Majesty doth Command all Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates, Headboroughs, Constables, Tithingmen, and all other Officers, That they be Aiding and Assisting to the utmost of their respective powers, that such Views, and Surveys may be duly and thoroughly made: And forasmuch as great Differences and Disputes have from time to time arisen between the Officers employed in the Collection of His Majesties said Revenue, and severall of His loving Subjects chargeable with the same, touching the said Officers Demanding of the said Duty and the Arrears thereof, by reason of their mislaying or losing of their Acquittances given by the said Officers, and the granting and allowing Certificates for Exempting severall persons from Payment of the said Duties, who are not by Law qualified for such Exemption: For avoiding whereof,

Charles R.



Whereas His Majesty for the better Collecting His said Revenue and Answering thereof in His Exchequer, hath by His Letters Patents and Commission under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the Twentieth day of September in the Six and thirtieth year of His Majesties Reign, Constituted and Appointed Sir Denny Ashburnham Baronet, Francis Parry Esq; Charles Davenant Doctor of Laws, John Friend, Felix Calverd, Nathaniel Horneby, Patrick Trant, William Bridges, and Richard Graham of London, Esquires, their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes, to be His Majesties Officer and Officers for the Receiving, Collecting, and Answering the said Duty arising by the said Fire-hearths and Stoves, by vertue of the several Acts of Parliament in that behalf, or any of them, which did grow due upon the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past, for and during His said Majesties Pleasure, and to pay or cause to be paid all Sum and Sums of Money thereby arising or accruing into the Receipt of His Majesties Exchequer, and for the Viewing, Surveying, and Numbering of the several Chimney hearths, Fire-hearths, and Stoves mentioned in the several Acts of Parliament relating to the said Revenue; And for the Inspecting and Examining the several Rolls, Certificates, and Returns thereof made and to be made from time to time into His Majesties Court of Exchequer, or elsewhere, in pursuance of the said Acts or any other thing belonging to the same; And to do and execute all and every other the matters and things directed and authorized to be done by a late Act Entituled, An Act for Collecting the Duty arising by Hearth-money, by Officers to be appointed by His Majesty, or by any other Act or Acts relating to His Majesties said Revenue: His Majesty to the intent that all His loving Subjects may have due notice of the same; And that all Mis-payments of the said Duty may be avoided, hath thought fit, with the Advice of His Privy Council to Declare, And His Majesty doth hereby Publish and Declare His Royal Will and Pleasure to be, That his said Revenue, which did grow due on the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past, and so forward during His Pleasure, shall be Paid unto or Collected, or Levied by the said Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Charles Davenant, John Friend, Felix Calverd, Nathaniel Horneby, Patrick Trant, William Bridges, and Richard Graham, their Deputies, Agents or Substitutes, And that all Arrears of the said Revenue incurred and grown due at or before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary now last past, shall be Paid unto, or Collected or Levied by Anthony Rowe Esq; Sir Nathaniel Johnson, and Sir Cornewall Bradshaw Knights, and by Robert Knott, and Thomas Duck Esquires, pursuant to His Majesties Letters Patents and Commission made unto them, bearing Date the Ninth Day of December in the Thirtieth Year of His Majesties Reign, or to their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes: And His Majesty doth hereby strictly Charge and Command all Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates, Headboroughs, Constables, Tithingmen, and all other Officers, whom it doth or may concern, That they and every of them in their respective Offices and Places, be Aiding and Assisting to the said Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Charles Davenant, John Friend, Felix Calverd, Nathaniel Horneby, Patrick Trant, William Bridges, and Richard Graham, their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes, in Collecting and Levying the said Duty, whereof they are appointed Collectors in manner as aforesaid; And unto the said Anthony Rowe, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Sir Cornewall Bradshaw, Robert Knott, and Thomas Duck, their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes, in Collecting and Levying the Arrears of the said Duty, due as aforesaid: And His Majesty doth hereby strictly Charge and Command all His loving Subjects whatsoever, to Permit and Suffer them the said Sir Denny Ashburnham, Francis Parry, Charles Davenant, John Friend, Felix Calverd, Nathaniel Horneby, Patrick Trant, William Bridges, and Richard Graham, their Deputies, Agents, and Substitutes, according to the Act or Acts of Parliament in that behalf, from time to time to Enter, and make perfect Views and Surveys for the Numbering all Fire-hearths and Stoves in each County, City, and Place within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed; and in case of any Resistance or Refusal, His Majesty doth Command all Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates, Headboroughs, Constables, Tithingmen, and all other Officers, That they be Aiding and Assisting to the utmost of their respective powers, that such Views, and Surveys may be duly and thoroughly made: And forasmuch as great Differences and Disputes have from time to time arisen between the Officers employed in the Collection of His Majesties said Revenue, and several of His loving Subjects chargeable with the same, touching the said Officers Demanding of the said Duty and the Arrears thereof, by reason of their mislaying or losing of their Acquittances given by the said Officers, and the granting and allowing Certificates for Exempting several persons from Payment of the said Duties, who are not by Law qualified for such Exemption: For avoiding whereof, as much as may be, for the future; His Majesty doth hereby Charge and Command all His loving Subjects, That they do carefully keep all Acquittance and Acquittances from time to time given by any Officer or Officers: And His Majesty doth further require, That all illegal and undue Certificates be forthwith discharged, to the end that no person may thereby pretend to be Exempted from the said Duty, which he ought to pay by Law: And herein His Majesty doth Expect and Require from all His loving Subjects such effectual Care and Diligence, that all concealed Fire-hearths and Stoves may be speedily Detected, all illegal and undue Certificates Discharged, and all other Obstructions in the Collecting and Levying of the said Revenue Removed; And that all persons that shall Oppose or Injure the said Officers or any of them in the due Execution of the said Acts, be punished according to Law, upon Pain of His Majesties high Displeasure, and of being proceeded against as Contemners of His Majesties Royal Authority: And to the End this His Majesties Will and Pleasure may be made known, His Majesty doth hereby Will and Require all Sheriffs, Mayors, and Bailiffs in their several and respective Counties, Cities, and Towns-Corporate of this Kingdom, to cause this His Royal Proclamation to be Published in all and every the Market-Places within their respective Limits, upon some Market-day within Eight Days next after the Receipt thereof, as they will answer the Contrary at their Perils.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 14th day of November 1684. In the Six and thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

G O D S A V E T H E K I N G .